
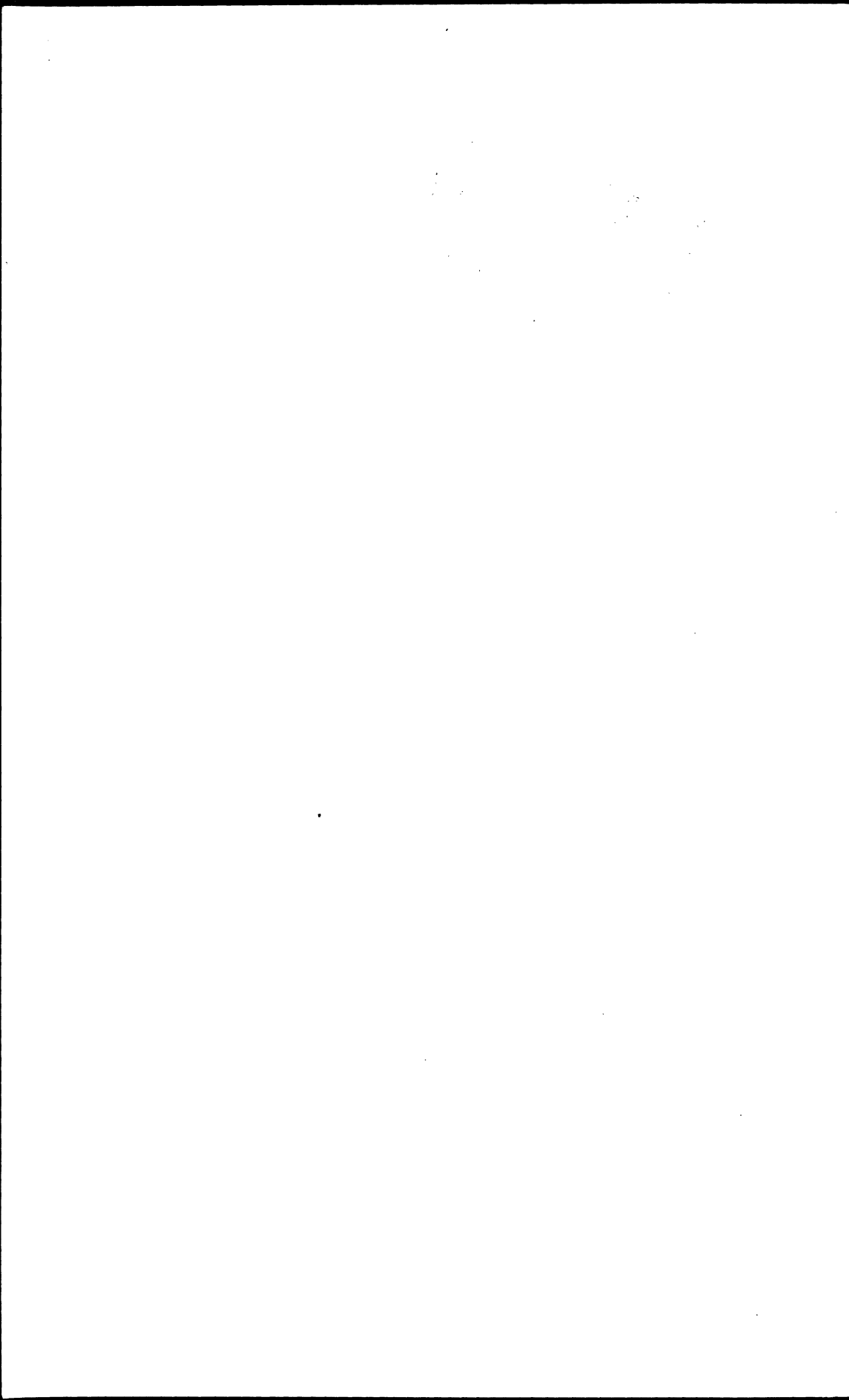

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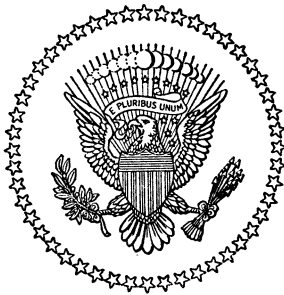
PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES



PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1957

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1957

PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL REGISTER DIVISION
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FOREWORD

THERE HAS BEEN a long-felt need for an orderly series of the Public Papers of the Presidents. A reference work of this type can be most helpful to scholars and officials of government, to reporters of current affairs and the events of history.

The general availability of the official text of Presidential documents and messages will serve a broader purpose. As part of the expression of democracy, this series can be a vital factor in the maintenance of our individual freedoms and our institutions of self-government.

I wish success to the editors of this project, and I am sure their work through the years will add strength to the ever-growing traditions of the Republic.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dwight D. Eisenhower". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'D'.

PREFACE

IN THIS VOLUME are gathered most of the public messages and statements of the President of the United States that were released by the White House during the year 1957. The compilation is the first of a series begun in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission (44 U. S. C. 393).

The Commission's recommendation, that the public papers of the President be published in annual, indexed volumes, was incorporated in regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 306). Funds to carry forward the work were included in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 and approved by Congress in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of June 29, 1957 (71 Stat. 231).

The regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, establishing the series, are reprinted at page 876 as "Appendix D."

The first extensive compilation of the messages and papers of the Presidents was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under Congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. It included Presidential materials from 1789 to 1897. Since then, there have been various private compilations, but no uniform, systematic publication comparable to the *Congressional Record* or the *United States Supreme Court Reports*.

For many years Presidential Proclamations have been published in the *United States Statutes at Large*. The Federal Register Act

Preface

in 1935 required that Proclamations, Executive Orders, and some other official Executive documents be published in the daily *Federal Register*; but the greater part of Presidential writings and utterances still lacked an official medium for either current publication or periodic compilation. Some of them were interspersed through the issues of the *Congressional Record* while others were reported only in the press or were generally available only in mimeographed White House releases. Under these circumstances it was difficult to remember, after a lapse of time, where and in what form even a major pronouncement had been made.

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

The text of this book is based on Presidential materials issued during the calendar year 1957 as White House releases and on transcripts of news conferences. Where available, original source materials have been used to protect against substantive errors in transcription. A list of the White House releases from which final selections were made is published at page 855 as "Appendix A."

Proclamations, Executive Orders, and similar documents required by law to be published in the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations* are not repeated. Instead, they are listed by number and subject under the heading "Appendix B" at page 868.

The President is required by statute to transmit numerous reports to Congress. Those transmitted during 1957 are listed at page 874 as "Appendix C."

The items published in this volume are presented in chronological order, rather than being grouped in classes. Most needs for a classified arrangement are met by the subject index. For exam-

Preface

ple, a reader interested in veto messages sent to Congress during 1957 will find them listed in the index under "veto messages."

The dates shown at the end of item headings are White House release dates. In instances where the date of the document differs from the release date that fact is shown in brackets immediately following the heading. Other editorial devices, such as text notes, footnotes, and cross references, have been held to a minimum.

Remarks or addresses were delivered in Washington, D. C., unless otherwise indicated. Similarly, statements, messages, and letters were issued from the White House in Washington unless otherwise indicated.

The planning and editorial work for this volume were under the direction of David C. Eberhart of the Federal Register Division, assisted by Warren R. Reid and Mildred B. Berry. The index was prepared by Dorothy M. Jacobson. Frank H. Mortimer of the Government Printing Office developed the typography and design.

WAYNE C. GROVER

Archivist of the United States

FRANKLIN FLOETE

Administrator of General Services

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	V
PREFACE	VII
LIST OF ITEMS	XIII
PUBLIC PAPERS OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER	1
<i>Appendix A</i> —White House Press Releases, 1957	855
<i>Appendix B</i> —Presidential Documents Published in the Federal Register, 1957	868
<i>Appendix C</i> —Presidential Reports to the Congress, 1957	874
<i>Appendix D</i> —Rules Governing This Publication	876
INDEX	879

LIST OF ITEMS

	<i>Page</i>
1 Statement by the President Concerning Hungarian Refugees. January 1, 1957	1
2 White House Statement Following Bipartisan Conference on Foreign Policy, Mutual Security, and National Defense. January 1, 1957	1
3 Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R. January 2, 1957	3
4 Telegram Regarding Commemoration of George Washington Carver Day. January 5, 1957	4
5 Cablegram to the Chancellor of Austria on the Death of President Koerner. January 5, 1957	5
6 Special Message to the Congress on the Situation in the Middle East. January 5, 1957	6
7 Statement by the President on the Resignation of Sir Anthony Eden. January 9, 1957	17
8 Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union. January 10, 1957	17
9 Statement by the President on the Resignation of Leonard W. Hall as Chairman, Republican National Committee. January 11, 1957	31
10 Letter of Congratulation to the Right Honorable Harold Macmillan. January 15, 1957	31
11 Statement by the President Concerning Drought Problems. Wichita, Kansas. January 15, 1957	32
12 Remarks on Drouth and Other Natural Disasters. McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas. January 15, 1957	35

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
13 Annual Budget Message to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1958. January 16, 1957	38
14 Statement by the President in Response to Report of Harlow H. Curtice, Chairman, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety. January 18, 1957	59
15 Second Inaugural Address. January 21, 1957	60
16 Annual Message Transmitting the Economic Report to the Congress. January 23, 1957	65
17 The President's News Conference of January 23, 1957	72
18 Memorandum Regarding the 1957 Federal Service Campaign for National Health Agencies. January 24, 1957	88
19 Special Message to the Congress on Federal Aid to Education. January 28, 1957	89
20 Letter to Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under Secretary of State. January 28, 1957	96
21 Letter in Response to Report of Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Chairman, District of Columbia Auditorium Commission. January 30, 1957	96
22 The President's News Conference of January 30, 1957	97
23 Remarks of Welcome to the King of Saudi Arabia at the Washington National Airport. January 30, 1957	108
24 Letter to Stanley Reed Regarding His Retirement From Active Service as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. January 31, 1957	109
25 Special Message to the Congress on Immigration Matters. January 31, 1957	110

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
26 Remarks at Presentation to President Hoover of a Citation for Distinguished Civilian Service. February 4, 1957	117
27 Remarks at Anniversary Dinner of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. February 5, 1957	120
28 The President's News Conference of February 6, 1957	122
29 Letter Accepting Resignation of Arthur S. Flemming as Director, Office of Defense Mobilization. February 6, 1957	135
30 Memorandum Regarding the 1957 Red Cross Campaign. February 7, 1957	137
31 Joint Statement Following Discussions With King Saud of Saudi Arabia. February 8, 1957	138
32 Message to the Congress Transmitting Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program. February 11, 1957	140
33 Letter Accepting Resignation of Philip Young as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and as the President's Adviser on Personnel Management. February 11, 1957	142
34 White House Statement on Withdrawal of Israeli Troops Within Armistice Lines. February 17, 1957	144
35 Radio and Television Address to the American People on the Situation in the Middle East. February 20, 1957	147
36 Exchange of Letters Between the President and the Prime Minister of Thailand on United States Aid and Technical Assistance. February 25, 1957	156
37 World Broadcast in Observance of Fifteenth Anniversary of Voice of America. February 25, 1957	158

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
38 Joint Statement Following Discussions With the Premier of the Republic of France. February 28, 1957	161
39 Statement by the President Marking the Opening of the 1957 Red Cross Drive. February 28, 1957	164
40 Letter to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel on Decision to Withdraw Behind Armistice Lines. March 2, 1957	165
41 Special Message to the Congress on Drought and Other Natural Disasters. March 5, 1957	166
42 Message to the People of Ghana on the Occasion of Its Independence. March 6, 1957	170
43 Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Prime Minister of Ghana on the Occasion of Its Independence. March 6, 1957	171
44 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting an Amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945. March 6, 1957	172
45 The President's News Conference of March 7, 1957	174
46 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Joint Resolution on the Middle East. March 9, 1957	187
47 Statement by the President on the Death of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. March 12, 1957	188
48 Message to His Majesty Paul I, King of the Hellenes, Commemorating a Decade of Greek-American Cooperation. March 12, 1957	189
49 Message to His Excellency Clal Bayar, President of the Turkish Republic, Commemorating a Decade of Turkish-American Cooperation. March 12, 1957	190
50 The President's News Conference of March 13, 1957	190

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
51 Statement by the President Regarding Hungarian National Holiday. March 15, 1957	204
52 Statement by the President on the Death of President Magsaysay of the Philippine Republic. March 17, 1957	205
53 Remarks Upon Arrival at Hamilton, Bermuda, for Conference With Prime Minister Macmillan. March 20, 1957	206
54 Special Message to the Congress Requesting Ratification of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. March 22, 1957	206
55 Joint Statement With Prime Minister Macmillan Following the Bermuda Conference. March 24, 1957	210
56 The President's News Conference of March 27, 1957	213
57 Letter to David Sarnoff, Chairman, National Security Training Commission. March 28, 1957	229
58 Special Message to the Congress Recommending Extension of Period for Transmitting Reorganization Plans. April 1, 1957	231
59 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Providing Additional Acreage Allotments of Durum Wheat. April 2, 1957	232
60 Remarks at Thirteenth Annual Washington Conference for the Advertising Council. April 2, 1957	233
61 Special Message to the Congress Recommending United States Membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. April 3, 1957	238
62 The President's News Conference of April 3, 1957	241
63 Remarks at Fifth Annual Republican Women's National Conference. April 3, 1957	256

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
64 Remarks on Acceptance of the Golden Insignia From the Pan American Society of the United States. April 3, 1957	259
65 Statement by the President on the Death of Rowland R. Hughes. April 3, 1957	261
66 Citation Accompanying the National Security Medal Presented to Major General William J. Donovan. April 4, 1957	261
67 Statement by the President on the Eighth Anniversary of the Signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. April 4, 1957	262
68 Address at the Centennial Celebration Banquet of the National Education Association. April 4, 1957	263
69 Exchange of Messages Between the President and the President of the Philippine Republic, on Bataan Day. April 9, 1957	269
70 The President's News Conference of April 10, 1957	270
71 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Interim Report of Edward P. Curtis, Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning. April 11, 1957	283
72 The President's News Conference of April 17, 1957	284
73 Veto of Bill for the Relief of Mrs. John William Brennan. April 17, 1957	298
74 Letter to the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, Chairman, Good Friday Observance Committee. April 17, 1957	300
75 Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 1958 Budget. April 18, 1957	301
76 Statement by the President Upon Signing Law Permitting Increase in Interest Rate on Series E and H Savings Bonds. April 20, 1957	309

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
77 Statement by the President Regarding Congressional Inquiry Into Corrupt Practices and Abuses of Trust in Certain Labor Unions. April 25, 1957	310
78 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957. April 29, 1957	311
79 Remarks to the National Council of the League of Women Voters. May 1, 1957	315
80 The President's News Conference of May 8, 1957	321
81 Remarks of Welcome to Ngo Dinh Diem, President of Viet-Nam, at the Washington National Airport. May 8, 1957	334
82 Toasts of the President and President Diem of Viet-Nam. May 8, 1957	334
83 Joint Statement Following Discussions With President Diem of Viet-Nam. May 12, 1957	335
84 Letter of Invitation to His Majesty Mohamed V, Sultan of Morocco. May 14, 1957	338
85 White House Statement on Report of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. May 14, 1957	340
86 Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Cost of Their Government. May 14, 1957	341
87 The President's News Conference of May 15, 1957	352
88 Letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., on Labor Dispute at Certain Atomic Energy Facilities. May 15, 1957	366
89 Remarks at the Opening of the National Convention of the American Red Cross. May 20, 1957	368
90 Special Message to the Congress on the Mutual Security Programs. May 21, 1957	372

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
91 Radio and Television Address to the American People on the Need for Mutual Security in Waging the Peace. May 21, 1957	385
92 The President's News Conference of May 22, 1957	397
93 Statement by the President on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. May 22, 1957	409
94 Remarks to the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. May 23, 1957	411
95 White House Statement on Regulation of Consumer Instalment Credit. May 25, 1957	413
96 Statement by the President in Response to the Report of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives. May 26, 1957	415
97 Exchange of Messages Between the President and the President of Viet-Nam. May 27, 1957	417
98 Toasts of the President and Chancellor Adenauer of the Federal Republic of Germany. May 27, 1957	418
99 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1958. May 27, 1957	419
100 Joint Statement Following Discussions With Chancellor Adenauer of the Federal Republic of Germany. May 28, 1957	420
101 Exchange of Messages Between the President and the King of Tunisia on the First Anniversary of Its Independence. May 29, 1957	423
102 Letter Accepting Resignation of George M. Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury. May 29, 1957	424
103 Exchange of Messages Between the President and President Coty of France on the Postponement of His Visit to the United States. May 31, 1957	427

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
104 Letter to Carter L. Burgess Designating Him as Chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth. May 31, 1957	428
105 The President's News Conference of June 5, 1957	429
106 Message to General of the Army George C. Marshall on the Tenth Anniversary of His Address Setting Forth the Marshall Plan. June 5, 1957	445
107 Remarks to the Officers and Men of the U. S. S. Saratoga. June 7, 1957	446
108 Address to the Republican National Conference. June 7, 1957	447
109 Remarks at the Ground-Breaking for the School of International Service, American University. June 9, 1957	459
110 Remarks to the Committee for a National Trade Policy. June 14, 1957	460
111 Letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the 50th Anniversary of His First Service in the Field of Foreign Affairs. June 15, 1957	462
112 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the Hoover Commission Recommendations. June 17, 1957	464
113 Remarks to the National 4-H Conference. June 18, 1957	466
114 Remarks to the National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors. June 18, 1957	467
115 The President's News Conference of June 19, 1957	468
116 Remarks to the Young Republican National Federation. June 20, 1957	480

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
117 Joint Statement Following Discussions With the Prime Minister of Japan. June 21, 1957	482
118 Address to the 1957 Governors' Conference, Williamsburg, Virginia. June 24, 1957	486
119 The President's News Conference of June 26, 1957	497
120 Remarks at Ceremonies Opening the Islamic Center. June 28, 1957	509
121 Statement by the President to the People in Areas Affected by Hurricane Audrey. June 29, 1957	510
122 Remarks in Connection With the Opening of the International Geophysical Year. June 30, 1957	511
123 Veto of Bill for the Relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad. July 1, 1957	513
124 The President's News Conference of July 3, 1957	515
125 Statement by the President Announcing Determination Making Additional Uranium 235 Available for Peaceful Uses. July 3, 1957	528
126 Statement by the President on the Death of Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge. July 8, 1957	529
127 Remarks at Presentation Ceremony on Receiving New Army Flag. July 10, 1957	530
128 Statement by the President Upon Signing Act Authorizing the Sale of Long Staple Cotton. July 10, 1957	531
129 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Housing Act of 1957. July 12, 1957	532
130 Letter to Carl T. Durham, Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on Proposed Agreement With Australia. July 12, 1957	534
131 Joint Statement Following Discussions With Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan. July 13, 1957	536

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
132 Letter to Jere Cooper, Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, Regarding Small Business. July 15, 1957	538
133 Statement by the President on the Objectives of the Civil Rights Bill. July 16, 1957	545
134 The President's News Conference of July 17, 1957	546
135 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Presidential Office Space. July 17, 1957	559
136 Statement by the President on the Mutual Security Bill. July 17, 1957	560
137 Remarks to the American Field Service Students. July 18, 1957	561
138 Letter Appointing Federal Members of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee. July 20, 1957	562
139 Letter to Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., on Proposed Legislation Affecting Status of Forces Overseas. July 20, 1957	564
140 Memorandum to Federal Agencies on the United Givers Fund Campaign in the National Capital Area. July 23, 1957	567
141 Letters for Inclusion With Passports of Citizens Travelling or Serving Abroad. July 25, 1957	568
142 Remarks to Delegates of Boys Nation. July 25, 1957	569
143 Statement by the President on the Death of President Armas of Guatemala. July 27, 1957	570
144 Remarks at Ceremony Following Ratification of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. July 29, 1957	571
145 The President's News Conference of July 31, 1957	573

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
146 Remarks to the Delegates of Girls Nation. August 1, 1957	586
147 Statement by the President on the Civil Rights Bill. August 2, 1957	587
148 Statement by the President on the Death of Walter F. George. August 4, 1957	588
149 Message to the Congress Transmitting First Report on the Promotion of Peace and Stability in the Middle East. August 5, 1957	588
150 The President's News Conference of August 7, 1957	589
151 Citation and Remarks at Presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Arthur W. Radford. August 8, 1957	603
152 The President's News Conference of August 14, 1957	604
153 Letter to the Prime Minister of Belgium on Proposed Visit by King Leopold. August 16, 1957	610
154 Memorandum on United Fund and Community Chest Campaigns. August 17, 1957	611
155 Veto of Bill for the Relief of Walter H. Berry. August 19, 1957	612
156 Statement by the President on the Appointment of Harry J. Reed as Coordinator of Rural Development Program. August 19, 1957	613
157 The President's News Conference of August 21, 1957	614
158 Statement by the President After Authorizing Inclusion of Nuclear Test Suspension Among Disarmament Proposals. August 21, 1957	627
159 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. August 21, 1957	628

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
160 Letter to Jere Cooper, Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, on Duties on Lead and Zinc. August 23, 1957	629
161 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Providing Appropriations for Certain Civil Functions, Including Those of the Corps of Engineers. August 26, 1957	630
162 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Permanent Certification of Certain Air Carriers. August 26, 1957	632
163 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill to Increase Service-Connected Disability Compensation and Dependency Allowances. August 27, 1957	634
164 Statement by the President on Senate Restoration of Mutual Security Funds. August 27, 1957	634
165 Statement by the President Following the Soviet Union's Attack on the Disarmament Proposals. August 28, 1957	635
166 Remarks at Ceremony Marking the Issuance of the President Magsaysay Champion of Liberty Stamp. August 30, 1957	636
167 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing a Conveyance of Property to Panama. August 30, 1957	637
168 Statement by the President: Labor Day. September 2, 1957	638
169 The President's News Conference of September 3, 1957	639
170 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Continuing School Construction Aid in Areas Affected by Federal Activities. September 3, 1957	651

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
171 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill Regarding Claim of State of Washington. September 3, 1957	652
172 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill Pertaining to Veterans Housing. September 3, 1957	653
173 Statement by the President Upon Signing the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill. September 3, 1957	655
174 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill for the Relief of Jackson School Township, Indiana. September 4, 1957	655
175 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Providing a Site for Sibley Memorial Hospital and Nurses Home. September 4, 1957	656
176 Remarks Upon Arrival at Old Colony House, Newport, Rhode Island. September 4, 1957	657
177 Statement by the President on the Buenos Aires Economic Conference. September 4, 1957	658
178 Telegram to the Governor of Arkansas in Response to His Request for Assurance Regarding His Action at Little Rock. September 5, 1957	659
179 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell. September 7, 1957	660
180 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page. September 7, 1957	662
181 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill for the Relief of Michael D. Ovens. September 7, 1957	664
182 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of the Knox Corporation. September 7, 1957	665

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
183 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Company. September 7, 1957	666
184 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman. September 7, 1957	667
185 Memorandum of Disapproval of Bills Providing Salary Increases for Postal and Other Federal Employees. September 7, 1957	669
186 Message to Chancellor Raab of Austria Regarding His Illness. September 11, 1957	672
187 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill to Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. September 11, 1957	672
188 Telegram to the Governor of Arkansas in Response to His Request for a Meeting. September 11, 1957	673
189 Statement by the President Following a Meeting With the Governor of Arkansas. September 14, 1957	674
190 Remarks Marking the Opening of National Civil Defense Week. September 15, 1957	675
191 Telegram to Congressman Powell of New York in Response to His Request for a Meeting. September 18, 1957	677
192 Message to King Olav V of Norway Upon the Death of His Father. September 21, 1957	678
193 Statement by the President on the Developments at Little Rock. September 21, 1957	678
194 Statement by the President on the Tenth Anniversary of the National Security Act. September 23, 1957	679

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
195 Remarks to the Governors of International Financial Institutions. September 23, 1957	681
196 Remarks to the President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business. September 23, 1957	686
197 Statement by the President Regarding Occurrences at Central High School in Little Rock. September 23, 1957	689
198 Radio and Television Address to the American People on the Situation in Little Rock. September 24, 1957	689
199 Statement by the President on the Occasion of the Jewish High Holy Days. September 26, 1957	695
200 Telegram to Senator Russell of Georgia Regarding the Use of Federal Troops at Little Rock. September 28, 1957	695
201 Remarks on Leaving Newport, Rhode Island. September 30, 1957	697
202 Statement by the President Marking National Newspaper Week. September 30, 1957	697
203 Statement by the President Marking the Opening of the United Community Campaigns. September 30, 1957	698
204 Message to the First Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. October 1, 1957	700
205 Statement by the President Regarding Continued Federal Surveillance at Little Rock. October 1, 1957	701
206 Letter Accepting Resignation of Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense. October 2, 1957	702
207 The President's News Conference of October 3, 1957	704

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
208 Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Prime Minister of Japan on Nuclear Tests. October 4, 1957	716
209 Message to the Newspaperboys of America. October 5, 1957	718
210 The President's News Conference of October 9, 1957	719
211 Statement by the President Summarizing Facts in the Development of an Earth Satellite by the United States. October 9, 1957	733
212 Citation Accompanying the Medal of Freedom Presented to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. October 9, 1957	735
213 Remarks to a Group of NATO Naval Chaplains. October 11, 1957	737
214 Remarks at the President's Birthday Celebration at the White House. October 14, 1957	738
215 Remarks for the President's Birthday Celebration in San Francisco. October 14, 1957	740
216 Message to the Atlantic City Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons. October 14, 1957	743
217 Remarks at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Press Association. October 16, 1957	746
218 Remarks of Welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H. R. H. the Prince Philip at the Washington National Airport. October 17, 1957	748
219 Statement by the President on the Forthcoming Visit of Prime Minister Macmillan. October 17, 1957	749
220 A Toast to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. October 17, 1957	749

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
221 Remarks at the Presentation of the National Geographic Society Medal to His Royal Highness the Prince Philip. October 18, 1957	751
222 Remarks to the Delegates to the International Congress of Actuaries. October 21, 1957	752
223 Address at the Dinner of the National Fund for Medical Education. October 22, 1957	754
224 Letter Accepting Resignation of Herbert Brownell, Jr., as the Attorney General. October 23, 1957	763
225 Remarks at the Presentation to Professor Niels Henrik David Bohr of the First Atoms for Peace Award. October 24, 1957	766
226 Declaration of Common Purpose by the President and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. October 25, 1957	768
227 Letter to Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in Response to Report on Conference for the Benefit of Small Business. October 28, 1957	773
228 The President's News Conference of October 30, 1957	774
229 Telegram to the Governor of Oklahoma Accepting His Invitation to Participate in the Semi-Centennial Celebration. November 1, 1957	788
230 Radio and Television Address to the American People on Science in National Security. November 7, 1957	789
231 Remarks at the Dedication Ceremonies of the Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters Building. November 8, 1957	800
232 Remarks at the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy. November 8, 1957	802

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
233 Letter Greeting President Aramburu on the Occa- sion of Argentina's Aviation Week. November 12, 1957	805
234 Radio and Television Address to the American People on "Our Future Security." November 13, 1957	807
235 Remarks at the National Defense Executive Reserve Conference. November 14, 1957	817
236 Letter to Clifford Roberts Regarding the Eisen- hower Cracker Barrel Presented to the Augusta National Golf Club by George Humphrey. November 17, 1957	821
237 Statement by the President: Equal Opportunity Day. November 18, 1957	823
238 Letter to Dr. Theodore von Karman, Chairman, NATO Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development. November 25, 1957	824
239 Remarks of Welcome to His Majesty Mohamed V, King of Morocco, at the Washington National Air- port. November 25, 1957	824
240 Joint Statement Following Discussions Between the Secretary of State, on Behalf of the President, and the King of Morocco. November 27, 1957	826
241 Letter to Dr. Howard L. Bevis in Response to the Report of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. November 29, 1957	828
242 Letter to Justice Stanley F. Reed Regarding His Withdrawal From the Commission on Civil Rights. December 3, 1957	829
243 Remarks Upon Arrival in Paris for the NATO Meetings. December 14, 1957	830

List of Items

	<i>Page</i>
244 Cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru of India on Nuclear Disarmament. December 15, 1957	832
245 Remarks at the Opening of the NATO Meetings in Paris. December 16, 1957	835
246 Remarks at SHAPE Headquarters, Paris. December 17, 1957	842
247 Remarks on Departure From France. December 19, 1957	844
248 Remarks at the Pageant of Peace Ceremonies. December 23, 1957	845
249 Radio and Television Report to the American People on the NATO Conference in Paris. December 23, 1957	847
250 White House Statement on the Termination of the Emergency Program for Hungarian Refugees. December 28, 1957	850
251 Letter to Dr. Kevin McCann on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics. December 30, 1957	852

Dwight D. Eisenhower

1957

1 ¶ Statement by the President Concerning
Hungarian Refugees. *January 1, 1957*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL will continue to parole Hungarian refugees into the United States until such time as the Congress acts. This action, in my opinion, is clearly in the national interest. It will prevent a stoppage of the flow of these refugees and will permit the United States to continue, along with the other free nations of the world, to do its full share in providing a haven for these victims of oppression.

2 ¶ White House Statement Following Bipartisan
Conference on Foreign Policy, Mutual Security, and
National Defense. *January 1, 1957*

THE PRESIDENT met this afternoon with the leaders of both political parties in the Senate and the House of Representatives for a bi-partisan conference on foreign policy, mutual security and national defense.

During the meeting the leaders also received from the Vice President a review of his report to the President on the Hungarian refugee situation.

The President thanked the leaders for the bi-partisan cooperation he had always received from them in the field of foreign affairs.

The Secretary of State then reviewed world developments, particularly during the last six months. He expressed the opinion that the position of International Communism had deteriorated throughout the world and that the United States at the same time had moved into a position of great opportunity for world leadership for peace and stability as well as for world responsibility.

The President and the Secretary of State then discussed in more detail the Middle East situation.

The President asserted that the Middle East was a vitally important area to the entire world. To help that area remain free the President recommended that the Congress join with him in serving notice to the world that the United States would resist any Communist aggression in that area.

Specifically, he requested the leaders: (1) To authorize an enlarged program of economic aid to the nations in that area, by authorizing additional monies for the President's Emergency Fund which would be used for that purpose, and (2) to support a Congressional resolution which would be designed to deter Communist armed aggression in the Middle East area.

A general discussion then followed. It was agreed that the matter should be promptly dealt with on the basis of an early Presidential message to the Congress and hearings by the appropriate Congressional Committees.

The Director of the International Cooperation Administration then reviewed for the leaders the program for the coming year in mutual assistance, including mutual military support and economic and technical assistance for our allies and friends.

The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff next outlined the 1958 program of the Defense establishment of the United States and the measures which he deemed necessary to protect the nation against attack and to insure peace in the world.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission followed with a review of the United States' participation in the President's Atoms for Peace program through the International Atomic Program of the United Nations.

The Director of the United States Information Agency stressed the importance of the Agency's program to present to the peoples of the world America's position in maintaining peace and working for cooperation with all friendly nations.

The Secretary of Commerce urged Congressional approval for participation by the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (O. T. C.).

3 ¶ Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman,
Council of Ministers, U.S.S.R. *January 2, 1957*

[Released January 2, 1957. Dated December 31, 1956]

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have given careful consideration to the declaration by the Soviet Government to which you had invited my attention in your letter of November 17, 1956, but find myself in basic disagreement with the analysis of your government as it relates to the source of international tension.

The people of the United States cannot accept the declaration's attempt to dismiss as "a slanderous campaign" the world's indignant reaction to the Soviet armed actions against the people of Hungary. While the Soviet Government has not responded to the constructive recommendations of the United Nations with respect to Hungary, the parties at dispute in the Middle East have accepted the assistance of the United Nations. A similar response by the Soviet Union to the resolutions of the United Nations concerning Hungary would constitute a significant step toward the reduction of the tensions to which the Soviet declaration addresses itself.

Your government's statement suggests that the strategic situation in Western Europe is now advantageous to the armed forces of the Soviet Union. This statement does not seem calculated to relieve international tensions. Moreover, I am convinced in the light of my long association with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that it is fully capable of carrying out its mission of collective defense.

You suggest further meetings of heads of government. I could agree to a meeting whenever circumstances would make it seem likely to accomplish a significant result. But, in my opinion, deliberations within the framework of the United Nations seem most likely to produce a step forward in the highly complicated matter

of disarmament. Accordingly the United States will make further proposals there.

I take hope from your apparent willingness to consider aerial inspection as a positive factor in the problem of armaments. Much to my regret, however, your government's declaration does not signify willingness to seek agreement on the basic element of my Geneva proposal of averting surprise attack through aerial inspection of the centers of our military power.

The United States is giving this and your other disarmament proposals careful study. We are prepared to discuss them, as well as the further United States proposals, in forthcoming meetings of the Disarmament Subcommittee.

You may be sure that our government will continue its efforts in behalf of effective control and reduction of all armaments. It will be my never-ending purpose to seek a stable foundation for a just and durable peace in the mutual interest of all nations.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of Mr. Bulganin's letter of November 17, 1956, was not included in the release.

4 ¶ Telegram Regarding Commemoration of George Washington Carver Day. *January 5, 1957*

[Released January 5, 1957. Dated December 28, 1956]

*Dr. Alma Illery
President, Pittsburgh Branch
The National Achievement Clubs, Inc.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*

Each year, on the fifth of January, it is a privilege to join in honoring the memory of George Washington Carver. Though born a slave, Dr. Carver grew up a free man and through his

achievements became the servant of all. He is considered one of the greatest chemurgists of our time. In his full and beneficial life he made outstanding contributions in the field of agriculture, and strengthened the economy of the Nation.

Dr. Carver's scientific mind complemented his religious convictions. He practiced his belief in the Fatherhood of God and in the Brotherhood of Man. He demonstrated the wisdom of our American heritage of equality; he was a living example of the fact that genius is found among all peoples.

As we pay tribute to the memory of George Washington Carver, we rededicate ourselves to the fundamental principle of a common humanity upon which our Nation is founded and from which we gain continual strength.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

5 ¶ Cablegram to the Chancellor of Austria on the Death of President Koerner. *January 5, 1957*

[Released January 5, 1957. Dated January 4, 1957]

His Excellency

Julius Raab

Chancellor of Austria

I wish to express to the people of Austria and to you personally my profound sympathy and that of the people of the United States at the death of President Koerner.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

6 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on the Situation in the Middle East. *January 5, 1957*

[Delivered in person before a joint session]

To the Congress of the United States:

First may I express to you my deep appreciation of your courtesy in giving me, at some inconvenience to yourselves, this early opportunity of addressing you on a matter I deem to be of grave importance to our country.

In my forthcoming State of the Union Message, I shall review the international situation generally. There are worldwide hopes which we can reasonably entertain, and there are worldwide responsibilities which we must carry to make certain that freedom—including our own—may be secure.

There is, however, a special situation in the Middle East which I feel I should, even now, lay before you.

Before doing so it is well to remind ourselves that our basic national objective in international affairs remains peace—a world peace based on justice. Such a peace must include all areas, all peoples of the world if it is to be enduring. There is no nation, great or small, with which we would refuse to negotiate, in mutual good faith, with patience and in the determination to secure a better understanding between us. Out of such understandings must, and eventually will, grow confidence and trust, indispensable ingredients to a program of peace and to plans for lifting from us all the burdens of expensive armaments. To promote these objectives, our government works tirelessly, day by day, month by month, year by year. But until a degree of success crowns our efforts that will assure to all nations peaceful existence, we must, in the interests of peace itself, remain vigilant, alert and strong.

I.

The Middle East has abruptly reached a new and critical stage in its long and important history. In past decades many of the

countries in that area were not fully self-governing. Other nations exercised considerable authority in the area and the security of the region was largely built around their power. But since the First World War there has been a steady evolution toward self-government and independence. This development the United States has welcomed and has encouraged. Our country supports without reservation the full sovereignty and independence of each and every nation of the Middle East.

The evolution to independence has in the main been a peaceful process. But the area has been often troubled. Persistent cross-currents of distrust and fear with raids back and forth across national boundaries have brought about a high degree of instability in much of the Mid East. Just recently there have been hostilities involving Western European nations that once exercised much influence in the area. Also the relatively large attack by Israel in October has intensified the basic differences between that nation and its Arab neighbors. All this instability has been heightened and, at times, manipulated by International Communism.

II.

Russia's rulers have long sought to dominate the Middle East. That was true of the Czars and it is true of the Bolsheviks. The reasons are not hard to find. They do not affect Russia's security, for no one plans to use the Middle East as a base for aggression against Russia. Never for a moment has the United States entertained such a thought.

The Soviet Union has nothing whatsoever to fear from the United States in the Middle East, or anywhere else in the world, so long as its rulers do not themselves first resort to aggression.

That statement I make solemnly and emphatically.

Neither does Russia's desire to dominate the Middle East spring from its own economic interest in the area. Russia does not appreciably use or depend upon the Suez Canal. In 1955 Soviet traffic through the Canal represented only about three fourths of

1% of the total. The Soviets have no need for, and could provide no market for, the petroleum resources which constitute the principal natural wealth of the area. Indeed, the Soviet Union is a substantial exporter of petroleum products.

The reason for Russia's interest in the Middle East is solely that of power politics. Considering her announced purpose of Communizing the world, it is easy to understand her hope of dominating the Middle East.

This region has always been the crossroads of the continents of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Suez Canal enables the nations of Asia and Europe to carry on the commerce that is essential if these countries are to maintain well-rounded and prosperous economies. The Middle East provides a gateway between Eurasia and Africa.

It contains about two thirds of the presently known oil deposits of the world and it normally supplies the petroleum needs of many nations of Europe, Asia and Africa. The nations of Europe are peculiarly dependent upon this supply, and this dependency relates to transportation as well as to production! This has been vividly demonstrated since the closing of the Suez Canal and some of the pipelines. Alternate ways of transportation and, indeed, alternate sources of power can, if necessary, be developed. But these cannot be considered as early prospects.

These things stress the immense importance of the Middle East. If the nations of that area should lose their independence, if they were dominated by alien forces hostile to freedom, that would be both a tragedy for the area and for many other free nations whose economic life would be subject to near strangulation. Western Europe would be endangered just as though there had been no Marshall Plan, no North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The free nations of Asia and Africa, too, would be placed in serious jeopardy. And the countries of the Middle East would lose the markets upon which their economies depend. All this

would have the most adverse, if not disastrous, effect upon our own nation's economic life and political prospects.

Then there are other factors which transcend the material. The Middle East is the birthplace of three great religions—Moslem, Christian and Hebrew. Mecca and Jerusalem are more than places on the map. They symbolize religions which teach that the spirit has supremacy over matter and that the individual has a dignity and rights of which no despotic government can rightfully deprive him. It would be intolerable if the holy places of the Middle East should be subjected to a rule that glorifies atheistic materialism.

International Communism, of course, seeks to mask its purposes of domination by expressions of good will and by superficially attractive offers of political, economic and military aid. But any free nation, which is the subject of Soviet enticement, ought, in elementary wisdom, to look behind the mask.

Remember Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania! In 1939 the Soviet Union entered into mutual assistance pacts with these then independent countries; and the Soviet Foreign Minister, addressing the Extraordinary Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet in October 1939, solemnly and publicly declared that "we stand for the scrupulous and punctilious observance of the pacts on the basis of complete reciprocity, and we declare that all the nonsensical talk about the Sovietization of the Baltic countries is only to the interest of our common enemies and of all anti-Soviet provocateurs." Yet in 1940, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union.

Soviet control of the satellite nations of Eastern Europe has been forcibly maintained in spite of solemn promises of a contrary intent, made during World War II.

Stalin's death brought hope that this pattern would change. And we read the pledge of the Warsaw Treaty of 1955 that the Soviet Union would follow in satellite countries "the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs." But we have just seen the

subjugation of Hungary by naked armed force. In the aftermath of this Hungarian tragedy, world respect for and belief in Soviet promises have sunk to a new low. International Communism needs and seeks a recognizable success.

Thus, we have these simple and indisputable facts:

1. The Middle East, which has always been coveted by Russia, would today be prized more than ever by International Communism.
2. The Soviet rulers continue to show that they do not scruple to use any means to gain their ends.
3. The free nations of the Mid East need, and for the most part want, added strength to assure their continued independence.

III.

Our thoughts naturally turn to the United Nations as a protector of small nations. Its charter gives it primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Our country has given the United Nations its full support in relation to the hostilities in Hungary and in Egypt. The United Nations was able to bring about a cease-fire and withdrawal of hostile forces from Egypt because it was dealing with governments and peoples who had a decent respect for the opinions of mankind as reflected in the United Nations General Assembly. But in the case of Hungary, the situation was different. The Soviet Union vetoed action by the Security Council to require the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from Hungary. And it has shown callous indifference to the recommendations, even the censure, of the General Assembly. The United Nations can always be helpful, but it cannot be a wholly dependable protector of freedom when the ambitions of the Soviet Union are involved.

IV.

Under all the circumstances I have laid before you, a greater responsibility now devolves upon the United States. We have shown, so that none can doubt, our dedication to the principle

that force shall not be used internationally for any aggressive purpose and that the integrity and independence of the nations of the Middle East should be inviolate. Seldom in history has a nation's dedication to principle been tested as severely as ours during recent weeks.

There is general recognition in the Middle East, as elsewhere, that the United States does not seek either political or economic domination over any other people. Our desire is a world environment of freedom, not servitude. On the other hand many, if not all, of the nations of the Middle East are aware of the danger that stems from International Communism and welcome closer cooperation with the United States to realize for themselves the United Nations goals of independence, economic well-being and spiritual growth.

If the Middle East is to continue its geographic role of uniting rather than separating East and West; if its vast economic resources are to serve the well-being of the peoples there, as well as that of others; and if its cultures and religions and their shrines are to be preserved for the uplifting of the spirits of the peoples, then the United States must make more evident its willingness to support the independence of the freedom-loving nations of the area.

v.

Under these circumstances I deem it necessary to seek the cooperation of the Congress. Only with that cooperation can we give the reassurance needed to deter aggression, to give courage and confidence to those who are dedicated to freedom and thus prevent a chain of events which would gravely endanger all of the free world.

There have been several Executive declarations made by the United States in relation to the Middle East. There is the Tripartite Declaration of May 25, 1950, followed by the Presidential assurance of October 31, 1950, to the King of Saudi Arabia. There is the Presidential declaration of April 9, 1956,

that the United States will within constitutional means oppose any aggression in the area. There is our Declaration of November 29, 1956, that a threat to the territorial integrity or political independence of Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, or Turkey would be viewed by the United States with the utmost gravity.

Nevertheless, weaknesses in the present situation and the increased danger from International Communism, convince me that basic United States policy should now find expression in joint action by the Congress and the Executive. Furthermore, our joint resolve should be so couched as to make it apparent that if need be our words will be backed by action.

VI.

It is nothing new for the President and the Congress to join to recognize that the national integrity of other free nations is directly related to our own security.

We have joined to create and support the security system of the United Nations. We have reinforced the collective security system of the United Nations by a series of collective defense arrangements. Today we have security treaties with 42 other nations which recognize that our peace and security are intertwined. We have joined to take decisive action in relation to Greece and Turkey and in relation to Taiwan.

Thus, the United States through the joint action of the President and the Congress, or, in the case of treaties, the Senate, has manifested in many endangered areas its purpose to support free and independent governments—and peace—against external menace, notably the menace of International Communism. Thereby we have helped to maintain peace and security during a period of great danger. It is now essential that the United States should manifest through joint action of the President and the Congress our determination to assist those nations of the Mid East area, which desire that assistance.

The action which I propose would have the following features. It would, first of all, authorize the United States to cooperate

with and assist any nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East in the development of economic strength dedicated to the maintenance of national independence.

It would, in the second place, authorize the Executive to undertake in the same region programs of military assistance and cooperation with any nation or group of nations which desires such aid.

It would, in the third place, authorize such assistance and cooperation to include the employment of the armed forces of the United States to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations, requesting such aid, against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by International Communism.

These measures would have to be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States, including the Charter of the United Nations and with any action or recommendations of the United Nations. They would also, if armed attack occurs, be subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter.

The present proposal would, in the fourth place, authorize the President to employ, for economic and defensive military purposes, sums available under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, without regard to existing limitations.

The legislation now requested should not include the authorization or appropriation of funds because I believe that, under the conditions I suggest, presently appropriated funds will be adequate for the balance of the present fiscal year ending June 30. I shall, however, seek in subsequent legislation the authorization of \$200,000,000 to be available during each of the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 for discretionary use in the area, in addition to the other mutual security programs for the area hereafter provided for by the Congress.

VII.

This program will not solve all the problems of the Middle East. Neither does it represent the totality of our policies for the area.

There are the problems of Palestine and relations between Israel and the Arab States, and the future of the Arab refugees. There is the problem of the future status of the Suez Canal. These difficulties are aggravated by International Communism, but they would exist quite apart from that threat. It is not the purpose of the legislation I propose to deal directly with these problems. The United Nations is actively concerning itself with all these matters, and we are supporting the United Nations. The United States has made clear, notably by Secretary Dulles' address of August 26, 1955, that we are willing to do much to assist the United Nations in solving the basic problems of Palestine.

The proposed legislation is primarily designed to deal with the possibility of Communist aggression, direct and indirect. There is imperative need that any lack of power in the area should be made good, not by external or alien force, but by the increased vigor and security of the independent nations of the area.

Experience shows that indirect aggression rarely if ever succeeds where there is reasonable security against direct aggression; where the government disposes of loyal security forces, and where economic conditions are such as not to make Communism seem an attractive alternative. The program I suggest deals with all three aspects of this matter and thus with the problem of indirect aggression.

It is my hope and belief that if our purpose be proclaimed, as proposed by the requested legislation, that very fact will serve to halt any contemplated aggression. We shall have heartened the patriots who are dedicated to the independence of their nations. They will not feel that they stand alone, under the menace of great power. And I should add that patriotism is, throughout this area, a powerful sentiment. It is true that fear sometimes perverts true patriotism into fanaticism and to the acceptance of dangerous enticements from without. But if that fear can be allayed, then the climate will be more favorable to the attainment of worthy national ambitions.

And as I have indicated, it will also be necessary for us to contribute economically to strengthen those countries, or groups of countries, which have governments manifestly dedicated to the preservation of independence and resistance to subversion. Such measures will provide the greatest insurance against Communist inroads. Words alone are not enough.

VIII.

Let me refer again to the requested authority to employ the armed forces of the United States to assist to defend the territorial integrity and the political independence of any nation in the area against Communist armed aggression. Such authority would not be exercised except at the desire of the nation attacked. Beyond this it is my profound hope that this authority would never have to be exercised at all.

Nothing is more necessary to assure this than that our policy with respect to the defense of the area be promptly and clearly determined and declared. Thus the United Nations and all friendly governments, and indeed governments which are not friendly, will know where we stand.

If, contrary to my hope and expectation, a situation arose which called for the military application of the policy which I ask the Congress to join me in proclaiming, I would of course maintain hour-by-hour contact with the Congress if it were in session. And if the Congress were not in session, and if the situation had grave implications, I would, of course, at once call the Congress into special session.

In the situation now existing, the greatest risk, as is often the case, is that ambitious despots may miscalculate. If power-hungry Communists should either falsely or correctly estimate that the Middle East is inadequately defended, they might be tempted to use open measures of armed attack. If so, that would start a chain of circumstances which would almost surely involve the United States in military action. I am convinced that the best insurance against this dangerous contingency is to make clear

now our readiness to cooperate fully and freely with our friends of the Middle East in ways consonant with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. I intend promptly to send a special mission to the Middle East to explain the cooperation we are prepared to give.

IX.

The policy which I outline involves certain burdens and indeed risks for the United States. Those who covet the area will not like what is proposed. Already, they are grossly distorting our purpose. However, before this Americans have seen our nation's vital interests and human freedom in jeopardy, and their fortitude and resolution have been equal to the crisis, regardless of hostile distortion of our words, motives and actions.

Indeed, the sacrifices of the American people in the cause of freedom have, even since the close of World War II, been measured in many billions of dollars and in thousands of the precious lives of our youth. These sacrifices, by which great areas of the world have been preserved to freedom, must not be thrown away.

In those momentous periods of the past, the President and the Congress have united, without partisanship, to serve the vital interests of the United States and of the free world.

The occasion has come for us to manifest again our national unity in support of freedom and to show our deep respect for the rights and independence of every nation—however great, however small. We seek not violence, but peace. To this purpose we must now devote our energies, our determination, ourselves.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of the document which the President signed and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives (H. Doc.

46, 85th Cong., 1st sess.).

The Address as reported from the floor appears in the Congressional Record (vol. 103, p. 181).

7 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Resignation of Sir Anthony Eden.

January 9, 1957

I HAVE JUST BEEN INFORMED of the official announcement of the resignation of Sir Anthony Eden as head of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Sir Anthony is an old and good friend. During the days of World War II and since, there have been few periods when he and I were not engaged in the study of some problem common to our two countries. Through the years I have developed for him a great respect and admiration.

As Foreign Minister and then as Prime Minister, Sir Anthony has been a dedicated leader in the cause of freedom. He is a staunch believer in the need for unity among the community of free nations, especially between his country and ours.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend to him and to Lady Eden our hopes that Sir Anthony will soon fully recover his health so that he may have many useful years of happiness ahead.

8 ¶ Annual Message to the Congress on the State
of the Union. *January 10, 1957*

[Delivered in person before a joint session]

To the Congress of the United States:

I appear before the Congress today to report on the State of the Union and the relationships of the Union to the other nations of the world. I come here, firmly convinced that at no time in the history of the Republic have circumstances more emphatically underscored the need, in all echelons of government, for vision and wisdom and resolution.

You meet in a season of stress that is testing the fitness of polit-

ical systems and the validity of political philosophies. Each stress stems in part from causes peculiar to itself. But every stress is a reflection of a universal phenomenon.

In the world today, the surging and understandable tide of nationalism is marked by widespread revulsion and revolt against tyranny, injustice, inequality and poverty. As individuals, joined in a common hunger for freedom, men and women and even children pit their spirit against guns and tanks. On a larger scale, in an ever more persistent search for the self-respect of authentic sovereignty and the economic base on which national independence must rest, peoples sever old ties; seek new alliances; experiment—sometimes dangerously—in their struggle to satisfy these human aspirations.

Particularly, in the past year, this tide has changed the pattern of attitudes and thinking among millions. The changes already accomplished foreshadow a world transformed by the spirit of freedom. This is no faint and pious hope. The forces now at work in the minds and hearts of men will not be spent through many years. In the main, today's expressions of nationalism are, in spirit, echoes of our forefathers' struggle for independence.

This Republic cannot be aloof to these events heralding a new epoch in the affairs of mankind.

Our pledged word, our enlightened self-interest, our character as a Nation commit us to a high role in world affairs: a role of vigorous leadership, ready strength, sympathetic understanding.

The State of the Union, at the opening of the 85th Congress continues to vindicate the wisdom of the principles on which this Republic is founded. Proclaimed in the Constitution of the Nation and in many of our historic documents, and founded in devout religious convictions, these principles enunciate:

A vigilant regard for human liberty.

A wise concern for human welfare.

A ceaseless effort for human progress.

Fidelity to these principles, in our relations with other peoples, has won us new friendships and has increased our opportunity for

service within the family of nations. The appeal of these principles is universal, lighting fires in the souls of men everywhere. We shall continue to uphold them, against those who deny them and in counselling with our friends.

At home, the application of these principles to the complex problems of our national life has brought us to an unprecedented peak in our economic prosperity and has exemplified in our way of life the enduring human values of mind and spirit.

Through the past four years these principles have guided the legislative programs submitted by the Administration to the Congress. As we attempt to apply them to current events, domestic and foreign, we must take into account the complex entity that is the United States of America; what endangers it; what can improve it.

The visible structure is our American economy itself. After more than a century and a half of constant expansion, it is still rich in a wide variety of natural resources. It is first among nations in its people's mastery of industrial skills. It is productive beyond our own needs of many foodstuffs and industrial products. It is rewarding to all our citizens in opportunity to earn and to advance in self-realization and in self-expression. It is fortunate in its wealth of educational and cultural and religious centers. It is vigorously dynamic in the limitless initiative and willingness to venture that characterize free enterprise. It is productive of a widely shared prosperity.

Our economy is strong, expanding, and fundamentally sound. But in any realistic appraisal, even the optimistic analyst will realize that in a prosperous period the principal threat to efficient functioning of a free enterprise system is inflation. We look back on four years of prosperous activities during which prices, the cost of living, have been relatively stable—that is, inflation has been held in check. But it is clear that the danger is always present, particularly if the government might become profligate in its expenditures or private groups might ignore all the possible results on our economy of unwise struggles for immediate gain.

This danger requires a firm resolution that the Federal Government shall utilize only a prudent share of the Nation's resources, that it shall live within its means, carefully measuring against need alternative proposals for expenditures.

Through the next four years, I shall continue to insist that the executive departments and agencies of Government search out additional ways to save money and manpower. I urge that the Congress be equally watchful in this matter.

We pledge the Government's share in guarding the integrity of the dollar. But the Government's efforts cannot be the entire campaign against inflation, the thief that can rob the individual of the value of the pension and social security he has earned during his productive life. For success, Government's efforts must be paralleled by the attitudes and actions of individual citizens.

I have often spoken of the purpose of this Administration to serve the national interest of 170 million people. The national interest must take precedence over temporary advantages which may be secured by particular groups at the expense of all the people.

In this regard I call on leaders in business and in labor to think well on their responsibility to the American people. With all elements of our society, they owe the Nation a vigilant guard against the inflationary tendencies that are always at work in a dynamic economy operating at today's high levels. They can powerfully help counteract or accentuate such tendencies by their wage and price policies.

Business in its pricing policies should avoid unnecessary price increases especially at a time like the present when demand in so many areas presses hard on short supplies. A reasonable profit is essential to the new investments that provide more jobs in an expanding economy. But business leaders must, in the national interest, studiously avoid those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole nation.

If our economy is to remain healthy, increases in wages and other labor benefits, negotiated by labor and management, must

be reasonably related to improvements in productivity. Such increases are beneficial, for they provide wage earners with greater purchasing power. Except where necessary to correct obvious injustices, wage increases that outrun productivity, however, are an inflationary factor. They make for higher prices for the public generally and impose a particular hardship on those whose welfare depends on the purchasing power of retirement income and savings. Wage negotiations should also take cognizance of the right of the public generally to share in the benefits of improvements in technology.

Freedom has been defined as the opportunity for self-discipline. This definition has a special application to the areas of wage and price policy in a free economy. Should we persistently fail to discipline ourselves, eventually there will be increasing pressure on government to redress the failure. By that process freedom will step by step disappear. No subject on the domestic scene should more attract the concern of the friends of American workmen and women and of free business enterprise than the forces that threaten a steady depreciation of the value of our money.

Concerning developments in another vital sector of our economy—agriculture—I am gratified that the long slide in farm income has been halted and that further improvement is in prospect. This is heartening progress. Three tools that we have developed—improved surplus disposal, improved price support laws, and the soil bank—are working to reduce price-depressing government stocks of farm products. Our concern for the well-being of farm families demands that we constantly search for new ways by which they can share more fully in our unprecedented prosperity. Legislative recommendations in the field of agriculture are contained in the Budget Message.

Our soil, water, mineral, forest, fish, and wildlife resources are being conserved and improved more effectively. Their conservation and development are vital to the present and future strength

of the Nation. But they must not be the concern of the Federal Government alone. State and local entities, and private enterprise should be encouraged to participate in such projects.

I would like to make special mention of programs for making the best uses of water, rapidly becoming our most precious natural resource, just as it can be, when neglected, a destroyer of both life and wealth. There has been prepared and published a comprehensive water report developed by a Cabinet Committee and relating to all phases of this particular problem.

In the light of this report, there are two things I believe we should keep constantly in mind. The first is that each of our great river valleys should be considered as a whole. Piecemeal operations within each lesser drainage area can be self-defeating or, at the very least, needlessly expensive. The second is that the domestic and industrial demands for water grow far more rapidly than does our population.

The whole matter of making the best use of each drop of water from the moment it touches our soil until it reaches the oceans, for such purposes as irrigation, flood control, power production, and domestic and industrial uses clearly demands the closest kind of cooperation and partnership between municipalities, States and the Federal Government. Through partnership of Federal, state and local authorities in these vast projects we can obtain the economy and efficiency of development and operation that springs from a lively sense of local responsibility.

Until such partnership is established on a proper and logical basis of sharing authority, responsibility and costs, our country will never have both the fully productive use of water that it so obviously needs and protection against disastrous flood.

If we fail in this, all the many tasks that need to be done in America could be accomplished only at an excessive cost, by the growth of a stifling bureaucracy, and eventually with a dangerous degree of centralized control over our national life.

In all domestic matters, I believe that the people of the United

States will expect of us effective action to remedy past failure in meeting critical needs.

High priority should be given the school construction bill. This will benefit children of all races throughout the country—and children of all races need schools now. A program designed to meet emergency needs for more classrooms should be enacted without delay. I am hopeful that this program can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration. I urge the people in all sections of the country to approach these problems with calm and reason, with mutual understanding and good will, and in the American tradition of deep respect for the orderly processes of law and justice.

I should say here that we have much reason to be proud of the progress our people are making in mutual understanding—the chief buttress of human and civil rights. Steadily we are moving closer to the goal of fair and equal treatment of citizens without regard to race or color. But unhappily much remains to be done.

Last year the Administration recommended to the Congress a four-point program to reinforce civil rights. That program included:

- (1) creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate asserted violations of civil rights and to make recommendations;
- (2) creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice in charge of an Assistant Attorney General;
- (3) enactment by the Congress of new laws to aid in the enforcement of voting rights; and
- (4) amendment of the laws so as to permit the Federal Government to seek from the civil courts preventive relief in civil rights cases.

I urge that the Congress enact this legislation.

Essential to the stable economic growth we seek is a system of well-adapted and efficient financial institutions. I believe the

time has come to conduct a broad national inquiry into the nature, performance and adequacy of our financial system, both in terms of its direct service to the whole economy and in terms of its function as the mechanism through which monetary and credit policy takes effect. I believe the Congress should authorize the creation of a commission of able and qualified citizens to undertake this vital inquiry. Out of their findings and recommendations the Administration would develop and present to the Congress any legislative proposals that might be indicated for the purpose of improving our financial machinery.

In this message it seems unnecessary that I should repeat recommendations involving our domestic affairs that have been urged upon the Congress during the past four years, but which, in some instances, did not reach the stage of completely satisfactory legislation.

The Administration will, through future messages either directly from me or from heads of the departments and agencies, transmit to the Congress specific recommendations. These will involve our financial and fiscal affairs, our military and civil defenses; the administration of justice; our agricultural economy; our domestic and foreign commerce; the urgently needed increase in our postal rates; the development of our natural resources; our labor laws, including our labor-management relations legislation, and vital aspects of the health, education and welfare of our people. There will be special recommendations dealing with such subjects as atomic energy, the furthering of public works, the continued efforts to eliminate government competition with the businesses of tax-paying citizens.

A number of legislative recommendations will be mentioned specifically in my forthcoming Budget Message, which will reach you within the week. That message will also recommend such sums as are needed to implement the proposed action.

Turning to the international scene:

The existence of a strongly armed imperialistic dictatorship poses a continuing threat to the free world's and thus to our own Nation's security and peace. There are certain truths to be remembered here.

First, America alone and isolated cannot assure even its own security. We must be joined by the capability and resolution of nations that have proved themselves dependable defenders of freedom. Isolation from them invites war. Our security is also enhanced by the immeasurable interest that joins us with all peoples who believe that peace with justice must be preserved, that wars of aggression are crimes against humanity.

Another truth is that our survival in today's world requires modern, adequate, dependable military strength. Our Nation has made great strides in assuring a modern defense, so armed in new weapons, so deployed, so equipped, that today our security force is the most powerful in our peacetime history. It can punish heavily any enemy who undertakes to attack us. It is a major deterrent to war.

By our research and development more efficient weapons—some of amazing capabilities—are being constantly created. These vital efforts we shall continue. Yet we must not delude ourselves that safety necessarily increases as expenditures for military research or forces in being go up. Indeed, beyond a wise and reasonable level, which is always changing and is under constant study, money spent on arms may be money wasted on sterile metal or inflated costs, thereby weakening the very security and strength we seek.

National security requires far more than military power. Economic and moral factors play indispensable roles. Any program that endangers our economy could defeat us. Any weakening of our national will and resolution, any diminution of the vigor and initiative of our individual citizens, would strike a blow at the heart of our defenses.

The finest military establishment we can produce must work

closely in cooperation with the forces of our friends. Our system of regional pacts, developed within the Charter of the United Nations, serves to increase both our own security and the security of other nations.

This system is still a recent introduction on the world scene. Its problems are many and difficult, because it insists on equality among its members and brings into association some nations traditionally divided. Repeatedly in recent months, the collapse of these regional alliances has been predicted. The strains upon them have been at times indeed severe. Despite these strains our regional alliances have proved durable and strong, and dire predictions of their disintegration have proved completely false.

With other free nations, we should vigorously prosecute measures that will promote mutual strength, prosperity and welfare within the free world. Strength is essentially a product of economic health and social well-being. Consequently, even as we continue our programs of military assistance, we must emphasize aid to our friends in building more productive economies and in better satisfying the natural demands of their people for progress. Thereby we shall move a long way toward a peaceful world.

A sound and safeguarded agreement for open skies, unarmed aerial sentinels, and reduced armament would provide a valuable contribution toward a durable peace in the years ahead. And we have been persistent in our effort to reach such an agreement. We are willing to enter any reliable agreement which would reverse the trend toward ever more devastating nuclear weapons; reciprocally provide against the possibility of surprise attack; mutually control the outer space missile and satellite development; and make feasible a lower level of armaments and armed forces and an easier burden of military expenditures. Our continuing negotiations in this field are a major part of our quest for a confident peace in this atomic age.

This quest requires as well a constructive attitude among all the nations of the free world toward expansion of trade and in-

vestment, that can give all of us opportunity to work out economic betterment.

An essential step in this field is the provision of an administrative agency to insure the orderly and proper operation of existing arrangements under which multilateral trade is now carried on. To that end I urge Congressional authorization for United States membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation, an action which will speed removal of discrimination against our export trade.

We welcome the efforts of a number of our European friends to achieve an integrated community to develop a common market. We likewise welcome their cooperative effort in the field of atomic energy.

To demonstrate once again our unalterable purpose to make of the atom a peaceful servant of humanity, I shortly shall ask the Congress to authorize full United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

World events have magnified both the responsibilities and the opportunities of the United States Information Agency. Just as, in recent months, the voice of communism has become more shaken and confused, the voice of truth must be more clearly heard. To enable our Information Agency to cope with these new responsibilities and opportunities, I am asking the Congress to increase appreciably the appropriations for this program and for legislation establishing a career service for the Agency's overseas foreign service officers.

The recent historic events in Hungary demand that all free nations share to the extent of their capabilities in the responsibility of granting asylum to victims of Communist persecution. I request the Congress promptly to enact legislation to regularize the status in the United States of Hungarian refugees brought here as parolees. I shall shortly recommend to the Congress by special message the changes in our immigration laws that I deem necessary in the light of our world responsibilities.

The cost of peace is something we must face boldly, fearlessly. Beyond money, it involves changes in attitudes, the renunciation of old prejudices, even the sacrifice of some seeming self-interest.

Only five days ago I expressed to you the grave concern of your Government over the threat of Soviet aggression in the Middle East. I asked for Congressional authorization to help counter this threat. I say again that this matter is of vital and immediate importance to the Nation's and the free world's security and peace. By our proposed programs in the Middle East, we hope to assist in establishing a climate in which constructive and long-term solutions to basic problems of the area may be sought.

From time to time, there will be presented to the Congress requests for other legislation in the broad field of international affairs. All requests will reflect the steadfast purpose of this Administration to pursue peace, based on justice. Although in some cases details will be new, the underlying purpose and objectives will remain the same.

All proposals made by the Administration in this field are based on the free world's unity. This unity may not be immediately obvious unless we examine link by link the chain of relationships that binds us to every area and to every nation. In spirit the free world is one because its people uphold the right of independent existence for all nations. I have already alluded to their economic interdependence. But their interdependence extends also into the field of security.

First of all, no reasonable man will question the absolute need for our American neighbors to be prosperous and secure. Their security and prosperity are inextricably bound to our own. And we are, of course, already joined with these neighbors by historic pledges.

Again, no reasonable man will deny that the freedom and prosperity and security of Western Europe are vital to our own prosperity and security. If the institutions, the skills, the manpower of its peoples were to fall under the domination of an

aggressive imperialism, the violent change in the balance of world power and in the pattern of world commerce could not be fully compensated for by any American measures, military or economic.

But these people, whose economic strength is largely dependent on free and uninterrupted movement of oil from the Middle East, cannot prosper—indeed, their economies would be severely impaired—should that area be controlled by an enemy and the movement of oil be subject to its decisions.

Next, to the Eastward, are Asiatic and Far Eastern peoples, recently returned to independent control of their own affairs or now emerging into sovereign statehood. Their potential strength constitutes new assurance for stability and peace in the world—if they can retain their independence. Should they lose freedom and be dominated by an aggressor, the world-wide effects would imperil the security of the free world.

In short, the world has so shrunk that all free nations are our neighbors. Without cooperative neighbors, the United States cannot maintain its own security and welfare, because:

First, America's vital interests are world-wide, embracing both hemispheres and every continent.

Second, we have community of interest with every nation in the free world.

Third, interdependence of interests requires a decent respect for the rights and the peace of all peoples.

These principles motivate our actions within the United Nations. There, before all the world, by our loyalty to them, by our practice of them, let us strive to set a standard to which all who seek justice and who hunger for peace can rally.

May we at home, here at the Seat of Government, in all the cities and towns and farmlands of America, support these principles in a personal effort of dedication. Thereby each of us can help establish a secure world order in which opportunity for freedom and justice will be more widespread, and in which the resources now dissipated on the armaments of war can be released for the life and growth of all humanity.

When our forefathers prepared the immortal document that proclaimed our independence, they asserted that every individual is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights. As we gaze back through history to that date, it is clear that our nation has striven to live up to this declaration, applying it to nations as well as to individuals.

Today we proudly assert that the government of the United States is still committed to this concept, both in its activities at home and abroad.

The purpose is Divine; the implementation is human.

Our country and its government have made mistakes—human mistakes. They have been of the head—not of the heart. And it is still true that the great concept of the dignity of all men, alike created in the image of the Almighty, has been the compass by which we have tried and are trying to steer our course.

So long as we continue by its guidance, there will be true progress in human affairs, both among ourselves and among those with whom we deal.

To achieve a more perfect fidelity to it, I submit, is a worthy ambition as we meet together in these first days of this, the first session of the 85th Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of the document which the President signed and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives (H. Doc.

1, 85th Cong., 1st sess.).

The Address as reported from the floor appears in the Congressional Record (vol. 103, p. 387).

9 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Resignation of Leonard W. Hall as Chairman,
Republican National Committee.

January 11, 1957

LEONARD W. HALL has just informed me that he plans to resign as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Naturally, I sincerely regret his decision for I have valued highly his wise political advice and party leadership. But I must accept his decision, no matter how reluctant I may be to do so.

Leonard Hall has been a great Chairman. Under his guidance and direction, the Republican Party organization has been revitalized and reorganized. Today, largely through his efforts, the party is attracting many thousands of new supporters, particularly from the younger voters of our nation.

Mr. Hall tells me he is going to take a much-needed vacation. I sincerely hope that his wisdom and his long years of experience as a legislator, Judge and Chairman, will continue to be available not only to the party but to the nation in the years ahead.

10 ¶ Letter of Congratulation to the Right
Honorable Harold Macmillan. *January 15, 1957*

[Released January 15, 1957. Dated January 10, 1957]

Dear Harold,

I send my warmest congratulations to you on becoming Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Your distinguished career is well known on this side of the Atlantic, and has earned our widespread respect. My own warm admiration stems, as you know, from our association in North Africa and through the

succeeding years. For me that association has been as agreeable as it has been productive.

I feel confident you will bring to your new task the same vision, determination and sympathetic understanding you have shown in the past. For myself, and for the people of the United States, let me wish you every success in carrying out the great responsibilities which now devolve upon you as Prime Minister.

With warm regard.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Macmillan's reply, released January 15, 1957, follows:

My dear Friend,

Thank you for your kind message. I too have warm and vivid memories of the time when we worked together in North Africa, and of our association since then. You know how much importance I attach to the friendship between the peoples of

Britain and the United States, not least because of my own personal links with your country. I look forward to working with you once again to further this friendship.

With all good wishes,

HAROLD MACMILLAN

The President's letter and Mr. Macmillan's reply were released at Tucson, Ariz.

¶ Statement by the President Concerning Drought Problems. Wichita, Kansas.

January 15, 1957

THE REPORTS on your conference here in Wichita show that you have been analyzing carefully not only the needs for immediate emergency help, but also the long-term actions which will aid in stabilizing the economy of this vast area of our country which is seriously affected by drought.

We, in turn, are going to carefully analyze all of the reports and information which have been given to us during this tour and which have been developed during your meeting here. We

intend to utilize fully all of the authority and resources which we can properly bring to bear on these drought problems.

Furthermore, we will immediately seek in the Budget the following additional authority from the Congress to continue and expand emergency programs:

1. Authority to use 25 million dollars of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund to provide additional emergency feed assistance to farmers and ranchers in the drought areas of the United States.

2. Extension, until June 30, 1958, of 25 million dollars of the unobligated funds appropriated for Agricultural Conservation, to enable Secretary Benson to make payments to farmers to carry out wind erosion and other emergency conservation measures.

3. An additional appropriation of 26 million dollars under Title One of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act, primarily for re-financing farm indebtedness by direct loans.

The acute drought situation throughout the country has caused us to take a closer look at the entire field of disaster relief and to examine the relationship between the Federal and State governments in administering and financing these programs. This, obviously, is a problem that cannot be solved alone by either Federal or State governments. Both must work closely together to attain solutions of lasting benefit to the affected areas. I am convinced that the State and local governments should assume greater responsibility in helping solve the recurring problems of agriculture, including distress. I think this would aid materially in a more effective administration of these programs and in better adapting them to local conditions and actual requirements.

It is particularly important that our farm and ranch people be given every reasonable type of help in adjusting their businesses to the best use of their land and other natural resources. The Great Plains Council has been contributing to the solution of this problem for many years. We have seen on this trip farmers

and ranchers who have successfully coped with severe drought problems. Their experience demonstrates what can be done by many other ranchers. These improved farming practices are a part of the Great Plains Program that was developed by the various State and local agencies and the Department of Agriculture.

There are many areas in which local, State and Federal government and private groups can and should work together. We must use all our best efforts to:

1. Develop further usage of our land and water resources, by range improvement and better management of watersheds.
2. Continue and expand research in better land and water use, in weather forecasting, in evaporation and transpiration reduction methods, and in saline water conversion. Further research and improvement in weather services to agriculture are needed. This includes monthly and seasonal forecasting that will better equip farmers and ranchers to adjust their operations to the climatic problems of these States.
3. Achieve maximum conservation and storage of surface and ground waters for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes.
4. Assure adequate credit on reasonable terms to farmers, ranchers and small businessmen. Private, cooperative and Federal lending agencies have been and are providing very helpful credit assistance throughout the drought area. I have asked the government lending agencies to carefully re-appraise their lending policies and adequacy of loanable funds. I would suggest that the other lending institutions likewise carefully re-appraise their facilities and resources. I want to see private lending institutions continue to be the principal source of credit, with the Federal programs merely supplementing as needed.
5. Emphasize the need for industrial development in the Great Plains. Industrial expansion in this area will bring additional opportunities for employment to supplement farm and ranch income. This would be especially helpful during this emergency

period, and of course would contribute to the economic welfare of the entire area.

NOTE: The President concluded a 3-day inspection tour of the drought-stricken States at Wichita on January 15, at which time the foregoing statement was released. The conference referred to in the first paragraph was held in Wichita, January 14-16, and was attended by 190 participants from 15 States, including farmers, ranchers, agricultural leaders, bankers, businessmen, and representatives of State and Federal agencies. The conference report was published in House Document 110 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

12 ¶ Remarks on Drought and Other Natural Disasters. McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas. *January 15, 1957*

Mr. Chairman and My Friends:

No one need go on a three-day trip through the Great Plains to know that our country is faced in this region with a very great problem. Of all the things that have happened to me on this trip, none is so inspiring and encouraging as to meet with this group of representatives from fifteen States, here for a serious three-day meeting—people contributing their time, their talents and their efforts to develop plans to help meet this problem—people that are practical farmers and ranchers—representatives of our great land grant colleges—representatives of the Governors—of business—and so on.

Now to you maybe I can bring one good message you may not have heard. This morning I was notified, from Mr. Faricy, President of the American Association of Railways, that the Western Association has agreed to continue its reduced prices on feed hauling until March 31st.

Incidentally, it might be a nice gesture on the part of your organization to send the railways a vote of thanks.

We have had a first-hand look at this area—Secretary Benson, Secretary Seaton and myself. What has been most encouraging is the absence of defeatism in everybody's attitude toward the problem.

Everybody emphasizes that there are two problems: the short-range and the long-range. And the presence here today of the executive council of the Great Plains Agricultural Council is more than heartening, to know that we are attacking the long-range problem in the certainty that nothing that we do about alleviating present distress can of itself prevent the recurrence of the same situation if again we have a drought.

Now I practically wanted to get up and start a cheering section of my own when I heard the remarks about the local initiative, responsibility and direction in these programs.

I am one who fears control that is located too far from the scene of action, whether it be a commanding general operating in the field or whether it is Washington trying to produce and operate all of the programs that can affect *you* the farmers in Kansas, in Montana, Arizona, and the other States.

I would feel very disappointed, so long as I were part of the Federal government, if you did not believe that always you have there a cheerful, willing partner, ready to do its best. But government—Federal government—should be kept always—when it is humanly possible—as a partner, to participate in a helpful way, but to keep the maximum of responsibility and direction of action of operations in the local scene. Only in that way I believe can we get the efficiency and the economy that come from someone who is spending his own time—sometimes his own money—in the project and is therefore looking for the greatest possible returns.

Now, two or three of the programs that are included in the Budget—specific programs—I want to give just a short idea to you about them.

One, we have asked in the Budget for authority to use 25 million dollars of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, to provide addi-

tional emergency feed assistance to farmers and ranchers in the drought areas.

We have asked for the extension until June 30, 1958, of 25 million dollars of the unobligated funds appropriated for Agricultural Conservation, to enable Secretary Benson to make payments to farmers to carry out wind-erosion and other emergency conservation measures.

And then we have asked for an additional appropriation of 26 million dollars, under Title One of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act, primarily for refinancing farm indebtedness by direct loans.

Now, I think it would be odd if I should come to a meeting such as this and not make some note of the satisfaction I feel in returning once again to the State where I was privileged to spend my boyhood and to grow to manhood.

I think also that the satisfaction I feel in such a return is heightened by the knowledge that so many people have gathered to help in this great problem that faces our nation and this particular area.

And again, the fact that each person we have heard speak has emphasized the determination of his group that he represented to do their part, of each State to do its part, so that working all together we can, in the true American tradition, get something done without surrendering any of those great values for which this nation was founded—our private privileges and rights under the Constitution of America.

There has been some mention made of one or two of the programs to which I attach tremendous importance: increased research, to get the knowledge on which we are going to base all of these integrated programs—business working with farmers, so as to produce a proper economy for the whole region. I was talking in several spots on this trip with people who seemed to know a little bit about the underground water tables, but as quickly as I was about to ask a question in detail, they said, “Only research will give us the real knowledge we need on underground water.” And they always added, “long, patient, exhaustive re-

search.” No get-rich-quick program will solve this one. And we need to know.

This is merely one example of the kind of thing that we must do. I agree with what everybody has said about credit, the need for cheap credit—good credit—extended in such a way as to help the recipient and not ruin him. I believe in all of those other programs that have been stated here, and I am certain that when all of the reports that this body will produce are integrated with the encyclopedia of papers that I have collected on this trip, and studied in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and in the Small Business Administration, and all the others that are interested in this great problem, we are going to come up with additional programs that the Federal government can commend to you, to work with you in solving this problem, which I assure you we will solve.

Thank you very much. Goodbye.

NOTE: The President's remarks were addressed to the Wichita conference on drought and other natural disasters (see Item 11, note, above).

The President's opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture.

13 ¶ Annual Budget Message to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1958. *January 16, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

I am presenting with this message my recommended budget for the United States Government for the fiscal year 1958, which begins next July 1.

This is the fourth budget which I have transmitted to the Congress.

In my first budget message—that for the fiscal year 1955—I emphasized the administration's determination to chart a course toward two important fiscal goals—balanced budgets and tax reductions.

Reductions in spending evidenced in the 1955 budget made possible a large tax reduction and tax reform program.

The 1956 budget was balanced.

The 1957 budget will be balanced.

A balanced budget is proposed for 1958.

I believe this policy of fiscal integrity has contributed significantly to the soundness of our Nation's economic growth and that it will continue to do so during the coming fiscal year.

BUDGET TOTALS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Budget receipts.....	\$68. 1	\$70. 6	\$73. 6
Budget expenditures.....	66. 5	68. 9	71. 8
Budget surplus.....	1. 6	1. 7	1. 8

This budget is for the first fiscal year of my second term in office. In making plans for the coming year, I have been guided by the following national objectives:

1. Peace, justice, and freedom for our own and other peoples;
2. Powerful armed forces to deter and, if need be, to defeat aggression;
3. A healthy and growing economy with prosperity widely shared;
4. Enhancement of individual opportunity and the well-being of all our people;
5. Wise conservation, development, and use of our great natural resources;
6. Fiscal integrity;
7. A well-balanced choice of programs at home and abroad; and
8. Increasing international trade and investment essential to the growth of the economies of the United States and the rest of the free world.

We have made considerable progress toward these goals. We will continue this progress in the years ahead.

BUDGET POLICY

Today, almost 12 years after World War II, the United States has demonstrated that it is possible to sustain a high employment economy independent of war and continually unbalanced Federal budgets. Adjustments to changing economic circumstances have been and are being made successfully. Productivity and living conditions have improved. With sound public and private policies, the prospect for continued economic growth is bright.

Attainment of that goal is possible only with prudent management of the Government's fiscal affairs. Our Federal budget must contribute to the Nation's financial stability and to the preservation of the purchasing power of the dollar. Maintaining a sound dollar requires of us both self-discipline and courage. At a time like the present when the economy is operating at a very high rate and is subject to inflationary pressures, Government clearly should seek to alleviate rather than aggravate those pressures. Government can do its part. But business and labor leadership must earnestly cooperate—or what Government can do in a free society at a time like this will *not* prevent inflation.

For the Government to do its part in the coming year, taxes must be retained at the present rates so that receipts will exceed budget expenditures and the public debt can be further reduced. The prospective budget surplus in the fiscal year 1958 will reinforce the restraining effect of present credit and monetary policies. The present situation also requires that less pressing expenditure programs must be held back and some meritorious proposals postponed.

Expenditure and appropriation policy.—While taking present economic conditions into consideration, the budget must also reflect the general responsibilities of a Government which will be serving 172 million people in the fiscal year 1958. In the face of continuing threats to world peace, our collective security must be strengthened through alert international policies and a strong defense. Progress toward greater equality of opportunity for all

of our people as well as toward a balanced development and conservation of our national resources must go forward. Emphasis must continue upon promoting, through private enterprise, the development and productivity of our economy.

We must move forward in some areas of investment while we hold back in others. For example, the needs for schools, highways, and homes are so urgent that I am proposing to move ahead with programs to help our States, cities, and people undertake such construction at a prudent rate. However, in view of the present active competition for labor, materials, and equipment, I am not recommending some other desirable construction projects, and I have asked the head of each Federal agency to watch closely the timing of construction and to postpone work which can be appropriately put off until a later date.

NEW AUTHORITY TO INCUR OBLIGATIONS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956	1957	1958
Proposed for enactment in this session:			
Recommended at this time.....			\$56.7
Proposed for later transmission:			
Under existing legislation.....		\$0.8	(1)
Under proposed legislation.....		.8	8.6
Total.....		1.6	65.3
Enacted prior to this session:			
Current authorizations.....	\$53.3	60.7	.....
Permanent authorizations.....	9.9	8.2	8.0
Total.....	63.2	70.5	73.3

¹ Less than 50 million dollars.

It is also important to hold to a minimum any increase in Government personnel in the coming period. I have directed the heads of the Federal agencies to give renewed emphasis to their efforts in this regard—efforts which have resulted in a net reduction of approximately 240,000 in the civilian work force during the past 4 years. Vacant positions are to be filled by new employment only if careful review by each agency has demonstrated

that the positions cannot be abolished or filled by transfer. All proposals which might produce higher Federal payrolls in the future will be critically examined and evaluated.

Continuation of balanced budgets into the future requires that the total of new authority to incur obligations, as well as the budget expenditures for the year, should be less than the total of realistically anticipated budget receipts. This policy of controlling budget authorizations, which has been followed since the beginning of this administration, has helped us move from a budget deficit of 9.4 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1953 to balanced budgets in 1956, 1957, and 1958.

In this budget the total of new authority proposed for 1958 is 73.3 billion dollars, 279 million dollars less than estimated budget receipts. Of the total recommended new authority, specific action by this session of the Congress will be necessary for 65.3 billion dollars. Other new authority, such as that for paying interest on the public debt, will become available under previously enacted permanent authorizations.

The total amount of new obligational authority recommended for the fiscal year 1958 is 2.8 billion dollars greater than the present estimates for 1957. Budget expenditures are estimated to increase by 2.9 billion dollars to a total of 71.8 billion dollars in 1958. These estimates include my proposals for new legislation as well as present programs.

For both new obligational authority and expenditures, about seven-tenths of the estimated increase between 1957 and 1958 is for the military functions of the Department of Defense, reflecting the higher costs of producing, operating, and maintaining the complex new weapons and equipment being delivered in growing quantities to our defense establishment. Other major increases are for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, including my proposal for aiding school construction, and for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The figures contained in this budget for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 are not precisely comparable to the actual figures for

prior years. Under the provisions of legislation enacted last year, the financial transactions for the greatly expanded Federal-aid highway program are included in a self-liquidating trust fund and are not in the budget totals.

Revenue policy.—It is my firm belief that tax rates are still too high and that we should look forward to further tax reductions as soon as they can be accomplished within a sound budget policy. Reductions in tax rates would give relief to taxpayers and would also release funds for the activity and investment necessary for sustained economic growth through private initiative. However, the reduction of tax rates must give way under present circumstances to the cost of meeting our urgent national responsibilities.

For the present, therefore, I ask for continuation for another year of the existing excise tax rates on tobacco, liquor, and automobiles, which, under present law, would be reduced next April 1. I must also recommend that the present corporate tax rates be continued for another year. It would be neither fair nor appropriate to allow excise and corporate tax reductions to be made at a time when a general tax reduction cannot be undertaken.

In the area of taxation, I am especially interested in the problems of small business. Last August the Cabinet Committee on Small Business made a series of carefully considered recommendations in this field. Some relief in the tax burden affecting small business, as recommended by that Committee, which will give help with a minimum loss of revenue should have early consideration by the Congress. Any changes involving substantial loss of revenue should be considered at a later time when a general tax reduction is possible.

The present estimates of budget receipts for 1958 are based on the assumption that the Nation will continue to have a high level of business activity with increasing national income, and that the present tax rates will be continued. They are the best estimates we can make at this time, but, since they relate to a period 6 to 18 months away, significant changes may take place before the fiscal year 1958 is ended.

BUDGET RECEIPTS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Individual income taxes	\$35. 3	\$38. 5	\$41. 0
Corporation income taxes	21. 3	21. 4	22. 0
Excise taxes ¹	10. 0	9. 2	8. 9
Other taxes ¹	2. 2	2. 5	2. 6
Miscellaneous receipts	3. 0	3. 0	3. 3
Refunds of receipts (—)	—3. 7	—3. 9	—4. 2
Total	68. 1	70. 6	73. 6

¹ Net of transfers to trust funds.

Debt policy.—The budget surplus for the fiscal year 1956 of 1.6 billion dollars was used to reduce the public debt. This budget provides for further reductions in the public debt for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year 1958.

The successive reductions in the debt from 1956 through 1958 are modest in relation to its total size. Nevertheless, I hope that these reductions, plus the collection of corporation tax payments on a more nearly current basis (as provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), will make it unnecessary to ask the Congress again for a temporary increase in the legal limit of 275 billion dollars to cover seasonal borrowing during the coming fiscal year.

PUBLIC DEBT

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Public debt at start of year	\$274. 4	\$272. 8	\$270. 6
Change due to budget surplus (—)	—1. 6	—1. 7	—1. 8
Change due to other factors	(¹)	— . 5	+ . 4
Public debt at close of year	272. 8	270. 6	269. 2

¹ Less than 50 million dollars.

The reduction in the public debt in the fiscal year 1957 is estimated to be larger than the budget surplus for that year, mainly because it is anticipated that some expenditures during the year can be financed by drawing down the amount of cash the Government has on hand.

For the fiscal year 1958, the reduction in the public debt will not be as much as the budget surplus. This situation results primarily from the fact that, in the aggregate, the trust funds are expected to draw down the amount of uninvested cash held for them by the Treasury.

Receipts from and payments to the public.—The restraint on inflationary pressures which will be exerted by the budget surplus in the fiscal year 1958 will be reinforced by net accumulations in the trust funds which the Government administers. These trust fund accumulations, such as those for highways and for old-age and survivors and disability insurance, are the excess of current receipts over current payments. They constitute reserves for future use which are invested in Government securities.

When the Government's budget transactions are consolidated with trust fund and other transactions to give a picture of the flow of money between the public and the Government as a whole, the receipts from the public are estimated to exceed payments to the public by 3 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1958.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM AND PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Receipts from the public.....	\$77.1	\$81.7	\$85.9
Payments to the public.....	72.6	78.2	82.9
Excess of receipts from the public.....	4.5	3.5	3.0

The decline between the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 in the excess of receipts from the public results mainly from the estimated withdrawal of cash from the Treasury by the International Monetary Fund in 1957. The cash payments are made as the Treasury redeems the notes which were part of the United States subscription to the Fund. This subscription was made in the fiscal year 1947 and is therefore not part of current budget expenditures.

The excess of receipts from the public is estimated to be still

lower in 1958 mainly because of higher net payments from trust funds.

BUDGET PROGRAMS AND PERFORMANCE

By far the largest part of the budget for the coming fiscal year, 63 percent, will be devoted to maintaining and improving our own defenses and to strengthening the defenses and economies of other nations in the interest of collective security and world peace. Civil benefits will account for 24 percent of budget expenditures; interest, 10 percent; and all other operations, administration, and contingencies, 3 percent.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Protection, including collective security	\$42.4	\$42.7	\$45.3
Civil benefits	15.3	16.5	16.9
Interest	6.8	7.3	7.4
Civil operations and administration	2.0	2.3	1.8
Allowance for contingencies . . . . .		.2	.4
Total	66.5	68.9	71.8

Protection, including collective security.—As a simple matter of self-preservation, we must maintain our own strength and promote world stability by helping to build up the strength of friendly nations. At the same time, we must actively advance our other efforts for lasting peace and inform the world in all appropriate ways of our peaceful aims.

The new and more powerful weapons which are being delivered to our Armed Forces in increasing quantities and varieties are much more costly to produce, operate, and maintain than the weapons they are replacing. Furthermore, we are now engaged in the development of a whole new family of even more advanced weapons for all the services. Large expenditures will be required to bring these weapons into use. During the transition, we must continue to purchase enough of the current types to preserve our readiness until the effectiveness of the advanced

weapons is demonstrated in tests. Despite these upward pressures on expenditures, future defense costs must be held to tolerable levels. Effective action must be taken to improve efficiency and to maintain a proper balance between expenditures for future military strength and expenditures for current readiness.

EXPENDITURES FOR PROTECTION, INCLUDING COLLECTIVE SECURITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Major national security programs:			
Department of Defense—military functions	\$35.8	\$36.0	\$38.0
Mutual security program—military.....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1.7	1.9	2.3
Stockpiling and defense production expansion.....	.6	.4	.4
Subtotal.....	40.6	41.0	43.3
Related programs:			
Mutual security program—economic, technical, and other.....	1.6	1.5	1.8
United States Information Agency.....	.1	.1	.1
Federal Civil Defense Administration....	.1	.1	.1
Selective Service System.....			
Subtotal.....	1.8	1.7	2.0
Total.....	42.4	42.7	45.3

The introduction of new equipment and weapons with vastly greater combat capability is also having a powerful impact on concepts of military strategy, tactics, and organization. The combat power of our divisions, wings, and warships has increased to such an extent that it is no longer valid to measure military power in terms of the number of such units.

I have given careful consideration to the many complex factors which enter into the development of a well-balanced military structure. I am convinced that the defense programs and funds for their support as recommended in this budget provide a wise and reasonable degree of protection for the Nation.

Our nuclear weapons and our ability to employ them constitute the most effective deterrent to an attack on the free nations.

We shall continue to expand our nuclear arsenal until an agreement has been reached for reduction and regulation of armaments under safeguarded inspection guaranties.

At the same time, we are increasing the portion of the production of fissionable materials allocated to peaceful uses at home and abroad and we look forward to the day when all production may be used for peaceful purposes. This budget provides for increased effort on power reactor development and on new uses of atomic energy in biology, medicine, agriculture, and industry. It will also make possible greater sharing of our peaceful atomic energy developments with other nations through the atoms-for-peace program.

World events continue to demonstrate the value of our programs of mutual assistance. Continued assistance, both military and economic, to friendly nations will provide the essential margin beyond their own resources needed to support and strengthen their defenses and their economies. The intensified worldwide conflict of ideas also requires a further increase in our programs of international information.

EXPENDITURES FOR CIVIL BENEFITS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1956 <i>actual</i>	1957 <i>estimate</i>	1958 <i>estimate</i>
Additions to Federal assets.....	\$3. 5	\$3. 0	\$3. 4
Long-range development.....	2. 0	1. 8	2. 3
Current expense items.....	9. 7	11. 7	11. 1
Total.....	15. 3	16. 5	16. 9

Civil benefits.—During the past 4 years, the Government has acted affirmatively to advance the everyday well-being of our people by helping to improve their economic opportunities, helping to provide safeguards against economic and physical hazards, and helping to build needed public assets. The Government's leadership in assisting the people to satisfy their own needs has been so exercised that steady progress has taken place without paternalistic interference.

In the fiscal year 1958 we shall continue to move forward with many civil benefit programs already established by law.

To aid agriculture in its adjustments to new technologies and to changed world production and consumption patterns, the soil bank program will help reduce the production of surplus crops. Additional marketing research and service activities will develop new markets and new uses for our farm products. Watershed protection, aid to low-income farmers, and assistance in overcoming the problems of drought, wind erosion, and floods will be expanded.

The Federal Government is assisting the States and private enterprise to make major advances in our transportation system. Traffic control on our airways is being continually improved as new equipment is developed and becomes available. Orderly replacement by private shipping lines of the merchant ships built during World War II is underway. Through grants paid from the highway trust fund, the States, in partnership with the Federal Government, are beginning a 13-year program to complete construction of the Interstate Highway System.

Under the urban renewal program, which combines Federal, local, and private efforts, 41 urban renewal projects will have been completed by the close of the fiscal year 1958, and 531 more will be in various stages of planning or construction. Private financing of housing for military families, elderly families, cooperatives, and other groups having special difficulties in obtaining homes will be encouraged by special mortgage insurance and mortgage purchase programs.

Over the 3-year period, 1955 through 1957, nearly 400 new water-resource projects for flood control, navigation, irrigation, power, and water supply will have been started and about one-half of these projects will still be under construction in 1958. Because of the need for continued and orderly development of our resources, I recommend that construction be started at a modest rate in 1958 on some new projects for which planning is well advanced. Funds for initiating immediately the planning

of new public works projects which the Congress is expected to authorize are also included in this budget.

Increased expenditures will be made for sound programs of health research and grants for hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic and rehabilitation centers.

Legislative recommendations for new civil benefits involving major expenditures are being confined to needs of the highest priority and will be discussed later in this message.

Interest.—Expenditures for interest are estimated to rise 100 million dollars to 7.4 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1958, despite reductions in the public debt in 1956, 1957, and 1958. The increase in interest charges is due to refinancing securities maturing during the coming year at the higher rates of interest which reflect the heavy demand for credit and capital throughout our prosperous economy.

Civil operations and administration.—Expenditures for the remaining operations of the Government are estimated to be 1.8 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1958, an amount 425 million dollars less than in 1957 and 185 million dollars less than in 1956. The decreases occur primarily because certain payments heretofore made by the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Department will be charged to the appropriations of the several agencies in accordance with legislation enacted last year. These are the payments which the Government, as employer, makes to the civil service retirement fund and those which it makes for certified bills presented too late for payment in the regular way. This improved accounting procedure shows with greater accuracy the total cost of various agency programs and is responsible for part of the increase shown in the expenditures for protection and civil benefits.

Allowance for contingencies.—Sound budgeting requires that some general provision be made for contingencies which may arise in the coming period. This is especially important today, in view of uncertain world conditions. The Congress is not being asked to appropriate for purposes not known. This item

makes allowance in the budget totals for probable future requests, including those to cover the cost of some legislative proposals for which the timing of expenditures is uncertain. As the needs arise, and as new legislation is passed, a specific request for funds will be made in each case. The amount allowed for expenditures is 400 million dollars, slightly over one-half of 1 percent of total budget expenditures estimated for 1958.

Management improvement.—The administration is constantly striving to improve the management of Government. Vigorous measures to increase efficiency have shown results in many Government operations.

In the Veterans Administration, for example, the staff in non-medical activities has been reduced by 10,000 in the past 4 years. Some of this reduction was made possible because of smaller numbers of insurance and readjustment payments, but most of the reduction in staff reflects better procedures, including extensive mechanization of operations.

In the overseas supply activities of the Department of Defense, new procedures employing faster communications and better transportation service have been established. These improved methods of supplying overseas units substantially reduce inventory requirements and thus save both capital investment and costs of handling.

In the Post Office Department, despite an 11 percent rise in the volume of mail in the 4 fiscal years 1954 through 1957, the average employment will have increased only a little more than 3 per cent. This is concrete evidence of the value of new methods, organization, and equipment.

After intensive reviews of their real property holdings, Government agencies over the past 3 fiscal years have transferred excess property costing over 131 million dollars to other agencies, thus reducing the volume of purchases needed by those agencies to meet new requirements. In addition, surplus real property worth 366 million dollars, including almost all of the Govern-

ment-owned synthetic rubber plants, has been sold, thus putting most of this property on the tax rolls.

In accordance with the recommendations of the second Hoover Commission, an Office of Accounting has been established in the Bureau of the Budget to help the Federal agencies to improve further their financial management and, in that connection, to put into effect the principles of accrual accounting and cost-based budgeting approved in legislation enacted last year. Modern accrual accounting will make possible better management through improved information needed to control costs.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

This year I discussed only a few of the administration's legislative recommendations in the State of the Union message. Therefore, this part of the budget message is devoted to a discussion of other major proposals for legislation on which I recommend that the Congress take action during the present session. The legislative program is one on which the Congress and the executive agencies should be able to work together successfully.

In the course of the next few months the administration will recommend to the Congress a number of important legislative proposals. In the immediate future, I shall forward a message emphasizing the urgency of enactment of an adequate program of Federal aid for school construction, and a message on my proposals for amendment of our immigration laws. In connection with the administration's proposals on education, this budget provides for the start of a 4-year program of aid for school construction.

Two areas need earnest and prompt attention with a view to determining whether new national policies should be adopted in the light of reports and recommendations now pending in the Congress. These are numerous detailed recommendations of the second Hoover Commission which the committees were unable to consider prior to adjournment of the 84th Congress and the proposals made by the Advisory Committee on Transport

Policy and Organization. Legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Committee was the subject of hearings during the last Congress. Because of the importance of strengthening our transportation system, these hearings should be completed in the present session. Proposals for legislation will again be submitted by the Secretary of Commerce.

Substantial budget increases are recommended for existing activities which will improve the health of the American people. The Congress is also urged to enact legislation under which the Federal Government can help the medical and dental schools to build more and better teaching, as well as research, facilities to prevent the already acute shortage of trained medical manpower from becoming critical. It is also time to enact the necessary statutory basis for expansion and improvement of voluntary health insurance plans under which smaller insurance companies and nonprofit associations could pool their resources and experience.

In the welfare field, additional funds are likewise provided in the budget, and the Congress is urged to enact a new program of grants to the States to help fight juvenile delinquency.

In recent years, a succession of legislative enactments has moved a long way toward the goal of universal social security coverage, but there are a number of collateral steps which will add much to the meaning of our social security system as a whole. In part, these steps can be taken by budgetary action, for example, by giving particular attention to the needs of the rapidly increasing number of older persons in our society. Other steps will require legislation. First, the unemployment insurance system should be extended and improved. Similarly, congressional action is recommended to extend the Fair Labor Standards Act to additional workers. The Secretary of Labor will make recommendations on this act when hearings are held by the committees of the Congress. The Federal 8-hour laws should be revised and brought up to date and legislation should be enacted to assure equal pay for equal work. A modest program of grants under

which the States can increase their efforts to improve occupational safety should be initiated. Likewise, legislation should be enacted to require the registration of employee pension and welfare funds to protect the interests of beneficiaries.

Of particular importance are recommendations to protect and foster the initiative of the small businessman. The Small Business Act should be extended. In order that small business may have better opportunity to secure adequate financing, issues of securities up to 500 thousand dollars should be exempted from the regular registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. Similarly, the Congress should enact legislation providing for notification to the Federal Government of proposed business mergers, and should amend the procedural provisions of the antitrust laws to facilitate their enforcement. Wage reporting for income tax and social security purposes should be consolidated and simplified. Other means of assisting small business will be discussed in the Economic Report.

I repeat my recommendation of last year for the prompt enactment of appropriate authority under which communities can be assisted in solving basic problems of persistent unemployment.

At the present time, I do not contemplate proposing an extensive program of personnel legislation comparable to the numerous constructive measures enacted in the last several years. Certain needed improvements in central personnel management are discussed in the general government section of my budget analysis. All of these measures deserve early attention and enactment by the Congress. In addition, the Secretary of Defense is now studying recommendations of his Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation. Any legislative recommendations growing out of the work of this committee respecting personnel policies and compensation systems of the military services will be presented at a later time.

We should not let another year go by without taking the necessary action to place the Post Office on a pay-as-you-go fiscal basis. The case for adjusting postal rates needs no further justification.

It is supported by a vast majority of the general public as well as by most of the business community. The administration has demonstrated its capacity for improving the postal service, installing new and more efficient methods and equipment, and cutting costs in accordance with good business practice. The Congress should take the further action needed to reduce the huge postal deficit. Then the further improvements needed in equipment and facilities can be made so that the American people may receive the mail service they deserve and have the right to expect.

Various agencies are being asked to review with the Congress the interest rates charged by the Government in connection with different kinds of loans, several of which have a fixed statutory maximum established when interest costs were much lower than today. It is desirable that there be more consistency and that more discretion be allowed in determining what going rates should be, dependent on the period of the loans and their conditions.

Recommendations concerned with proposed legislative changes in our housing laws will be found in the section of my budget analysis carrying the heading "Commerce and housing."

With respect to farm legislation, certain changes are being recommended in the corn program. Farmers who use all the wheat grown on their own farms for seed, feed, or food should be exempt from marketing quotas and penalties. The basic authority for disposal of surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies, title I of Public Law 480 of the 83d Congress, should be extended for 1 year and an additional 1 billion dollars of authorization for losses under this title should be provided. Legislation should also be enacted authorizing the barter of nonstrategic Government-owned agricultural surpluses to the nations of Eastern Europe.

The program of the administration in the field of natural resources is fully set forth in that section of the budget analysis. It will not be repeated here, except to indicate my continuing firm support of the necessary legislative action to enable Federal agencies to participate more fully with States, local governments, and

private groups in the development of partnership resources projects. I urge once again the prompt enactment of legislation which will enable the Fryingpan-Arkansas multiple-purpose project to get underway in the fiscal year 1958.

I also recommend prompt action by the Congress to decide how the Niagara power project can best be developed.

In returning the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill to the 84th Congress without my approval, I stated that legislation conforming to the basic objectives of that bill was needed. I am still of that opinion. It is essential that consumers of natural gas be protected. We must endeavor to make sure that there will be continued exploration and development of adequate field supplies of gas, and that producers' sales prices are arrived at fairly and competitively. In this way, and with authority vested in the Federal Power Commission to regulate interstate pipelines as to the price at which gas may be charged as an item of cost in fixing their rates, the price to the public will be fair. Legislation freeing gas producers from public utility-type regulation is essential if the incentives to find and develop new supplies of gas are to be preserved and sales of gas to interstate markets are not to be discouraged to the detriment of both consumers and producers, as well as the national interest.

The Congress is urged to carry out the proposals of the Judicial Conference for additional Federal judges. Also, when a district or circuit court judge who is the senior judge of the district or circuit becomes 70 and chooses not to retire, he should be relieved of his administrative duties. Furthermore, whenever a district court judge reaches 70 and chooses not to retire, the Congress should provide that upon certification by the Judicial Conference of the need therefor, the President would be authorized to appoint an additional judge. When the judge who had reached 70 dies or retires, the vacancy thus created would not be filled.

Although it is not within my province to make any recommendation, I am deeply interested in the suggestion which has been made that the Congress should consider inviting the Chief

Justice of the United States to address the Congress annually on the work of the judiciary and to present the recommendations of the Judicial Conference.

I recommend again that the Congress enact suitable legislation providing for home rule in the District of Columbia. Under any such system the citizens of the District should be authorized to elect local officials, to vote in Federal elections, and to have a delegate in the House of Representatives.

I also recommend the enactment of legislation admitting Hawaii into the Union as a State, and that, subject to area limitations and other safeguards for the conduct of defense activities so vitally necessary to our national security, statehood also be conferred upon Alaska.

The platforms of both major parties have advocated an amendment of the Constitution to insure equal rights for women. I believe that the Congress should make certain that women are not denied equal rights with men. Similarly, I believe that the Congress should propose a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age in Federal elections.

As has already been indicated in the State of the Union message, continuation of military and economic assistance to the free nations of the world is a keystone of the administration's efforts to promote peace, collective security, and well-being for all peoples. Essential complements of these assistance programs are steps to increase international trade and investment. Both can be materially advanced by taking the actions necessary to avoid unfair tax duplications on business conducted overseas and by the prompt enactment of legislation approving United States membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation. This administrative agency will greatly aid the orderly operation of existing arrangements governing multilateral trade to help prevent discrimination and restrictions against our foreign commerce.

Although necessity forces us to keep ever in mind the destructive power of nuclear weapons, it is equally essential that we

keep in mind the firm determination of the United States to share the fruits of its efforts to develop the peaceful uses for atomic energy. Seventy-two nations have now signed the charter of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was established under the auspices of the United Nations. Prompt action by the Congress is needed to authorize full participation by the United States in the work of this Agency. The United States has offered for distribution through this Agency 5,000 kilograms of fissionable uranium 235 out of the 20,000 kilograms previously offered for atomic research and power uses in other nations, as part of our atoms-for-peace program.

The analysis of the budget discusses present programs for veterans. A special message recommending changes needed in these programs will be transmitted to the Congress.

The remaining items to which special attention should be directed are (1) authorization to the President to make awards for distinguished civilian achievement, (2) establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, (3) acquisition and maintenance of an official residence for the Vice President, and (4) amendment of the Government Corporation Control Act to provide for budget and audit control over Government corporations which are authorized, directly or indirectly, to obtain or utilize Federal funds. It is also recommended that the Congress give further consideration to legislation which would place Government appropriations on an accrued expenditure basis.

The other proposals which are parts of the administration's legislative program are discussed in my analysis of the budget. The fact that they are not included in this summary presentation in no way detracts from their importance or the strength of my recommendation that they be considered and enacted by the Congress in its present session.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET

I am presenting my budgetary recommendations in greater detail under nine major program headings in the analysis of the

budget which follows this message. The Economic Report will contain a further discussion of some of these proposals.

It is always difficult to make plans and forecast expenditures a year or more in advance. This is particularly true when historic events are taking place in Eastern Europe, when United Nations forces are deployed in the Middle East, when uncertainties abound in other parts of the world, and when in our own land economic change is continuous. This budget has taken into account present conditions and developments which today appear most likely at home and abroad. It provides funds for all necessary Government activities on a reasonable scale, and efforts will continue to be made by every executive department and agency to improve efficiency and to maintain expenditures well within the budget estimates. It is a carefully balanced budget—balanced in its receipts and expenditures, balanced in its choice of programs. I consider it well adapted to the needs of the present and the future.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: As printed above, the following have been deleted: (1) illustrating to tables and special analyses appearing in the budget proper. (2) footnotes referring to diagrams; (2) footnotes referring to tables and special analyses appearing in the budget proper.

14 ¶ Statement by the President in Response to Report of Harlow H. Curtice, Chairman, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.
January 18, 1957

THE DEATH of more than 40 thousand Americans in traffic accidents during 1956 is a shocking record. The tragedy is that most of the accidents could have been prevented. I want to thank your Committee and through you all of the fine organi-

zations which are cooperating in the uphill fight to prevent a repetition of this grim statistic in 1957.

I am hopeful that the traffic safety report formulated by the Governors' Conference will result in prompt and uniform action by state and local governments to curb irresponsible driving. But while the basic authority for traffic control rests with state and local officials, the responsibility for behaving sensibly in traffic is shared by all of us. I hope that every organized group in every walk of life in America realizes it can help promote safety on our roads and streets and stop the wanton killing. There is no more worthwhile objective.

NOTE: Mr. Curtice's report, released with the President's statement, refers to the 1956 accident toll as "the worst record in our history."

The report of the Governors' Con-

ference Committee on Highway Safety was published in November 1956 by the Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

15 ¶ Second Inaugural Address. *January 21, 1957*

[Delivered in person at the Capitol]

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Speaker, members of my family and friends, my countrymen, and the friends of my country wherever they may be:

We meet again, as upon a like moment four years ago, and again you have witnessed my solemn oath of service to you.

I, too, am a witness, today testifying in your name to the principles and purposes to which we, as a people, are pledged.

Before all else, we seek, upon our common labor as a nation, the blessings of Almighty God. And the hopes in our hearts fashion the deepest prayers of our whole people.

May we pursue the right—without self-righteousness.

May we know unity—without conformity.

May we grow in strength—without pride in self.

May we, in our dealings with all peoples of the earth, ever speak truth and serve justice.

And so shall America—in the sight of all men of good will—prove true to the honorable purposes that bind and rule us as a people in all this time of trial through which we pass.

We live in a land of plenty, but rarely has this earth known such peril as today.

In our nation work and wealth abound. Our population grows. Commerce crowds our rivers and rails, our skies, harbors and highways. Our soil is fertile, our agriculture productive. The air rings with the song of our industry—rolling mills and blast furnaces, dynamos, dams and assembly lines—the chorus of America the bountiful.

Now this is our home—yet this is not the whole of our world. For our world is where our full destiny lies—with men, of all peoples and all nations, who are or would be free. And for them—and so for us—this is no time of ease or of rest.

In too much of the earth there is want, discord, danger. New forces and new nations stir and strive across the earth, with power to bring, by their fate, great good or great evil to the free world's future. From the deserts of North Africa to the islands of the South Pacific one third of all mankind has entered upon an historic struggle for a new freedom: freedom from grinding poverty. Across all continents, nearly a billion people seek, sometimes almost in desperation, for the skills and knowledge and assistance by which they may satisfy from their own resources, the material wants common to all mankind.

No nation, however old or great, escapes this tempest of change and turmoil. Some, impoverished by the recent World War, seek to restore their means of livelihood. In the heart of Europe, Germany still stands tragically divided. So is the whole continent divided. And so, too, all the world.

The divisive force is International Communism and the power that it controls.

The designs of that power, dark in purpose, are clear in practice. It strives to seal forever the fate of those it has enslaved. It strives to break the ties that unite the free. And it strives to capture—to exploit for its own greater power—all forces of change in the world, especially the needs of the hungry and the hopes of the oppressed.

Yet the world of International Communism has itself been shaken by a fierce and mighty force: the readiness of men who love freedom to pledge their lives to that love. Through the night of their bondage, the unconquerable will of heroes has struck with the swift, sharp thrust of lightning. Budapest is no longer merely the name of a city; henceforth it is a new and shining symbol of man's yearning to be free.

Thus across all the globe there harshly blow the winds of change. And, we—though fortunate be our lot—know that we can never turn our backs to them.

We look upon this shaken earth, and we declare our firm and fixed purpose—the building of a peace with justice in a world where moral law prevails.

The building of such a peace is a bold and solemn purpose. To proclaim it is easy. To serve it will be hard. And to attain it, we must be aware of its full meaning—and ready to pay its full price.

We know clearly what we seek, and why.

We seek peace, knowing that peace is the climate of freedom. And now, as in no other age, we seek it because we have been warned, by the power of modern weapons, that peace may be the only climate possible for human life itself.

Yet this peace we seek cannot be born of fear alone: it must be rooted in the lives of nations. There must be justice, sensed and shared by all peoples, for, without justice the world can know only a tense and unstable truce. There must be law, steadily invoked and respected by all nations, for without law, the world promises only such meager justice as the pity of the strong upon the weak. But the law of which we speak, comprehending

the values of freedom, affirms the equality of all nations, great and small.

Splendid as can be the blessings of such a peace, high will be its cost: in toil patiently sustained, in help honorably given, in sacrifice calmly borne.

We are called to meet the price of this peace.

To counter the threat of those who seek to rule by force, we must pay the costs of our own needed military strength, and help to build the security of others.

We must use our skills and knowledge and, at times, our substance, to help others rise from misery, however far the scene of suffering may be from our shores. For wherever in the world a people knows desperate want, there must appear at least the spark of hope, the hope of progress—or there will surely rise at last the flames of conflict.

We recognize and accept our own deep involvement in the destiny of men everywhere. We are accordingly pledged to honor, and to strive to fortify, the authority of the United Nations. For in that body rests the best hope of our age for the assertion of that law by which all nations may live in dignity.

And beyond this general resolve, we are called to act a responsible role in the world's great concerns or conflicts—whether they touch upon the affairs of a vast region, the fate of an island in the Pacific, or the use of a canal in the Middle East. Only in respecting the hopes and cultures of others will we practice the equality of all nations. Only as we show willingness and wisdom in giving counsel—in receiving counsel—and in sharing burdens, will we wisely perform the work of peace.

For one truth must rule all we think and all we do. No people can live to itself alone. The unity of all who dwell in freedom is their only sure defense. The economic need of all nations—in mutual dependence—makes isolation an impossibility: not even America's prosperity could long survive if other nations did not also prosper. No nation can longer be a fortress, lone

and strong and safe. And any people, seeking such shelter for themselves, can now build only their own prison.

Our pledge to these principles is constant, because we believe in their rightness.

We do not fear this world of change. America is no stranger to much of its spirit. Everywhere we see the seeds of the same growth that America itself has known. The American experiment has, for generations, fired the passion and the courage of millions elsewhere seeking freedom, equality, opportunity. And the American story of material progress has helped excite the longing of all needy peoples for some satisfaction of their human wants. These hopes that we have helped to inspire, we can help to fulfill.

In this confidence, we speak plainly to all peoples.

We cherish our friendship with all nations that are or would be free. We respect, no less, their independence. And when, in time of want or peril, they ask our help, they may honorably receive it; for we no more seek to buy their sovereignty than we would sell our own. Sovereignty is never bartered among free men.

We honor the aspirations of those nations which, now captive, long for freedom. We seek neither their military alliance nor any artificial imitation of our society. And they can know the warmth of the welcome that awaits them when, as must be, they join again the ranks of freedom.

We honor, no less in this divided world than in a less tormented time, the people of Russia. We do not dread, rather do we welcome, their progress in education and industry. We wish them success in their demands for more intellectual freedom, greater security before their own laws, fuller enjoyment of the rewards of their own toil. For as such things come to pass, the more certain will be the coming of that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship.

So we voice our hope and our belief that we can help to heal this divided world. Thus may the nations cease to live in trem-

bling before the menace of force. Thus may the weight of fear and the weight of arms be taken from the burdened shoulders of mankind.

This, nothing less, is the labor to which we are called and our strength dedicated.

And so the prayer of our people carries far beyond our own frontiers, to the wide world of our duty and our destiny.

May the light of freedom, coming to all darkened lands, flame brightly—until at last the darkness is no more.

May the turbulence of our age yield to a true time of peace, when men and nations shall share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: This text follows the White House release of the Address. The President began speaking at 12:22 p. m. on Monday, January 21, 1957, from a platform erected on the steps of the central east front of the Capitol. Immediately before speaking, the President repeated the oath of office which he had taken at the White House on Sunday, January 20, when his first term ended. On both

occasions the oath was administered by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The President's opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Robert V. Fleming, chairman of the Inaugural Committee.

As published in the Congressional Record (vol. 103, p. 728) and in Senate Document 15 (85th Cong., 1st sess.), the Address is entitled "The Price of Peace."

16 ¶ Annual Message Transmitting the Economic Report to the Congress.

January 23, 1957

To the Congress of the United States:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by Section 3 (a) of the Employment Act of 1946.

In preparing this Report, I have received the assistance and advice of the Council of Economic Advisers. I have also had

the advice of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies of the Government.

I set forth below, essentially in the words of the Report itself, what I consider to be its major conclusions and recommendations.

OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY IN A FREE ECONOMY

The vast productive power of the American economy was demonstrated again in 1956 in a record national output of \$412 billion of goods and services.

In addition to providing this material basis for better living, our free economy gives indispensable support to our form of political life and offers unparalleled opportunities to the individual for personal choice and development.

Important responsibilities accompany these opportunities. They are borne in part by Government, but they must be borne also by the individual in his own economic activity and in his organized activity with others.

Government must use all practicable means to promote high levels of production and employment, and to contribute toward achieving an expanding and widely-shared national income, earned in dollars of stable buying power. It must pursue policies that encourage the enterprising spirit of our people and protect incentives to work, to save, and to invest. It must exercise a strict discipline over its expenditures and avoid taking in taxes too much of the incomes of individuals and businesses. It must strive to strengthen competitive markets and to facilitate the adjustments necessary in a dynamic economy.

Even more exacting are the responsibilities of individuals and economic groups. Business managements should formulate and carry out their plans so as to contribute to steady economic growth. They must also recognize the broad public interest in the prices set on their products and services.

Both management and labor should remove restrictions on the operation of competitive markets and enhance the economy's adaptability to change. Of particular importance in a prosperous

economy is the responsibility of leaders of business and labor to reach agreements on wages and other labor benefits that are consistent with productivity prospects and with the maintenance of a stable dollar.

Reliance for stability in economic growth cannot be placed exclusively on the fiscal and monetary policies of Government. The successful extension of prosperity with price stability calls for a cooperative effort in which the policies of individuals and economic groups and of all levels of government are consistent with one another and mutually reinforcing.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT, 1953-56

The opportunities which our free economy provides for the improvement of well-being are clearly evident in the record of the last four years. Civilian employment increased by about 3.7 million. Per capita personal income measured in constant dollars rose 10 percent after taxes. Five million homes were built and home ownership became more widespread. Rising incomes enabled consumers to expand their purchases of virtually all types of goods and to make important improvements in their own provisions for financial security. Participation in, and support of, religious, cultural, educational, and civic activities increased significantly.

Great strides were taken in the expansion and improvement of the Nation's productive facilities. Business firms and farmers spent over \$150 billion for this purpose. These investment outlays contain the promise of greater national output and better living in the years ahead.

Agriculture has faced difficult problems in this period, resulting chiefly from the persistent tendency for production to exceed commercial demands. Progress has been made, however, toward a better balanced farm economy, and there has been some recent improvement in farm income. To sustain agricultural progress, experience suggests that continued emphasis is needed on the basic objectives of the last four years—wider freedom for our

commercial farmers in managing their own enterprises, appropriate shifts in the use of the Nation's cropland, an improved system of price supports, and research into new products, markets, and uses.

The period was marked by economic improvement throughout the free world and by a notable expansion of international trade and finance, including our own exports and imports. Sharp increases have occurred in our exports to industrialized countries with high per capita incomes and to others currently experiencing a rapid rate of economic growth. This fact shows that prosperity elsewhere widens markets for the products of our farms, mines, and factories.

The contributions that Government can make toward the achievement of stable economic growth have been evident during the last four years. The 1953-54 experience demonstrated that, when consumer and business confidence is maintained, timely public policies can help keep recessionary tendencies in check. The Government policies followed in 1955 and 1956 helped to moderate the upward pressure on prices and to prevent conditions that would threaten economic stability.

THE ECONOMY IN 1956

The Nation's aggregate output of goods and services in 1956 was \$21.5 billion greater than in 1955, despite a decrease in activity in some sectors of the economy, notably in automobile production and home construction. Heavy expenditures for new plant and equipment by business concerns, increases in foreign trade and investment, a high rate of consumer expenditures, and rising outlays by State and local governments contributed to the expansion. About half of the increase represented a gain in physical output, and the remainder reflected moderately higher prices.

Sizable gains in employment were made in important sectors of the economy; for the year as a whole, there was an increase of

1.8 million over 1955 in total civilian employment. Incomes rose for all major groups of income recipients.

As the year progressed, farm income improved. There were further advances in the value of farm land, in the net worth of farm proprietors, and in agricultural exports. Farm technology continued to improve.

Financial markets and prices were under continuous pressure. Interest rates rose as the demand for credit continued large relative to the supply of funds. The unusually heavy demands of business concerns tended to raise prices of capital goods and related commodities. High costs of raw materials and wage increases that tended to outrun the year's small gain in productivity were pervasive factors making for higher prices.

Pressures on prices, costs, and financial resources in 1956 called for the continuation of policies designed to counter inflationary forces. The Federal Government's budget surplus contributed to this end, as did the credit restraints imposed by the Federal Reserve System. The events of the year showed, however, that when production and employment are high, wage and price increases in important industries can create upward pressures on costs and prices generally, and that the monetary and fiscal policies of Government must be supported by appropriate private policies to assure both a high level of economic activity and stable prices.

EXTENDING AND BROADENING ECONOMIC PROGRESS

This Report outlines legislative proposals designed to carry out the declared policy of the Employment Act. They include measures to strengthen our enterprise system, enlarge our national resources, and improve the level of living.

Government can strengthen the enterprise system at this time by preserving a balanced budget. Accordingly, the Congress should continue tax rates at their present levels, and Federal expenditures should be strictly limited.

Our enterprise system would also be strengthened by legisla-

tive measures to assist small businesses and to foster competition. These measures, which the Congress is urged to consider, include extension of the Small Business Act beyond June 30, 1957; easier access of small- and medium-sized companies to capital markets; such tax adjustments as can be made with a minimum loss of revenue; and reduction of the burden of paperwork imposed by Government. The Congress is also urged to provide for needed improvements in the antitrust laws and in the procedures available to enforcement agencies.

Recent changes in our financial structure and practices call for careful study of the adequacy of existing facilities for meeting the Nation's capital and credit requirements and of the means for exercising appropriate controls over credit. As requested in the State of the Union Message, the Congress should authorize a National Monetary and Financial Commission to perform this important task.

Our enterprise system would benefit from United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency, and from continuation of economic assistance, including defense support, under the Mutual Security Program.

Additional measures are required to enlarge and improve our national resources. The partnership principle, which encourages local leadership and participation in the development of water and power resources, should continue to be given close attention in current authorizations and appropriations.

To aid agricultural adjustments, recommendations will be made to the Congress for an improved acreage-allotment and price-support program for corn, and for steps to deal with problems of land use and water shortage accentuated by recent drought conditions. Extension of Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for one year, and a limited increase in permissible losses, would be a useful short-run measure for helping reduce surplus stocks of farm commodities.

The Congress is again requested to enact a program of Federal assistance for developing the economic base of local areas experiencing persistent unemployment.

No proposal for enlarging our national resources is more important than that for Federal assistance in overcoming the critical shortage of schoolrooms. The Congress is urged to enact a program which would help meet the backlog of these needs within four years. After that time full responsibility for school construction should revert to the State and local governments.

Further advances in the level of living would be accomplished by measures to raise the Nation's standards of housing, health, and personal security. Home building and ownership would be aided by an adjustment that would bring the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed home loans into closer conformity with competitive market rates; by an increase of funds for the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association; and by an extension of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.

Health standards would be advanced by legislation to encourage voluntary health plans and by a program of construction grants for medical and dental training facilities.

Personal security would be strengthened by extending unemployment insurance coverage to employees of small firms and certain other groups; by broadening minimum wage legislation to cover additional workers needing this protection; by requiring Federal registration and reporting by private pension and welfare funds; and by a program of technical aid and limited financial assistance to States for promoting occupational safety.

CONCLUSION

There are grounds for confidence that the Nation's over-all prosperity will be extended into the months ahead. A moderate rise in business capital outlays is indicated. Construction expenditures and foreign trade and investment should continue to favor economic expansion. The combined expenditures of Fed-

eral, State, and local governments are expected to be higher. Consumer expenditures should be sustained by favorable employment conditions and good earnings.

However, uncertainties and problems are always present in the economic situation and require careful attention. These include the present international situation, the upward pressure of costs and prices, factors affecting capital outlays by business, and the provision of an adequate flow of new savings to meet the prospective heavy demands for funds.

These and other uncertainties and problems which inevitably arise in a dynamic economy challenge individuals, economic groups, and Government to meet their respective responsibilities for maintaining stable economic growth. If all live up to these responsibilities, the capacity of our economy to provide the high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power envisaged by the Employment Act, and broadly attained in the past year, will be further enhanced.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The message and the complete report (96 pages) were published in "The Economic Report of

the President, January 1957" (Government Printing Office, 1957).

17 ¶ The President's News Conference of *January 23, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please be seated.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Are there any questions you would like to ask me?

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey, said the other day that he feels the Administration's new budget is too high, that we are going to have a hair-curling depression if spending isn't cut, and he expressed the hope that Congress will be able to cut the budget.

Do you have any differences with him on those points?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you have picked out two or three points that he made in a very long discussion.

Now, in the first place, you will recall there was a memorandum that was the basis of that discussion, a written memorandum, and that written memorandum I not only went over every word of it, I edited it, and it expresses my convictions very thoroughly.

Now, with the need for our Government to operate to the absolute limit of efficiency, I think there can be no question in the minds of any of us.

When he said a hair-curling depression, he wasn't talking about the immediate future. I know I am speaking correctly, because I have talked to him about it since. He is talking about long-term continuation of spending of the order of which we are now doing. He believes that that will prevent the accumulation of the necessary capital to produce jobs, and would bring about bad results.

What was the third point, Mr. Arrowsmith?

Q. Mr. Arrowsmith: The third point was, he expressed the hope that Congress will be able to cut the budget in a proper way.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Well, in my own instructions to the Cabinet and heads of all offices, I have told them that every place that there is a chance to save a dollar out of the money that we have budgeted and may be appropriated by the Congress, that will go on through the entire period.

You must remember that we start to make up these budgets well over two years in advance of the last day of their application, so you are doing a great deal of estimating.

As the process of appropriating this money goes on everybody that is examining the many details—and any of you that have looked at a budget know how many details are in it, there are literally thousands and thousands—anybody that is examining that seriously ought to find some place where he might save another dollar.

If they can, I think if Congress can, its committees, it is their duty to do it.

So with the thought behind the Secretary's statements I am in complete agreement, even though he made statements that I don't believe have a present and immediate application because, indeed, the outlook for the next few months in the economic field is very good indeed.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Governor Adlai Stevenson says today in an article in *Look Magazine* that he has reason to believe that the National Security Council voted last year during the campaign unanimously to halt H-bomb tests.

I would like to ask you two questions: First, is Governor Stevenson right and, second, if he is, how does he have access to the decisions of the NSC?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course, as you know, as far as Intelligence was concerned, he was briefed all during the campaign, and I don't know exactly what information, you might say auxiliary to Intelligence, may have been given him.

Now, I can't either deny or affirm what he says because you know I make it a practice never to give a hint of what is a National Security Council conviction. But I can point out one thing, and I should: The National Security Council is set up to do one thing: advise the President. I make the decisions, and there is no use trying to put any responsibility on the National Security Council—it's mine.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: There has been a lot of speculation that you would meet fairly soon with Britain's new Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and also reports that you will invite Marshal Tito and possibly other world leaders to visit this country during the coming year. Can you shed any light on this?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can't be too specific, but I will give you the story on it.

I believe during the past four years some 43 heads of state or heads of government or at least high representatives, have

come to this country to visit the Secretary of State or myself, with respect to some important thing affecting their country and ours.

Now, these visits between heads of state or heads of government are one way of promoting the great task that I tried to describe in my inaugural speech of the day before yesterday, which is the peace of the world.

These meetings can be of three kinds: one is ceremonial, sort of a good will trip; another is merely a visit of courtesy; and the third is business.

Now, I would hope that during these coming four years a good many people would come here. As you know, I have a disability about traveling that doesn't apply to many governments, for the simple reason I am both head of a state and head of a government. And because of that, I have constitutional duties that make it rather awkward for me to be absent from our country for any considerable time.

Others have appreciated this, and have come over here very freely without demanding that as a matter of courtesy I return the visit, and we have appreciated it.

Now, as you know, King Saud is on his way for one of these visits at this time. The others—there are a number with whom tentative negotiations have been undertaken, whose names I can't mention merely for this reason, they have asked that we keep it completely confidential until the arrangements are completely settled. Otherwise, I would tell you, because I know of no reason for keeping it a secret except at their own request.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, will there be any changes in your Cabinet?

THE PRESIDENT. Not now.

Q. Mr. Scherer: Later?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. [*Laughter*]

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: The remarks of Soviet leaders have indicated a revival of Stalinism. This seems a far call from Geneva, and I wonder if you could

tell us, sir: (1) is there a marked hardening of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, an intensification of the cold war; and (2) do you contemplate any discussion or correspondence with Soviet leaders looking toward easing tensions?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you are asking questions about matters that really have to be handled day to day as they come up.

Now, I am not contemplating any correspondence for changing of attitudes, because I know of no point at this time that would be a proper subject for such a communication.

I can't really say that the Soviets are hardening their attitude or changing their attitude. After all, we are dealing with people who are rather unpredictable and, at times, they are just practically inexplicable, so far as we are concerned. So you go along announcing your views about peace in the world, what you are striving to do, why you are doing it, and then, for the rest of it, you meet them from time to time, or your diplomatic representatives do, in order to see whether it is possible to ameliorate the situation in which we find ourselves.

Q. Thomas N. Schroth, Congressional Quarterly: Sir, you have called for Modern Republicanism. Would you give us your assessment of where the stewardship for a program moving toward Modern Republicanism lies? Where should the leadership for such a program originate, and what form should it take?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know where it originates. I don't know why anyone should be stopped from having a good idea and putting it into effect. Certainly, I am going to stand for it with my full might, and I think that the major figures in the Republican Party, the vast majority of them, believe the same thing and, certainly, the Chairman of the National Committee has a responsibility.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Many of our editors are concerned over two restrictions on information. One is the Executive Order 10501 which concerns the news from the Government agencies; and the other is the ban on the entry

of American correspondents into Communist China. Do you have any plans for modifying either one of those regulations soon?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I certainly couldn't keep in my head the provisions of all of the regulations this Government issues, and so I am not going to comment in detail on the first one. I will ask Mr. Hagerty to look up to see whether there is any reason for modifying——

As far as Communist China is concerned, I feel that as long as any power unjustly and improperly holds prisoners of ours and, in effect, uses them as a pressure upon us to make us conform to what they want done, then it is something with which I will have nothing to do. Until there is some change in that regard, I wouldn't consider changing that policy myself.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, some weeks ago at Augusta some of the reporters wrote that they had overheard you giving the dickens, shall we say, to Mr. Wilson for alleged leaks in the Pentagon. Nevertheless, the first news that the public-at-large got of your Middle Eastern doctrine, so-called, was through what has been termed an inspired leak from the Administration.

Against that background and in view of the fact that this is your first news conference in nearly two months, would you comment on speculation that it is going to be a policy of your Administration in the second term to have less formal contacts with newsmen; and I think it would also be helpful if you could, sir, just give your comments on what you think the function of a formal news conference is.

THE PRESIDENT. Well—[*laughter*]—you are asking a lot all in one question.

Now, to start with, I never heard of an inspired leak. I don't believe in such methods, and I don't trust them, so that I have never been party to an inspired leak, so-called. On the contrary, I think that when one person in the press world is given information about a subject, they all ought to have it at the same time. I have always dealt that way.

Now, my failure to have press conferences since some time in the middle of November has been a series of unusual events and activity on my part, and that is that.

As far as I am concerned, there is no change in policy whatsoever. As long as it is convenient to you people and to me, I will probably meet with you each week, as I have in the past, except when something intervenes.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: There is serious talk on the Hill of the dividing your Middle Eastern doctrine. How essential is it that the Armed Forces section and the economic and military aid be in one package?

THE PRESIDENT. To my mind, it is vital, Mr. Brandt.

You cannot do the things that need to be done, as I call it to wage the peace, merely with arms. You have got to have the human understanding of human wants, and you have got to make it possible for people to achieve something in satisfying those wants if we are going to wage peace successfully.

So to have one part of this without the other, I think, would destroy what we are really trying to do, because we don't want any weaker nation to be overcome by force, by subversive or by communistic influences. But, at the same time, if we limit ourselves to that, then I would say it was a self-defeating effort because we must, particularly by technical help, and sometimes by helping in investments, let them develop their resources so they can have a better life.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, *Cowles Publications*: Mr. President, I would like to refer back, sir, to the difference in emphasis between you and Secretary Humphrey.

When you—before you first came into office, I believe you expressed the hope that the spending of the Government might be reduced to \$60 billion a year. Now you are asking for, perhaps, \$72 billion. Some predict that it may go up beyond that in later years. Does this represent any basic change in your approach to Government?

THE PRESIDENT. No, it doesn't, Mr. Wilson.

First of all, you must remember this: Mr. Humphrey, himself, said that this budget was the best budget the entire Government, after many months of work, could bring out. In other words, he approved this budget without qualifications, although he is hopeful, as I am, of saving money out of it.

Now, the \$72 billions, there have been two things that have come along that have raised the budget above what I hoped it could be. First of all are a great many raises in expenditures for personnel, and when you consider that you have two and a half million in the civil service, and three million in the military services, all of those raises are very significant in your budget.

But, secondly, we have gone into this guided missile field which, up until four years ago, was almost neglected—not neglected, it just hadn't come to the fore. And the new B-52 type of airplane and everything of that kind has gone up so much in expense that without getting any more strength, but in merely improving the efficiency of every kind of warning system, every kind of piece of fighting equipment that you have on land and on the sea, and raises in pay, you have got more than the amount that you have discussed—the differences that you have got to account for.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Wasn't it also a fact that in many of the domestic programs you have increased them, such as schools, and so on?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, we are providing this year for the first of four years in the school building program. And I will say this: as long as the American people demand and, in my opinion, deserve the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money. And I do believe every time you reach such conclusion it becomes more incumbent upon everybody in the Federal service to look for ways to save money administratively, through eliminating duplication and that sort of thing, because I agree with Secretary Humphrey, while our proportion of the gross national product we are now taking is no greater than it was, say, in '54, the fact is this is

an awful lot of money to take out of an economy when you are trying to get the accumulations that will provide for more expansion, for more jobs, and for more home-building and that sort of thing. It's a lot of money.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, did your drought tour convince you that we must have some long-range legislation for drought relief in addition to your emergency allotments for funds?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you what first convinced me. The first thing we need is a lot of rain for a long time.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. I think everybody that went on this trip became convinced of this: in the long run, no laws are going to solve this problem completely. There have got to be a lot of readjustments, of course, but we do have every single recommendation that was given to us at every station we stopped, together with all of the recommendations from that large fifteen-State convention at Wichita. They are under intensive study now and, I think, within a few days they are going to recommend to me such new legislation as may be applicable.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: A few days ago, sir, the Communist leaders of Russia and China signed a pronouncement in Moscow saying, in effect, they would protect Middle East countries from any interference from the Eisenhower Doctrine. Can you give us your views, sir, as to what concern that might cause this Government for a conflict or general misunderstanding in the area?

THE PRESIDENT. If you will go to the resolution that I asked the Congress to pass, and which I mentioned a while ago is vital to our best interests and our security and to the security of that region, we said we will help those countries desiring it.

Now, let me say again there is no one, no government, we are trying to dominate. To dominate a country is to take on, if nothing else, responsibilities which we wouldn't want to be charged with. So they have to handle their own affairs, and

we are not going to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. We stand ready to help, though, and prevent them from falling prey to the communistic influence.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, on your early proposals about disarmament and control of these guided missiles and other new weapons through the United Nations, can you give us some indication of how these goals will affect long-term spending for missiles, planes and other weapons, and also long-term research programs, military research programs?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they are not going to affect them at all until we have some certainty that we have reached agreements that are enforceable. That is where there is good faith on both sides, demonstrated good faith.

Now, after that happens, then I would expect long-range programs such as you talk about and expenditures to come down markedly. But until the world can feel safer, I can think of nothing more foolish than to weaken our defensive strength.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, in your proposed amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, do you desire to deal with labor racketeering?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know, of course, in what all forms labor racketeering can occur; and in most cases, let us remember, the police power in our country remains with the State.

Now, I did ask last year, I think it was, maybe it was two years ago, urgently, that the welfare and pension funds of unions be opened to inspection. I consider them as, really, funds of a public trust character, and they ought to be open. I suppose that it is sometimes through those funds that this racketeering can take place—I am not sure—but I don't think that the Federal Government ought to get into the police power any further than is absolutely necessary.

Q. Mrs. Craig: You are aware of the hearings now going on in the Capitol in labor racketeering?

THE PRESIDENT. I know there are hearings going on.

Q. Mrs. Craig: Yes.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes—excuse me just one minute, Ed. It is Congress' prerogative and responsibility to inquire into everything that affects any law they might wish to pass. So their investigating it, and the Federal executive department taking police authority in the same instance are two entirely different things.

Q. Mr. Folliard: Mr. President, it has been reported that you plan, or at least hope, to travel to some faraway places in the years ahead. Europe is mentioned, Hawaii. It sounds exciting. Is it true?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wish I could take some of you people to nice places to go.

I have no immediate plans. Now, all of you, I think, have heard me express a great desire to go to a number of these vital places where I would like to go, visit with the governments, and see the people. But every time I do it I run into objections, obstacles, that finally make me give it up, and so, as of this moment, I have no plans to go anywhere outside the United States.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, *CBS News*: After the Formosa Resolution you told us at a news conference here, sir, that should we ever need to do battle in the Far East that we would use smaller tactical atomic weapons.

If Congress passes this so-called Eisenhower Doctrine, and in some future date we had to use military strength in the Middle East, would you assume that we would also use the smaller tactical atomic weapons there?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't recall in exactly what context I ever said such a thing, because no military commander would say exactly how he is going to fight a war.

I suppose I said that we do regard these smaller weapons as an almost routine part of our equipment nowadays, and you

would almost have to use them, the way our forces are organized in that area.

Now, as to a hypothetical question of what we would do to help defend a nation of the Middle East that asked for our help, I don't know what we would do and I wouldn't guess on it at all.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Earlier this month the Negro leaders of Montgomery, Alabama, appealed to you to come south and speak out against the growing violence of the pro-segregationists there. Have you responded to that appeal?

THE PRESIDENT. The message came in and, I believe that— Did Governor Adams make a—[*Conferring with Mr. Hagerty*] Yes. Governor Adams merely stated that the point had been turned over to the Department of Justice for study and advice to me.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Looking back, sir, over what happened in Poland and Hungary, could you tell us whether you subscribe to the belief that is sometimes expressed that the events in Eastern Europe have somewhat altered the military equation or balance between East and West, and whether you think, if that is true, this presents some opportunity for negotiation about Europe even including a thinning out or withdrawal of troops on both sides?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, the withdrawing or thinning out of troops on both sides could be accomplished only under mutual agreements in which we both, again, had some means of knowing they were being carried out.

With respect to these events, I have been one of those who, from the beginning, have insisted that any nation counting on forced levies from satellite nations held unwillingly under the power of the big nation, that that big nation can never with certainty count that as help. They might find something else.

So I have never believed that the satellite units were to be counted in the same category as a Russian unit when you are thinking of your problem, for instance, in NATO.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President——

THE PRESIDENT. You will have to speak a little louder, please.

Q. Mr. Evans: Sir, one of the main points of resistance to your resolution in the Senate is—there seems to be no clear understanding of how the \$200 million might be spent. Could you elaborate on that point, sir, a little bit further than you did on that to Mr. Brandt?

THE PRESIDENT. No, because the only way I can find out exactly how to spend the \$200 million would be through the medium of the Richards mission which we expect to send to the Middle East, and which cannot leave until the resolution has been passed.

Now, one of the reasons it is going out is to explore with these countries the character of their needs, to reason with them. You see, many countries, in my opinion, want more military equipment than is good for them, because they get too much, it gets too expensive to maintain, and then their economy goes down instead of up.

It is that old thing of balancing the various kinds, the elements of your strength, the economic and the military as well as the morale. So I think that until we can get that kind of a study we wouldn't give any program of expenditure at all.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, could you please explain or clarify the Administration's policy in regard to Hungarian refugees; and, second, do you fear Communist infiltration in the body of refugees coming in?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't believe that Communist infiltration—the chances are very serious, for this simple reason, as explained by the Vice President. Every individual that comes out is vouched for or is criticized by all the group around him. These people know each other, and if one of these "secret" people gets in, there are others that are ready to condemn him at once.

Now, the policy is—I think I put it before the bipartisan meeting we had in the White House some weeks ago. I asked

for an early action on the part of the legislature to regularize the presence here of the parolees that we have taken in just to keep the flow going—the analysis of each man’s life, and all of that sort of thing—the process—and keep it going ahead. But until Congress acts there can be no fixed policy.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, Minneapolis Star and Tribune: Sir, in your budget message to Congress you said that certain changes were going to be requested in farm legislation affecting corn. Do you intend to send a specific proposal to Congress on that subject?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, actually they have been working on the exact language of such a message, and it will go down. Whether it goes directly from me or from the Department of Agriculture I don’t know. Yes, there will be a message.

Q. Gould Lincoln, Washington Star: Mr. Leonard Hall has resigned as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and we have been led to understand that he may have a place in the Administration. Has there been any decision about that?

THE PRESIDENT. There is no decision whatsoever for any major changes at this time around here.

Now, of course, there will be some changes in ambassadorial posts, and some of those are under study now. But as of this moment as far as I can remember, there is no study going on now for the further future relief of any important individual.

Q. Eileen Shanahan, Journal of Commerce: Mr. President, what comment would you care to make on Secretary Humphrey’s contention that deficit spending is never justified even as a tool to ease a recession?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Secretary Humphrey was giving some of his convictions about a hypothetical situation.

Now, from the very time that I first agreed to enter politics, one of the questions that has been put at me most is, “What would you do to prevent a depression of the character that we experienced in the twenties [thirties]?” My answer has always been, I would do everything that was constitutional and the Federal Government could do. I do not believe there is any

cure you can prescribe in advance for that sort of thing. But I do want to point out there is no such thing in prospect at this time and, frankly, I don't believe that one of the character of the twenties [thirties] can ever occur again.

I believe the social security payments, the unemployment insurance payments, the income that comes to people who were then indigent and were selling apples and walking the streets, tends to keep up purchasing power that would ameliorate the effects of a depression that might have a pretty good start.

Now, since our economy is a delicate thing, and you might see signs of a depression coming on you would think in two or three months, you begin then to apply moderate means, and then more, and if it kept going, finally you would go into every single thing, and very quickly, that would—if the thing got serious—that would correct the situation. And there would be no limit, I think, to what should be attempted as long as it was constitutional.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, some Democrats, in criticizing the military half of your Middle East program, have contended that under the Constitution you already have the power to use the Armed Forces as you wish, and they go on to say that by going to Congress and asking for advance approval, first, to deal with the Formosa emergency, and now the Middle East, that you are creating a tradition which may restrict and embarrass future Presidents. Could you comment on this point, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

I realize that this has been a moot point for a long time in our form of government, just exactly what are the limits of the President's power for using the Armed Forces in time of peace.

You will recall the days when we used to land Marines in small countries to preserve order, and so on, preserve life.

Here is what I explained carefully when I was presenting my resolution. What we want now is an expression of the convictions of the vast portion of the American people without regard to party, that is the strong thing.

We are trying to prevent war, not fight one. So, to prevent a war, I would like the nations to know that America is largely one in our readiness to assume burdens and, where necessary, to assume risks to preserve the peace, because this peace is not going to be obtained in any cheap way and it is not going to be maintained in any cheap way.

We have got to look facts in the face, and we have got to realize that we do things today that a few years back in a slower, more methodical and easier-going life would not have been necessary. They are necessary now.

Q. Robert T. Hartmann, Los Angeles Times: Mr. President, I would like to ask you a rather personal question, sir, as to your feelings and emotions on the platform on Inauguration Day this time as compared with your first inaugural four years ago.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will just give you two slight ones that occurred to me.

One, a second inauguration on the same scale as the first one seemed to me to be rather odd, because a man is merely continuing, and it isn't a change. But as the plans developed and I saw the number of people wanting to come here, I realized that an inauguration, regardless of the individual, regardless of the number of times inaugurated, means an awful lot to this country and to these people.

And I will tell you this: when you stand up in front of America and take your oath to do your best in a job like this, you can't feel anything but solemn; that is correct.

Q. John L. Steele, Time Magazine: Mr. President, because this is our first meeting with you of the start of the second term, I wonder if you would care to name three or four accomplishments which you would hope for in your second administration, and that you would think that it might be judged on.

THE PRESIDENT. Look, everything else fades to unimportance besides this one: that we do make progress toward better world understanding achieved, I would say, in several steps. First, a better understanding among the free nations of the world, that is,

better and stronger confidence among them, the certainty that their economic and military strength is equal to the test; and, after that, particularly, better understanding with the Russians, the Russian Government; and, finally, agreements in which we could all trust them.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one from 11:30 a. m. to 12:06 p. m., on hundredth news conference was held Wednesday, January 23, 1957. In the Executive Office Building attendance: 270.

18 ¶ Memorandum Regarding the 1957 Federal Service Campaign for National Health Agencies.

January 24, 1957

[Released January 24, 1957. Dated January 23, 1957]

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

The search for the causes and cures of diseases is one of the biggest concerns of medical science today. Public support of our voluntary National Health Organizations, through voluntary gifts and service, is one of the brighter aspects of the American scene. Marked by notable dedication toward overcoming health problems, these organizations are taking a major role in furthering scientific research, public education, and service to individuals.

In addition to the overwhelming personal tragedies and the staggering expense of medical and hospital care, the total economic cost of cancer, heart disease, arthritis and rheumatism, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, tuberculosis, cerebral palsy, and other crippling diseases among children and adults, runs into billions of dollars a year in goods and services lost.

Tragically, many deaths are premature or unnecessary. With present day medical methods, lives could be saved and much

suffering could be avoided if the diseases were discovered in time and given earlier treatment.

Through carefully planned educational programs, our voluntary National Health Agencies are instrumental in getting more and more people to have regular annual medical check-ups and to watch for danger signals which call for medical consultation.

Sherman Adams has kindly consented to serve as Chairman of the 1957 Federal Service Campaign for the National Health Agencies. He will be assisted by Arthur Larson and Maurice Stans as Associate Chairmen. The Campaign will be conducted during the six-weeks period beginning February 25, 1957, concurrently with the campaign for CARE and Crusade for Freedom under the new fund-raising policy approved June 27, 1956. I urge that everyone give the Chairman and Associate Chairmen his full support in this important and worthy endeavor.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

19 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Federal Aid to Education. *January 28, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

In several previous messages to the Congress, I have called attention to the status of American education—to accomplishments of the past and to certain problems which deeply involve the national interest and welfare.

Today, more Americans are receiving a higher level of education than ever before. Progress has been made in building more and better schools and in providing more and better teachers. And yet problems in education still persist, and time has more clearly defined their scope and nature.

The educational task in this country is basically a State and local responsibility. Looking ahead, that task is unprecedented in its sheer magnitude. Elementary and secondary schools already are overflowing under the impact of the greatest enroll-

ment increase in our history. The number of pupils in public schools has increased by $5\frac{1}{2}$ million in the past 5 years, and will further increase by about 6 million in the next 5 years.

We have already reached an all-time peak in enrollment in colleges and universities. Yet, in the next 10 to 15 years, the number of young people seeking higher education will double, perhaps even triple.

Increasing enrollments, however, by no means represent the whole problem. Advances in science and technology, the urgency and difficulty of our quest for stable world peace, the increasing complexity of social problems—all these factors compound our educational needs.

One fact is clear. For the States, localities, and public and private educational institutions to provide the teachers and buildings and equipment needed from kindergarten to college, to provide the quality and diversity of training needed for all our young people, will require of them in the next decade the greatest expansion of educational opportunity in our history. It is a challenge they must meet.

State and local responsibility in education nurtures freedom in education, and encourages a rich diversity of initiative and enterprise as well as actions best suited to local conditions. There are, however, certain underlying problems where States and communities—acting independently—cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough, and where Federal assistance is needed. But the Federal role should be merely to facilitate—never to control—education.

TEACHERS

Solutions to all the other problems in education will be empty achievements indeed if good teaching is not available. It is my earnest hope that the States and communities will continue and expand their efforts to strengthen the teaching profession.

Their efforts already have accomplished much. Progress has been made in reducing the teacher shortage. There are encour-

aging increases in the number of persons training to teach and the proportion of those so trained who enter the profession. Still, this year, thousands of emergency teachers with substandard certificates had to be employed. Far more needs to be done in our various communities to enhance the status of the teacher—in salary, in community esteem and support—and thereby attract more people to the profession and, equally important, retain those who bear so well the trust of instructing our youth.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

By providing statistics and analyses on trends in education, and by administering other services, the U. S. Office of Education performs a valuable role in helping public and private educational institutions better to perform their tasks.

A significant first step was taken last year toward strengthening the Office of Education. The appropriation for the Office was increased to implement a cooperative research program, and to expand statistical and professional advisory services and studies.

This year I am asking for increases in funds for these activities, because they hold such promise for real progress toward solving some of the basic and long-standing problems in education.

EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

If the States, localities and public and private educational institutions are successfully to meet, in the next decade, the increasing needs for education beyond the high school, their effort must begin now. The Federal Government, however, can take certain appropriate steps to encourage such action.

Already the Congress has enacted legislation for long-term loans by the Housing and Home Finance Agency to help colleges and universities expand their dormitory and other self-liquidating facilities.

Last year I appointed a Committee on Education Beyond the

High School, composed of distinguished educational and lay leaders, to study and make recommendations in this field. The Committee's interim report of last November delineates issues that should have the most careful attention.

It pointed out that much more planning is needed at the State level to meet current and future needs in education beyond the high school. The Congress at the past session enacted Public Law 813, which authorized Federal funds to help the States establish State committees on education beyond the high school. The funds, however, were not appropriated. I recommend that the Congress now appropriate the full amount authorized under this legislation.

The State committees can do much to promote discussion, define problems, and develop recommendations. Their recommendations, however, must be supplemented by detailed plans to meet specific needs for expansion of physical facilities, enlargement of faculties, and other adjustments which may provide new or different institutions. Such detailed planning requires the coordinated effort of both public and private education in each State—and time, personnel, and funds.

I recommend that the Congress amend Public Law 813 so as to authorize grants to the States of \$2.5 million a year for three years for these purposes.

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Of all the problems in education, one is most critical. In 1955, and again last year, I called attention to the critical shortage of classrooms in many communities across the country. The lack of physical facilities is a temporary emergency situation in which Federal assistance is appropriate. Unquestionably, a very considerable portion of the shortage is due to World War II restrictions on all types of civil construction including schools. With Federal help the States and communities can provide the bricks and mortar for school buildings, and there will be no Federal interference with local control of education.

I again urge the Congress to act quickly upon this pressing problem.

Today there are enrolled in our public schools about 2¼ million children in excess of the normal capacity of the buildings in use. These children are forced to prepare for the future under the handicap of half-day sessions, makeshift facilities, or grossly overcrowded conditions. Further, many classrooms which may not be overcrowded are too old or otherwise inadequate. They should be promptly replaced.

The need for Federal assistance in eliminating this shortage is not theory, but demonstrated fact. It cannot now be said—realistically—that the States and communities will meet the need. The classroom shortage has been apparent for a number of years, and the States and communities have notably increased their school building efforts. Each year, for several years, they have set a new record in school construction. And yet, in the face of a vast expansion in enrollments each year, many areas are making inadequate progress in reducing the shortage accumulated over many past years. The rate of State and local construction is spotty, with noticeable lags in areas where needs are expanding most rapidly.

I propose, therefore, a comprehensive program of Federal assistance. The program is designed to accomplish in four years what last year's proposal would have done in five, since one year has already been lost. I urge the Congress to authorize:

(1) Federal grants to the States for school construction, at the rate of \$325 million a year for four years, a total of \$1.3 billion.

(2) The authorization of \$750 million over the four-year period for Federal purchase of local school construction bonds when school districts cannot market them at reasonable interest rates. These loan funds would be made available to the States on the basis of school-age population. The State educational agency would determine the priority of local school districts for Federal

loans based on their relative need for financial aid in the construction of needed school facilities.

(3) Advances to help provide reserves for bonds issued by State school-financing agencies. This would facilitate the issuance of these bonds to finance schools which would be rented and eventually owned by local school districts.

(4) The expenditure of \$20 million in matching grants to States for planning to strengthen State and local school construction programs.

As I indicated in my message on the State of the Union, I hope that this school construction legislation can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Certain basic principles must govern legislation on Federal grants for school construction, if they are to serve the cause of education most effectively.

First, the program must be recognized as an emergency measure designed to assist and encourage the States and communities in catching up with their needs. Once the accumulated shortage is overcome, if State and local autonomy in education is to be maintained, the States and communities must meet their future needs with their own resources and the Federal grant program must terminate. The States and communities already are building schools at a rate which clearly shows their ability to do this.

Second, Federal aid must not infringe upon the American precept that responsibility for control of education rests with the States and communities. School construction legislation should state this policy in no uncertain terms.

Third, Federal aid should stimulate greater State and local efforts for school construction. Many States now make no contribution to school construction, and in some States which do contribute the amount is relatively small. Further, to increase total

funds for school construction, Federal grants should be matched by State-appropriated funds after the first year of the program.

Fourth, the allocation of Federal funds among the States should take into account school-age population, relative financial ability to meet school needs, and the total effort within the States to provide funds for public schools. An allocation system based solely on school-age population would tend to concentrate Federal aid in wealthy States most able to provide for their own needs. An allocation system which provides more assistance to States with the greatest financial need will help reduce the shortage more quickly and more effectively.

Fifth, in distributing grants under this program within each State, priority should be given to local districts with the greatest need for school facilities and the least local financial ability to meet the need.

In a Nation which holds sacred the dignity and worth of the individual, education is first and foremost an instrument for serving the aspirations of each person. It is not only the means for earning a living, but for enlarging life—for maintaining and improving liberty of the mind, for exercising both the rights and obligations of freedom, for understanding the world in which we live.

Collectively, the educational equipment of the whole population contributes to our national character—our freedom as a Nation, our national security, our expanding economy, our cultural attainments, our unremitting efforts for a durable peace.

The policies I have recommended in education are designed to further these ends.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

20 ¶ Letter to Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under
Secretary of State. *January 28, 1957*

Dear Herbert:

As the day of your actual departure from Washington comes nearer, I want to repeat my deep regret and, above all, the hope that in due course, and at some not distant date, you will be available again to serve your Government, as you have done so patriotically over the last four years. I want you to know that a hearty welcome always awaits you.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Hoover,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Hoover served as Under Secretary of State from October 4, 1954, to February 6, 1957.

21 ¶ Letter in Response to Report of Mrs.
Eugene Meyer, Chairman, District of Columbia
Auditorium Commission. *January 30, 1957*

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Thank you for your letter of January thirtieth transmitting the report and recommendations of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, which, under the law creating the Commission, are also submitted to the Congress.

The passage of legislation providing for the Commission was indeed a major step forward in the quest for positive proposals to help solve the long-felt need for a national civic auditorium in the District of Columbia. Even a brief perusal of the brochure reveals most clearly the thorough and painstaking manner in which you, your fellow members, and those to whom you looked for assistance and advice, approached your task.

I am confident that, as the report is evaluated, there will be full realization of the contribution that the Commission has made in laying the groundwork for the further steps necessary to provide in our capital city a civic auditorium and cultural center worthy of our great nation.

I trust that this assignment has brought to you and each member of the Commission a great deal of personal satisfaction, and I assure you that I appreciate your splendid presentation of your recommendations.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The report of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission (established by Pub. Law 128, 84th Cong.; 69 Stat. 243) was included in an illustrated 95-page brochure entitled "Plans for a National Civic Auditorium and Cultural Center for the Citizens of the United States." A copy of the brochure is on file at the Library of Congress.

In her letter of transmittal, Mrs.

Meyer pointed out that the Commission recommended the construction of a multipurpose building and suggested three sites which would be suitable for the Center. She further stated that "the Commission hopes that the Federal Government will provide the site, and it believes that the major costs of construction should be raised by private subscription."

22 ¶ The President's News Conference of *January 30, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Be seated. Good morning. I have no statements. We'll go right to questions.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, could you give us your views, sir, on the situation today when Washington visits by world leaders who are obviously important to our foreign policy are under critical attack in this country, and particularly in Congress.

I refer specifically to the visit today of King Saud, and the reported plans for Marshal Tito to visit the United States.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it will probably take a little time to answer your question completely.

First of all, let's get this clear in our minds. You don't promote the cause of peace by talking only to people with whom you agree. That is merely yes-man performance. You have got to meet face to face the people with whom you disagree at times, to determine whether or not there is a way of working out the differences and reaching a better understanding.

Now, the visits between heads of state are dictated by such considerations as eliminating misunderstandings and determining whether or not there are practical steps to take in the promotion of peace and, today, the diminution of armaments—certainly worthy causes, and should be pursued with all the strength and all the wisdom we have.

In this light I am always obliged to any man, any head of state, who will come and talk to me when we think we have solutions that might be advanced by this kind of meeting, and they don't demand that if I want to talk I have to come and see them. Most of them recognize the difficulties that I have in my peculiar constitutional position.

I therefore deplore any discourtesy shown to a visitor who comes to us representative of a government or of a people, and whose purpose is to see whether he can assist in ameliorating any of these difficulties.

Now, this does not necessarily imply any approval of any internal actions in such countries. It means simply that the promotion and the development of peaceful programs today is the most important work of statesmen, and that is what we ought to be about.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, four years ago in your state of the Union message, you mentioned the need for restraint by State and local governments and inter-

ested groups of citizens in their demands that the Federal Treasury spend more and more money for all types of projects.

Last week, however, you said at your press conference that as long as the American people demand and, in your opinion, deserve the kind of services that this budget provides, we have got to spend this kind of money.

Sir, many persons are puzzled by this change in your thinking, and they say that they feel that someone has given you a wrong steer on what the American people want. They feel that what the American people want more than anything is a break in the rise in prices and a cut in taxes.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't changed my mind at all. I said—I remember using the expression—I said I think they deserve those services. I was talking about the kind of things that have now become accepted in our civilization as normal, that is the provision of social security, unemployment insurance, health research by the Government, assistance where States and individuals are unable to do things for themselves.

For example, this schoolroom shortage that we have, I think, is very largely traceable to the fact that during the long war years there was just no building, and the income was all taken off, that was available, by the Federal Government, so these States find themselves in a rather difficult position. We were in a national war. They lost the income which went to provide shells and soldiers and planes, and so on, and here they are without schools.

Someone has to do something about it, and I think for what we call the one-shot or one-time action in this matter, the Government has to put its credit behind the building of buildings.

Now, that is the kind of thing that I think we must do. At the same time, no one has worked as hard, or certainly, harder than I, for four years to get down governmental expenditures. We simply must, it seems to me, do these things more economically and constantly work to determine what is necessary for the Federal Government to do and what is not.

I personally still adhere to Lincoln's generalization. You must

do for people what they cannot do for themselves, or so well do in their individual capacities, but in other things Government ought not to interfere; but that is a very hard line sometimes to determine.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, some time ago you told us that you consider John Foster Dulles as the greatest Secretary of State of our time. In the past week, in presenting your Middle East program before Congress, he has come under rather sharp attack from some Senate Democrats who contend that his policy has been disastrous to our British and French allies.

In view of this, could you tell us, sir, whether you still hold the same view of confidence in the ability of your Secretary of State, and secondly, whether you believe his actions in any way have contributed to our present international difficulties?

THE PRESIDENT. Let me answer your second question first. Secretary Dulles, to the best of my knowledge and belief—and I keep, I assure you, very close touch—has never taken any action which I have not in advance approved. I insist again that these matters are not taken spasmodically, impulsively. They are not policies developed off of top-of-the-head thinking. They take weeks and weeks, and when they come out and are applied, they have my approval from top to bottom.

Secondly, I think I once described before this group something of the life of Secretary Dulles. His grandfather having been Secretary of State, he started at the age of six years old, believing honestly in his heart that the greatest position in the world was that of Secretary of State; and honestly, I think he still believes it, and he should.

The Secretary of State of the United States is the greatest and most important job in the world, and that is what he is filling. And, as I say, he should believe that.

Now, during those years he studied and acquired a wisdom and experience and knowledge that I think is possessed by no other man in the world. I am the last person to say that he

and I have not made mistakes. We are human, and if we haven't made mistakes, then we have done nothing, we have just been sleeping for all this time, and I am sure that we haven't been doing that. We have been working hard.

Now, all of these critics, I notice this: they don't bring out any particular project. They just talk about great blundering and lack of leadership. I have seen no proposals, no constructive proposals, for what even should have been done with the benefit of hindsight. On the contrary, we just hear these generalized attacks, which I assure you are easy to make. But I have no reason whatsoever for changing my opinion of Secretary Dulles, as I expressed so often to you people.

Q. Pat Munroe, Albuquerque Journal: Mr. President, my question concerns the fact that under present law members of Congress are able to spend public funds secretly on travel without making any open accounting for same.

As the leader of your party, will you favor a proposed bipartisan effort in Congress to require a compulsory release of this information?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not going to answer specifically in detail such a question as this, because there may be some reason, of which I am unaware, for the practice in certain instances.

As far as I am concerned, though, I stand on this general truth: there is no expenditure of public moneys, except only involving that where the public security itself is involved, that should not face the light of day any time any citizen inquires for it.

Q. John L. Steele, Time Magazine: Sir, in connection with the proposed investigation of the handling of the Middle East policy by two Senate committees, there seems to be a great deal of demand for executive department material. Is there a line in your mind which establishes the appropriateness of rendering such material to them? Specifically, do you feel that you are able to give to the committees your correspondence with government leaders abroad?

THE PRESIDENT. Why, by no means. It would be a betrayal of confidence. I have letter after letter that is written to me with the understanding, implicit or explicit, that it will be seen by no one but me. It is for my private information and guidance. Of course, Congress is not asking for any such thing as that.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, as Commander in Chief, sir, do you share Mr. Wilson's complaint about the National Guard?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, you know better, really, than that. Anything that people in the National Guard have done, they have done in accordance with existing law. No matter how they have entered any of our military services, it is controlled by law.

Now, here is the one thing about the National Guard. The law provides that men between 17 and 18½, I believe are the years, can enter the Guard directly, and for years I have struggled to make of the Guard an efficient first-line of defense. And I assure you it is never going to be, in this day of terrible weapons and the kind of warfare that places a premium on skill and discipline and training, it is never going to be the kind of force we need, until we get these recruits having at least six months of good, hard basic training.

Now, that is correct. I am talking about the training of the Guard. I am not pointing a finger at anyone, and I am sure Secretary Wilson wasn't. He was shortcutting and making a very, I think, unwise statement, without stopping to think what it meant, because these men have not been slackers when they have entered the military service in accordance with the law.

Q. Roscoe Drummond, *New York Herald Tribune*: Mr. President, a day or so ago Mr. Carmine DeSapio of New York said in an interview that he thought that your great majority in the last election came about almost exclusively because of your personal popularity, and he went on to say that, in light of that fact, there was probably nothing Mr. Stevenson could have done

or nothing the Democrats could now do to alter that, unless you were no longer in politics.

I would like to ask if you share that estimate of why you won the election.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, sometimes you people get rather personally embarrassing around here.

But, of course, I don't. At least, I tried to put it on this basis: I told you people time and again during my first Administration, "I believe in certain things. I am laying out certain programs and interpreting them into legislative proposals. I believe that is the program on which I should be returned if I ever run again, or the Republicans of the future that embrace such a program should be returned to office, or not returned to office."

Certainly, I tried to make it a test of the validity of programs for the welfare of the United States. Now, if Mr.—whatever his name is—DeSapio has—I didn't mean any disrespect; I meant only the name had slipped my mind for a moment. But if he has a different view, he is entitled to it.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, we have a United States Senate election in Texas on April the 2d, and since the November election, I believe, your New Republicanism has been spelled out much more by you and others.

I was wondering if you gave the Republican candidate for the Senate in Texas the other day any new hints on campaigning, since he and you have the same ideas about the New Republicanism.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I didn't give him any hints. I think he is a very fine young man and certainly would make a fine representative of Texas in the U. S. Senate, as far as I am concerned.

Q. Robert E. Clark, *International News Service*: Mr. President, your disarmament adviser, Mr. Stassen, said recently that if Christian Herter had been the Republican vice-presidential candidate, the G. O. P. would have won control of both Houses of Congress. I wonder if you can comment on this. For so long—well, I have forgotten it.

THE PRESIDENT. You are not of the age yet you should forget part of your questions. [*Laughter*]

It used to amuse me during the war, you would fight a battle and achieve something sometimes that no one had dreamed was possible, but then everybody came along and showed you if you had just done it some other way, why, you would have won twice as big a victory and the war would have been shortened by months.

Now, I will say this about such speculation as you just quoted to me. I believe it is more your job than mine to make such speculation, so I will leave it to you.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, some Democrats are complaining that you and your Administration have stolen what they consider their traditional domestic Democratic policies, and we have observed, of course, that you do seem to be attempting to remake or rebuild the Republican Party.

The question, sir, is: Would you spell out or define the difference between your philosophy of Modern Republicanism and the so-called New or Fair Deal policies of the Democratic Party?

THE PRESIDENT. Well—and again I have done this, I assure you, before—but fundamentally, the difference is this. I agree that there are many functions now performed by government, either in a leadership or referee, or sometimes operational capacity, that would have been unthinkable only as much as fifty years ago. They have become part of our national life, and we should do them effectively and efficiently. I won't again try to enumerate them. You know mostly what they are.

But this is what I say: If we have respect for the kind of economy, for the institutions that have brought us to where we are today, with our productivity, our power and our advance in every type of civilization on the intellectual, the educational, the health, physical, moral side, we will understand we must preserve the initiative of the people, which, in my opinion, means government as close as possible to that person where he can

take the maximum interest in it and influence it to the maximum degree.

If we don't have that kind of thing, he begins to say money comes from Washington or help comes from Washington free, and he wants more all the time, because it is coming from an outside source. Where he is paying all or part of that, he says, "Let's look at this with a jaundiced eye."

So the difference is this. I believe that, first of all, the Government itself must be honest fiscally. It must have an honest fiscal policy and it must not indulge in doing anything by deficit spending except in emergency. I fail to find any such philosophy in what you called the New Deal. I believe in the decentralization of power geographically, back to the geographical units where it is best exercised; and finally, I believe in preserving the soundness of our money, in the interests of all of the people who are going to live on pensions and retired pay.

Now, those are the three things that I think we must never forget as a concomitant to all of the services that we perform. And if we do, then to my mind we have gone on a loose sort of existence that will be bound to destroy the kind of life that we have tried to establish and have maintained in this country.

Q. William V. Shannon, *New York Post*: Mr. President, this is in line with your answer to the first question asked by Mr. Smith. You said that you felt internal conditions in these countries should not prevent your discussing affairs of peace with heads of state.

I was wondering, with this reference to internal conditions, whether you intended to take up with King Saud conditions of slavery and racial and religious discrimination that are known to exist there, in your talks with him.

THE PRESIDENT. I, of course, would not be discourteous enough now to state what I was going to discuss with the King, nor the attitude I was going to take. But I will say that I have frequently in the past plead for equal treatment for all American citizens with all people with whom we deal.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: In view of your remarks regarding the decentralization of Government, I wondered if you planned to appoint to the TVA this year a new director more in line with your type of thinking. As you know, one of the terms of the Democrats expires.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I didn't. As a matter of fact, it hadn't been brought to my attention.

Q. Mr. van der Linden: Well, a gentleman named E. F. Mynatt has already been mentioned in the paper as the candidate, so I wondered if you had in mind replacing a Democrat with a Republican on that board.

THE PRESIDENT. I will have to take a look when it comes up. You have given me my first intimation that the thing is this imminent.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, I wonder if you would clarify a statement that you made earlier. I think you said in the present tense, ". . . if I ever run again." What were you referring to there, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No; I was talking about the past. I said I stated during my first Administration that, "if I should ever run again," I wanted to run on policies and not on personalities.

Q. Mr. Wilson: I wondered, sir, if you might not be referring to the possibility of the repeal of the twenty-second amendment.

THE PRESIDENT. Look, I will give you people a piece of news. They can repeal it if they want to. I shall not run again. [*Laughter*]

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, you have emphasized many times that one of your basic objectives, indeed perhaps the basic objective, is peace, the avoidance of the big war. Secretary Dulles even told Congress the other day that you would lean over backward before you committed American troops in the Middle East.

My question is: Do you think there is a danger of creating a psychological atmosphere in which we wouldn't want to go to

any kind of war, brush fire, police action, or whatever, even though it might be vital to the larger peace?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that is a very sound question, because in trying to put over one truth, we sometimes obscure equally important truths on the other side.

I think if any one of us had to get up in a position of crisis, we probably would not have the courage, quite, to say what Patrick Henry said. But I believe that for this Nation of ours as a whole, Patrick Henry's truth still holds, his statement still holds, when he said, "Give me liberty or give me death."

I believe the United States believes that. So I, so far at least, have not worried too much about leading the United States down the path where there would be no loss, no emergency, no tragedy that wouldn't bring them back to face willingly the necessity of defending their freedoms by force.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, following up on Mr. Morgan's question, sir, would you tell us what you think about the trends in the North Atlantic Treaty since the Lisbon force levels were originally put in, and secondly, what you expect to happen there in the light of the withdrawal of French troops from Europe, and the apparent impending withdrawal of British troops.

THE PRESIDENT. Personally, I think this. I think that understanding is growing among the NATO nations at a degree far greater than appears on the surface, and I do not mean merely understanding in the general sense. I mean a common understanding of how they would move to defend themselves in case of emergency, and how they are ready to cooperate one with the other.

Now, there is, of course, this terrible difficulty between France and the Algerian part of the nation—they, at least the French, so consider it part of the nation—that has taken away from France most of the NATO forces. And again, because of financial considerations, Britain has felt that she was putting out too much money, at least in the German area.

Nevertheless, the problem remains the same.

Our understanding among the NATO nations, I believe, is unchanged. And while the methods of defense will change from day to day and month to month, I believe that the determination and the spirit of cooperation among them all is as strong as ever. And therefore I believe that, regardless of these things which you point out, and which for the moment are real difficulties, I believe they will be overcome.

Q. Mr. Reston: Sir, do you intend that we should keep our six divisions there, or even increase them, to make up for those that have gone away, in order to maintain the present level?

THE PRESIDENT. There has been no suggestion that I know of from NATO that we should increase our forces. But, on the other hand, we have made no suggestion that our forces should at this moment be reduced.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Building from 10:34 to 10:59 o'clock
hundred and first news conference on Wednesday morning, January 30,
was held in the Executive Office 1957. In attendance: 208.

23 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to the King of Saudi Arabia at the Washington National Airport.

January 30, 1957

YOUR MAJESTY, on behalf of the American people, I welcome you to this country. We recognize—in you—both a leader of the Arabian people and a custodian of those cities most sacred to Islam. It is an honor to have you here.

We were fortunate, in the United States, in calling your late father, His Majesty King Saud, our friend.

We are equally fortunate in calling you our friend. And I look forward with great expectation to the conversations we shall have here of problems important to both our countries because

we value your friendship and we believe out of these conversations should come results to strengthen and reaffirm the friendships that we have with your country.

NOTE: King Saud (through an interpreter) responded as follows:

I have the great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency and to the American people my deep gratitude and appreciation of this warm welcome. I am indeed happy to respond to Your Excellency's call to renew and to consolidate the traditional friendship between our peoples, the foundations of which were laid down by my late father.

On behalf of my people, I wish to assure Your Excellency of our desire

to establish our relationship with the American people on the basis of amity and mutual interest. I look forward to this opportunity provided to me by my visit to undertake with Your Excellency and your government a discussion characterized by the same degree of complete frankness as indicated by Your Excellency.

May God the Almighty bestow upon us wisdom and sagacity and guide us all towards universal peace and goodwill.

24 ¶ Letter to Stanley Reed Regarding His Retirement From Active Service as An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. *January 31, 1957*

My dear Mr. Justice:

I am most appreciative of your courtesy in giving me advance notice of your intention to retire from active service on February 25, 1957.

In accepting your resignation from active work as a Supreme Court Justice, I seize the opportunity to tender my congratulations on your long and splendid record in public service, as well as official appreciation of the dedication and devotion that are so much a part of your reputation. You have occupied your important position during many of the most stirring years of our national history and have consequently participated in some of the Court's important decisions. These will, of course, influence our nation's development for a long time to come.

In view of your intention to remain here in Washington where you and Mrs. Reed have formed so many friendships over the years, I am sure that there lie ahead of you long happiness and satisfaction as well as opportunity to continue to contribute to the richness of American life, even though you may do so in a less formal way.

With my greetings to Mrs. Reed and warm regard to yourself,
Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Associate Justice Reed's letter follows:

The President
The White House

Sir:

By January 31, 1957, I will have served nineteen continuous years as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Being now seventy-two years of age, I desire on February 25, 1957, to retire from regular active service as a Justice of the United States, retaining my office as such in accordance with the provisions of Title 28 § 371 (b) of the United States Code.

Respectfully

STANLEY REED

January 31, 1957

25 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Immigration Matters. *January 31, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

The eyes of the free world have been fixed on Hungary over the past two and one-half months. Thousands of men, women, and children have fled their homes to escape communist oppression. They seek asylum in countries that are free. Their opposition to communist tyranny is evidence of a growing resistance throughout the world. Our position of world leadership demands that, in partnership with the other nations of the free world, we be in a position to grant that asylum.

Moreover, in the four and one-half years that have elapsed since the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the practical application of that law has demonstrated certain pro-

visions which operate inequitably and others which are outmoded in the world of today.

Prompt action by the Congress is needed looking toward the revision and improvement of that law.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

Last October the people of Hungary, spontaneously and against tremendous odds, rose in revolt against communist domination. When it became apparent that they would be faced with ruthless deportation or extinction, a mass exodus into Austria began. Fleeing for their lives, tens of thousands crossed the border into Austria seeking asylum. Austria, despite its own substantial economic problems, unselfishly and without hesitation received these destitute refugees. More than twenty nations have expressed their willingness to accept large numbers of them.

On November 8, I directed that extraordinary measures be taken to expedite the processing of 5,000 Hungarian visa applications under the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act. On November 19, the first of this group departed from Vienna for the United States. By November 29, it had become clear that the flight of Hungarian men, women, and children to gain freedom was assuming major proportions.

On December 1, I directed that above and beyond the available visas under the Refugee Relief Act—approximately 6,500 in all—emergency admission should be granted to 15,000 additional Hungarians through the exercise by the Attorney General of his discretionary authority under Section 212 (d) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and that when these numbers had been exhausted, the situation be reexamined.

On December 12, I requested the Vice President to go to Austria so that he might inspect, firsthand, the tragic situation which faced the refugees. I also appointed a President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief to assure full coordination of the work of the voluntary agencies with each other and with the various Government agencies involved.

On January 1, 1957, following his return to the United States, the Vice President made a personal inspection of our reception center at Camp Kilmer and then reported to me his findings and recommendations. He reported that the people who had fled from Hungary were largely those who had been in the forefront of the fight for freedom. He concluded that "the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset."

Most of the refugees who have come to the United States have been admitted only temporarily on an emergency basis. Some may ultimately decide that they should settle abroad. But many will wish to remain in the United States permanently. Their admission to the United States as parolees, however, does not permit permanent residence or the acquisition of citizenship. I believe they should be given that opportunity under a law which deals both with the current escapee problem and with any other like emergency which may hereafter face the free world.

First, I recommend that the Congress enact legislation giving the President power to authorize the Attorney General to parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe escapees, selected by the Secretary of State, who have fled or in the future flee from communist persecution and tyranny. The number to whom such parole may be granted should not exceed in any one year the average number of aliens who, over the past eight years have been permitted to enter the United States by special Acts of Congress outside the basic immigration system.

Second, I urge the Congress promptly to enact legislation giving the necessary discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit aliens paroled into the United States, who intend to stay here, to remain as permanent residents. Consistent with existing procedures, provision should be made for submission of the cases to Congress so that no alien will become a permanent resident if it appears to the Congress that permanent residence in his case is inappropriate. Legislation of this type would effectively solve

the problem of the Hungarian escapees who have already arrived, and furthermore, would provide a means for coping with the cases of certain Korean orphans, adopted children, and other aliens who have been granted emergency admission to this country and now remain here in an indefinite status. This should be permanent legislation so that administrative authorities are in a position to act promptly and with assurance in facing emergencies which may arise in the future.

QUOTA SYSTEM

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, essentially a codification of the existing law, retained the national origins quota system established in 1924. In the more than a quarter of a century since that time experience has demonstrated a need to reexamine the method laid down in the law for the admission of aliens. I know that Congress will continue to make its own study of the problems presented, taking into consideration the needs and responsibilities of the United States. There are, however, certain interim measures which should be immediately taken to remove obvious defects in the present quota system.

First, the quota should be based on the 1950 census of population in place of the 1920 census. An annual maximum of 154,857 quota immigrants is now provided, using the 1920 census. I believe that the economic growth over the past thirty years and present economic conditions justify an increase of approximately 65,000 in quota numbers.

Second, an equitable distribution of the additional quota numbers should be made. Under the present system a number of countries have large unused quota numbers while other countries have quotas regularly oversubscribed. I recommend that the additional quota numbers be distributed among the various countries in proportion to the actual immigration into the United States since the establishment of the quota system in 1924 and up to July 1, 1955.

Third, quota numbers unused in one year should be available

for use in the following year. Under existing law if a quota number is not used during the year it becomes void. In my view Congress should pool the unused quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be distributed during a twelve-month period on a first-come, first-serve basis without regard to country of birth within the area. However, I recommend that these unused quota numbers be available only to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law—persons having needed skills or close relatives in the United States.

Fourth, the so-called mortgage on quotas resulting from the issuance of visas under the Displaced Persons Act and other special Acts should be eliminated. Visas issued under these Acts were required to be charged against the regular immigration quota with the result that quotas in some instances are mortgaged far into the future. I recommend that the mortgages so created be eliminated, consistent with the action of Congress when it enacted the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which provided for special nonquota visas.

Fifth, the Congress should make provisions in our basic immigration laws for the annual admission of orphans adopted or to be adopted by American citizens. Experience has demonstrated that orphans admitted under earlier special legislation have successfully adjusted to American family life. It also has revealed that there are many Americans eager to adopt children from abroad.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELIEF FOR HARDSHIP CASES

The large and ever increasing mass of immigration bills for the relief of aliens continues to place an unnecessary burden upon the Congress and the President. Private immigration laws in recent years have accounted for more than one-third of all enactments, both public and private. Like any other enactment, each case must be separately examined and studied as to its merits by the Congress and the President. The problem pre-

sented is usually a determination whether hardships and other factors in the particular case justify an exception from the ordinary provisions of the immigration laws. These determinations could be effected without resort to legislation if the necessary administrative authority is provided. I recommend that the Attorney General be granted authority, subject to such safeguards as Congress may prescribe, to grant relief from exclusion and expulsion to aliens having close relatives in this country, to veterans, and to functionaries of religious organizations. Generally these are the classes of cases which have been favorably regarded by Congress because of the hardship involved.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

In addition to the quota revisions, experience under existing immigration law has made it clear that a number of changes should be made in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Some provisions create unnecessary restrictions and limitations upon travel to the United States while others inflict hardships upon aliens affected. I have made a number of proposals for amendments; with some minor modifications, I renew those recommendations and call attention here to certain of them.

One of the obstacles to travel, and a hindrance to the free exchange of ideas and commerce, is the requirement in the present law that every alien who applies for a visa or who comes to the United States without a visa but remains for as much as thirty days be fingerprinted. In some foreign countries fingerprinting is regarded with disfavor. Lacking any significant contribution to our national safety and security, the law should be amended to eliminate the requirement of fingerprinting for aliens coming to the United States for temporary periods.

I further recommend an amendment to the law to permit aliens traveling from one foreign country to another, passing merely in transit through the United States, to go through this country without undergoing inspection and examination, and without complying with all the standards for admission. This

would eliminate hardships to the traveler, loss of goodwill, and much expense to the transportation companies.

The law should be amended to eliminate the necessity for immigration officers to inspect and apply all grounds of exclusion to aliens seeking admission to the mainland of the United States from Alaska and Hawaii. These Territories are part of the United States and aliens who have entered or are present in them are subject to all the provisions of the law. If any were deportable before arriving on the mainland their deportable status continues.

I recommend the repeal of that provision in the law which requires aliens to specify their race and ethnic classification in visa applications.

A large number of refugees, possibly thousands, misrepresented their identities when obtaining visas some years ago in order to avoid forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. Such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation, and in respect to these unfortunate people, some relief should be granted by the Congress.

Inequitable provisions relating to the status under the immigration laws of Asian spouses, and of adopted and other children should be rectified.

Alien members and veterans of our Armed Forces who have completed at least three years of service are unable to apply for naturalization without proof of admission for permanent residence. I recommend that this requirement be eliminated in such cases, and that the naturalization law applicable to such persons be completely overhauled.

While the present law permits adjustment of status to permanent residence in the cases of certain aliens, it is unnecessarily restrictive as to aliens married to United States citizens. Adjustment is forbidden if the alien has been in the United States less than one year prior to his marriage. This results in the disruption of the family and causes unnecessary expense to the alien who is forced to go abroad to obtain a nonquota visa. It is my

recommendation that the requirement of one year's presence in the United States before marriage be repealed.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

I have previously called the attention of the Congress to the necessity for a strengthening of our laws in respect to the aliens who resort to repeated judicial reviews and appeals for the sole purpose of delaying their justified expulsion from this country. Whatever the ground for deportation, any alien has the right to challenge the government's findings of deportability through judicial process. This is as it should be. But the growing frequency of such cases brought for purposes of delay particularly those involving aliens found to be criminals and traffickers in narcotics and subversion, makes imperative the need for legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process.

I have asked the Attorney General to submit to the Congress legislative proposals which will carry into effect these recommendations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

26 ¶ Remarks at Presentation to President Hoover of a Citation for Distinguished Civilian Service. *February 4, 1957*

President Hoover, Mr. Chairman, and My Friends:

You see, there was some excuse for my question addressed to the Chairman because I had been assigned a very specific and succinct part of this program. But I did feel I wanted to express a few personal sentiments with which I hope most of you can agree.

First, my purpose was to pay a great tribute—as great a tribute as I am capable of delivering—to the youthfulness of our guest of honor, Mr. Hoover.

Someone said that any man is young who retains his optimism. And optimism, I believe, is a capacity for looking toward the future with hope and enthusiasm.

Now our guest of honor has shown his optimism twice. He has headed great commissions determined to deliver to us better service in the government that we must maintain, and at less cost to ourselves. He remains optimistic, or he would not have devoted so many years of his life to this work.

And in his case, I think, there would be a great deal of excuse—at least at times I feel so—for an opposite conclusion.

He spent many years in public service, and I know something of some of the frustrations and difficulties he had during at least four years of that service.

He knows what it means to attempt to install new methods, new procedures, in a great hierarchy, in a great bureaucracy.

Now, I would not have any of you think that your public servants in the Civil Service and in other areas are not good people. Indeed they are. Some of them are extraordinarily intelligent and capable. But they are a very large group that has been accustomed to operate according to certain procedures—certain methods. We do it ourselves, in our daily lives. We become creatures of habit.

I won't venture to remark about the ladies. But I would bet any man here puts the same foot into his trousers first every morning.

In all our daily lives you can find that we fall into habits. Take the one of eating. How many people are there here, I wonder, whose doctors have not asked them to keep their weight down, but who go on indulging themselves?

The same way in government. We become used to these procedures and practices, and they involve these millions of people. I declare, if you could provide for the government, through the Bureau of the Budget, a new accounting system, with the utmost expedition and efficiency, it would certainly take you many months before you could reach the last echelon of government.

And why not? They will plead: "Why, we have blank forms printed for the next three years; we are all ready; we will have to re-train our clerks." You would have every good reason in the world for not doing this hastily.

Our guest of honor has never lost his enthusiasm for better government through all this kind of thing.

I merely wanted to point out, this is an unusual kind of enthusiasm and leadership, from which all of us benefit.

And may I say that every one of the recommendations submitted by this latest Hoover Commission has been the subject of earnest study. They have been monitored within the government by one of our noted businessmen, Mr. Kestnbaum, in order to get every one of them implemented as rapidly as possible. I am first to admit that that speed has not been sufficient and all we could ask. But it is progress, and it will continue. That I promise this body, which has worked so hard to bring it about.

And now after that, the real purpose of my coming to this platform to speak: I have been privileged to get ready for Mr. Hoover a short Citation which I shall now read.

TO

HERBERT HOOVER

STATESMAN AND CITIZEN

Honored in every field of human endeavor:

Science, Business, Government, Education, Art, Charity,

I address the Nation's recognition of a crowning achievement.

To a searching examination of the Executive Branch of the Government

you have freely applied unparalleled knowledge.

Inspired by your concern for the whole truth,

disciplined by your unremitting insistence on accuracy,

united by your respect for majority opinion,

your Commissions have wrought incalculable good.

Through your efforts ours will be a stronger country.
 In so adding strength to the American Republic,
 you have added strength to the free world.
 We are grateful.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Eisenhower made this presentation at a luncheon given by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., on February 4, 1957. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Clarence Francis, Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Hoover's remarks follow:

Mr. President, fellow members of this Citizens Committee:

I have only to express my deep emotion and appreciation for the

extraordinary honor which the President has just conferred upon me. And I also want to express to him the appreciation which you have for the constant support that he has given to the work of this body of citizens.

And I have the idea that when he has finished this term, he will certainly merit even a greater tribute than that which has come to me.

For he will have, I hope, a successor who will have a high appreciation of so great a national leader.

Thank you.

27 ¶ Remarks at Anniversary Dinner of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. February 5, 1957

Mr. Secretary, distinguished guests, and My Friends:

This morning, early, someone visited my office with a long memorandum. It was a suggested speech for me to make to you this evening, and it was filled with facts about the long and glorious history of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Well, the thought crossed my mind: if you don't know more about the history, the traditions, and the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey than I do, then we have come to a pretty pass. And certainly I saw no reason for taking your time to tell you things that you knew so much better than I did.

So, in searching my mind for a thought that I might leave

with you tonight, I thought back over the years since 1910 when I took the examinations for West Point.

Now I want to talk to you a second about public service. Often in the military services and in the civil services, I have heard people say: "Well, look what I am giving up here. I have been offered thirty-four thousand dollars a year to go with so and so."

My reaction has always been one of sadness. I feel that the individual that says that has lost all comprehension of what public service really is. Because in the end I am quite certain that no one can have any greater reward in this life than the consciousness, or the belief—the feeling—that the society of which he is a part approves of what he has done. And I doubt that they worry too much about the number of dollars that are in your estate. But they do say: "That man did his duty."

So I think what I am trying to talk about this evening is: duty. One of the greatest of all Americans, Robert E. Lee, said, "We would not wish to do less than our duty. We cannot do more." Others have described it as the most sublime word in the English language.

So, when a whole group—the Coast and Geodetic Survey, can look back over 150 years and have this feeling—and the conviction: we have done our duty, I submit to you there are no words that anyone can bring to you—the most brilliant adjectives ever invented by man—that can say to you more. We shall feel, as I am sure America feels—and as I know I do—that the Coast and Geodetic Survey has done its duty for 150 years to the United States of America. In my mind, that is far more important than, on the basis of your charts and your surveys, the figure they gave me this morning, which I still remember—one hundred billion tons of American freight has come safely into our harbors and along our coasts in a year.

That means nothing, compared to the fact that this great body can proudly say: We have done our duty.

The Navy has a fine word, a fine way, of commending some-

one who has done something that all of us would think unusual. They merely say: Well done. And in the words of Lee, I don't think—I don't believe—that anyone could wish for more.

And so, as I congratulate you on your birthday, and wish you many more Happy Returns, I want to say that I salute you as a body that to America has done its duty, and individually, as members of a very proud organization.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at a dinner marking the 150th anniversary of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, February 5, 1957, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words "Mr. Secretary" referred to Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce.

28 ¶ The President's News Conference of February 6, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

Ladies and gentlemen, a few weeks ago someone asked about possible changes in high posts. Today there will be announced the departure of Arthur Flemming from his office in Defense Mobilization organization, and I shall nominate Gordon Gray to fill his post.

There is one other little item I noticed on my calendar this morning, of interest. That is an auditorium for Washington. The commission that has been appointed to study it is coming in to see me, and I hear they have reached a unanimous conclusion. So it is possible that we will have a really suitable auditorium in Washington, here, for the Capital City.

I will go to questions.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, can you give us your views on the United Nations resolution calling on Israel to withdraw her remaining forces from Egypt, and whether we might join in applying economic sanctions if Israel doesn't comply?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Israel, of course, is a nation established by the United Nations, and the other day there was a resolution passed, I think, by seventy-some to two, saying that she should withdraw her forces.

I personally believe that Israel has what our declaration calls a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, and I believe that she will withdraw her forces, and I wouldn't want to speculate on future actions of the United Nations or of this country, to any degree. But I certainly say this: we are committed to the support of the United Nations.

Q. Lillian Levy, *National Jewish Post*: Mr. President, in the light of what you have just said, would not the same then apply to Egypt, or doesn't Egypt have the same regard for the United Nations as you indicated you believe Israel does have, since ever since 1951 she has continued to disregard the U.N. Security Council resolution asking that free passage be permitted for Israel through the Suez?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, that has been the question that has been argued, I mean, been consistently to the fore in the last several years, but I am not aware of any resolution the United Nations has enacted to do anything about it.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Mr. President, you have a Supreme Court vacancy, and in the past you have said that you preferred to name men to the Court who have Federal judicial background. At the same time, there are recurrent speculative reports that either Attorney General Brownell or possibly Governor Dewey might be under consideration.

Can you shed any light on this situation for us?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you exactly my attitude toward the thing. Now, I wouldn't use the word "always" and "without exception." I don't mean that when I announce or give a policy such as I described to you people. I prefer to get people who are now sitting Federal judges, or sitting on State supreme courts. That is where we got Mr. Brennan, as you will recall, from the State Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Now, there could be, of course, the selection of a man who was a practicing lawyer. But as far as I am concerned, it would have to be a very unusual circumstance and a man who enjoyed in the United States a reputation in the law something like the late John W. Davis, Elihu Root, or someone of that character. I have told you time and time again this is one place where I do not consider political affiliations or anything else, except the criteria I gave you before.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, do you think that the visit of King Saud to this country, and your talks with him, have been successful?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, "successful," of course, is a word that you have got to apply to a specific case. I think there has been much of the underbrush of misunderstanding cleared away by his visit.

I firmly believe that a better understanding exists between his government and ours as the result of the visit, and I think that our progress in keeping a peaceful and maybe even eventually a united Mid-East has been advanced by his coming here.

I might add in that connection that I saw yesterday the Crown Prince of Iraq, and this morning I am seeing Mr. Malik, and I am grateful for their reasonable attitude and, for a matter of fact, for their support of the efforts the United States is trying to make to keep peace in the area.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, sir, the United States has been lagging on oil deliveries to Western Europe, one reason being that the Texas Control Board has not okayed a step-up in production in Texas. According to latest reports, Great Britain is down to about two weeks' oil supply. In view of the threat which that represents to her economy, do you plan, sir, to do anything about the situation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, there are certain powers given to the President where he could move into the whole field of State proration. I think the Federal Government should not disturb the economy of our country except when it has to.

On the other hand, I believe that the business concerns of our country, the people that operate the tanker lines, the people that produce the oil, and all other agencies, including those of the proration boards, should consider where do our long-term interests lie. Certainly they demand a Europe that is not flat on its back economically.

So I think that our oil deliveries to Europe must be equal to all of the capacity of the transportation facilities that we have.

There is some oil, as you know, coming through what is called the TAPline. There is some oil that is coming around the cape. There is some coming from Venezuela, and there is some from ourselves.

Now, all of this oil must flow in such a quantity as to fill up every tanker we have operating at maximum capacity. And if that doesn't occur, then we must do something in the way, first, I should say, of conference and argument and, if necessary, we would have to move in some other region or some other direction, either with our own facilities or with others. But it must be done. We must not allow Europe to go flat on its back for the want of oil, if the oil can be provided.

Q. Carleton Kent, *Chicago Sun-Times*: Do you have any feeling that prolonged consideration of your Middle East doctrine in the Senate would impair its effectiveness?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as I pointed out, time is important in this area because we know of certain developments going on that are not certainly in our best interests.

On the other hand, I certainly have never quarreled with the right of the Congress of the United States to examine every proposal seriously, earnestly and dig to the bottom of it, and contemplate its possible effects.

Now, I do deplore any kind of delay that is just for the sake of delay. That I would deplore if it occurred.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: Mr. President, a Senate Armed Services subcommittee has reported that the United States has never been more vulnerable to Soviet

attack than now. Would you please give us your views as to the relative military strength present and future of the United States and the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no one could quarrel too much with the very first part of your statement, because the progress in the building of big, fast bombers, and progress in production of missiles that have not yet, let's say, reached the range and accuracy that you would want, but in short range are very effective—the vulnerability of any nation is probably greater than it ever was, because one bomb today can do the damage of probably all that we dropped on Germany in World War II.

But when you come to the relative position of the United States, we have in all fields of the military activity developed our weapons, our weapons systems, our doctrine, our plans, and our equipment to the point that, I think, relatively we are in as good a position as we have ever been in time of peace. And I don't believe that that position by any manner of means is deteriorating at the rate that some people would have you think.

Q. Martin S. Hayden, *Detroit News*: Mr. President, in both your state of the Union message and in the—Hayden of the *Detroit News*.

THE PRESIDENT. And in the what?

Q. Mr. Hayden: Hayden of *Detroit News*. I am trying to obey the rules.

THE PRESIDENT. O. K.

Q. Mr. Hayden: In two messages you have pointed out the danger to the economy if business takes undue profits or if labor demands too much wages.

In connection with the oil industry, as a result of the Suez crisis, the oil industry says that it has to increase prices, and many of them have. Has it come to your attention as to whether this is justified or an undue increase?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't seen that study, and Arthur Fleming has not yet reported to me what are the real reasons for that rise.

Now, when I said business and labor must discharge their responsibilities and exercise their authority in conformity with the needs of the United States, I wasn't merely asking them to be altruistic by any manner of means. Their own long-term good is involved, and I am asking them merely to act as enlightened Americans.

Now, unless this happens, United States then has to move in more firmly with so-called controls of some kind, and when we begin to control prices and allocations and wages, and all the rest, then it is not the America we know.

Now, the reason that I am so concerned about all this is that I believe any intelligent man can see the direction we will have to go, unless there is some wisdom exercised not only in government but throughout the whole economy.

Q. Sarah McClendon, Longview News and Journal: Sir, there is quite a controversy that has developed over this matter of educational television channels which were assigned to schools and colleges, which some commercial enterprises want to take away and have reassigned to them.

I wonder if you think we should leave these educational channels with the schools and colleges, for their development.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have not had a recent study presented to me on this question; but speaking only from what I believe to be the eventual good of the United States, and not knowing as of now anything of many more channels being available through improvement of techniques and equipment, I would say we must preserve channels for educational purposes.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Your Senate leader, Mr. Knowland, has said he expects the Senate to pass a civil rights bill in the spring of this year. I wonder, did you personally urge your leaders in the House and Senate to try to pass this bill early in this session, to avoid a Southern filibuster?

THE PRESIDENT. The timing of such things I leave entirely to the leaders in Congress. I have said as emphatically as I know how, that I want a civil rights bill of the character that we

recommended to the Congress. In it is nothing that is inimical to the interests of anyone. It is intended to preserve rights without arousing passions and without disturbing the rights of anybody else. I think it is a very decent and very needful piece of legislation.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Last week, sir, you gave us a rather hopeful report about the state of the defenses of Western Europe. And now, this week Larry Norstad has given us a somewhat pessimistic view. My question is this: Are we wrong in being apprehensive about these impending British cuts in Western Europe, particularly in Germany, or did you get some assurance from Mr. Sandys, when you saw him, as to what they would actually do there?

THE PRESIDENT. I am sorry, but you are asking me questions where—in this case—where most of my conferences have been in a very secret field. What is now in the public domain I am not certain, and therefore, I have to tread a very careful path.

I am not aware of what General Norstad's remarks were, but I will say this: he visited me and was happy with his job, delighted to have it, believed that he could operate there effectively, and did not describe to me any situation in which he felt very pessimistic.

Now, of course, this is based upon the hope that soon some French forces will be returning from Algeria if they can settle this terrible question, and that Germany will proceed with the organization of its own divisions. The matter of Britain's exact intentions, I can't talk about, because, as far as I know, it is all in confidence.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, *Associated Press*: Mr. President, you conferred the other day with National Guard officials who said afterward they were still opposed to the idea of six months of active training. Do you see any prospect of that Pentagon order being modified, or any compromise in the picture on this thing?

THE PRESIDENT. As a matter of fact I talked this morning with the Secretary, the Chief of Staff, just as I talked with the National Guard a few days ago.

No one quarrels with the theory that every guardsman should have six months of good, solid, sound training. The only question that the guardsmen have, as I understand it, is, what will be the effect on the recruiting? What will be the effect on their strength?

And what I told them was this: that no matter how we went about the training of the Guard, that I would exert every bit of influence there is in the Presidency to prevent the Guard falling materially below its present strength.

Now, how this thing will work out, I do not know, but as I told you the other day, I am personally for a far better trained individual in the Guard because I believe it is money wasted if we don't have it. I don't mean the whole Guard's money is wasted. I mean, that individual is wasting money if he doesn't get this basic, sound training that is needed.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, *Washington Star*: Mr. President, referring to your mention earlier of the District of Columbia auditorium business, could you say now whether you have any preference for any one of the three sites that the Commission has endorsed as suitable, and could you say whether you approve a proposal under which the Federal Government would pay for the required land while the Commission raises the funds to build a building?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can answer that only this way. They are coming this morning to give me the several arguments. I believe there is about a dozen of them altogether. I think I am seeing them on my next appointment, and they will give me the several arguments both as to the site and to the sharing of expenses.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, *Telenews*: A moment ago, sir, you were discussing our defenses in connection with a possible Soviet attack. Could you give us the benefit of your thinking, sir, as to

whether you think such an attack is possible, is about to take place?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, for goodness sake, of course anything is possible in this world in which we live. The older you grow the more you will understand that.

But I say this: the likelihood of any nation, possessing these great weapons of massive destruction, [using them in an attack] grows less, I think, every year.¹ I believe as their understanding of them grows, then the less the chance that they would go on an adventure that brought these things into play, because, as I see it, any such operation today is just another way of committing suicide.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: Dr. Albert Schweitzer is reported to have sent you a letter asking the United States to support France on the Algerian question. Can you tell us what your reaction to that letter has been?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't seen any. If any letter has come in from Dr. Schweitzer, I don't want to—sometimes they take two or three days to reach my desk, but I haven't seen any. I don't know what he said. But I will say this: from my knowledge of Dr. Schweitzer, I think he is a very knowledgeable, wise man. I would like to see what his views are.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Yesterday Secretary Dulles indicated a new aspect in this tiresome but highly important question of American prisoners in Communist China, and the movement of American correspondents there. He said, he told us that in effect Peiping was saying that they would not release American prisoners until we let American reporters go in, and he said that he didn't think that this Administration should be a party to such a thing.

In point of fact, however, we have in the past actually ransomed for money people out—trapped—in Communist coun-

¹ Sentence corrected by direction of the White House immediately following the news conference to include the phrase in brackets.

tries. My question is: Under the circumstances, is this in fact an immoral thing? Does it possibly have some aspects of a good deal? You might be able to get rid of some reporters.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe I would want to comment on the thing until I talked again to the Secretary of State. This is a new thought that has come in, a quid pro quo arrangement, and we have tried to keep this thing on the basic principle that people carried out their promises first, before you did anything else, had any further relations. But I will talk to him about it and see exactly what it is he is speaking of.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: This is another aspect of the civil rights matter. Governor Sherman Adams wrote to the Negro leaders in Montgomery several weeks ago that it wouldn't be possible for you at this time to make a speech in the South on the moral issues in the desegregation conflict, and as you know, some of them have been very disappointed at that. Could you tell us why it wouldn't be possible now?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I have a pretty good and sizable agenda on my desk every day, and as you know, I insist on going for a bit of recreation every once in a while, and I do that because I think it is necessary to keep up to the state of fitness essential to this job.

Now, I have just got as much as I can do for the moment. And I will say this, however: I have expressed myself on this subject so often in the South, in the North, wherever I have been, that I don't know what another speech would do about the thing right now.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, Congressmen in relation to the National Guard controversy are suggesting that instead of six months the boys recruited into the Guard take three months in two successive summers. Would that meet your requirement of six months' good, hard training?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know how this thing will finally be settled. But as a military commander, if you will permit me

to put on the uniform again momentarily, no, it wouldn't, for the simple reason, after three months of military exercises you have a man that is fit, he is up to the bit and he is ready to go on and take the more advanced training that he gets in the second three months. As he comes back at the end of a year, after that first three months, or comes back after nine months, he has softened up. You have to go through a lot of preliminary exercises again to get him ready.

I believe that six months' exercises, I would say this, in one batch—and I am talking now as a military commander—would be worth, certainly, nine months in two separate parts.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, there has been a good deal of talk, sir, about broadening the role of the Vice President in the executive branch during the second term, and would it be your view that these would be largely ceremonial such as the African trip that was announced yesterday, or do you have some specific either policy making or policy executing duties that he might undertake?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course, the role of a Vice President in an Administration is exactly what the President makes it. I happen to have very positive and particular views about the thing.

I believe that it is almost showing indifference to the welfare of the American people, unless you keep the Vice President aware of everything that is going on. Even if Mr. Nixon and I were not good friends, I would still have him in every important conference of Government, so that if the grim reaper would find it time to remove me from this scene, he is ready to step in without any interruption and, certainly, without being completely unaware of what is going on in the Government.

Now, I must object to one part of your question when you say that a trip to a foreign country is merely ceremonial. No man in this Nation can go to another, and particularly to a new one, and spend a few days there gathering impressions, seeing the people, without benefiting himself for better service to his

own country. So while it is a ceremony, the purpose is not entirely ceremonial. That, I assure you.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, sir, you have been quite active lately. I wonder if you could tell us if you feel as well these days as you did before your heart attack.

THE PRESIDENT. I feel as well, yes.

Q. Mr. Tully: As well?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, indeed.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, Newsweek: Mr. President, the appointment of Mr. Alcorn as Republican Chairman seems to be a step at remaking the party. I wonder what other plans you have during your second term for remaking the party, particularly with reference to the 1958 primaries and congressional elections.

THE PRESIDENT. In doing what to the party? I didn't quite get you.

Q. Mr. Roberts: In remaking or rebuilding the Republican Party.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have said time and again that I believe the Republican Party, as such, must look the world in the face today, determine what it needs, adapt its traditional principles to those needs, and support them in an enlightened and dynamic way.

Now, as far as I am concerned, that is what the Republican Party should be. I work for that in every way I know how, because I do believe that unless it carries on in what you might call this, a forward-looking way, but with the definite resolution and determination to preserve the basic principles of diffusion of governmental power, of sound fiscal policies and a sound dollar, in the long run it is not worthy of being where it is.

Now, the methods that will be used, I would use any method that is honorable to get more people enlisted under that banner.

Q. Mr. Roberts: Would that extend, sir, to the selection or helping select candidates for the coming elections?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't interfere in that.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Is it your impression that King Saud will now undertake to explain your Middle East doctrine to the other countries of the Middle East in a favorable light?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know. The King has assured me of his friendliness toward this Government, his understanding of what we are trying to do, and I believe I have—maybe, as I have read in the paper—that he is going to see his associates in a conference when he goes back.

Q. Hazel Markel, National Broadcasting Company: There was a report out of London last night, I believe, that you perhaps would meet with the British Prime Minister in Bermuda, in the near future. Can you tell us anything about that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Miss Markel, I would like to tell you every detail of these, but as I have said before, until there is complete agreement between our countries as to the time and place of meetings, I don't say a word about them. So if it came out of London, why, they must know something in its exact form that I am not quite sure of. But then is when I announce it, and I can't do it before then.

Q. Ruth S. Montgomery, International News Service: Mrs. Wilson was a little upset last week by your mild rebuke of her husband. Are you a little upset by her mild rebuke of you? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. I think I am too old a campaigner to be bothered by many things.

Q. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Reporter Magazine: In regard to Israel, you indicated that we would support the United Nations, but then when I referred to the fact that certain of the infringements on Israel's sovereignty had been violated, you said the United Nations had not done anything about it.

THE PRESIDENT. No, we were talking about the passage of Israel's ships through the canal.

Q. Mr. Cater: Yes. Well, this would be a violation of Israel's sovereignty, as I understand it.

THE PRESIDENT. No, it is a violation of the 1888 Treaty.

Q. Mr. Cater: Well, I'm sorry. This has been the criticism, that the United Nations which is a composite of the actions of the nations, has not tended to protect the rights of Israel, and I wondered if there is anything we can do to assure that we believe that the United States, in all of these conferences that be able to do this, if they do withdraw their troops.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, I would hope no one here would believe that the United States, in all of these conferences that take place in what we call the final settlement of basic troubles in the region, is not trying to protect and assure the rights of all in every respect, and is not trying merely to get some formula that would just stop fighting for the moment.

The whole gamut of complaints must be looked at, studied, and they must be satisfied, if we are going to have permanent peace, and the United States is interested in that.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and second news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:32 to 11:02 o'clock on Wednesday morning, February 6, 1957. In attendance: 215.

29 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Arthur S. Flemming as Director, Office of Defense Mobilization. *February 6, 1957*

Dear Arthur:

Although I have long been aware of the considerations that require you to resume your University duties—and have fully appreciated them—I nevertheless regret that the time is now at hand when I must accept your resignation as Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, effective on the qualification of your successor.

As I have already endeavored to tell you, I have drawn con-

stant reassurance from the fact that your many abilities were devoted to the vital task of preparing our nation against any eventuality. In this complex and exacting work, your vision and sound judgment have been of the highest value. The nation has indeed profited by your dedication to this service over the past four years.

Along with my appreciation of your services as Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, you have my thanks for your great contribution to the work of my Advisory Committee on Government Organization. I am glad that you can continue as a member of the Committee and will be available for further consultations from time to time.

With warm personal regard, and best wishes for your happiness and continued success,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Flemming's letter of November 7, 1956, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, I have been on leave of absence now for a period of almost four years as President of Ohio Wesleyan University. I feel, therefore, that the time has come when I should submit my resignation as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

I do so with real regret because of the great joy and satisfaction that have come to me as a result of the privilege and opportunity of being associated with you during your first term in the office of President. It has been a source of inspiration to work with one who, in my judgment, exemplifies in his daily activities the

ideals for which all of us should strive.

I have been particularly happy to be able to work with you in an area to which you have devoted, without thought of self, the best years of your life. As a result of this association I know that, under your leadership, the United States will continue to deal with the forces of international Communism from a position of strength. I also believe that, under your leadership, our nation will continue to set in motion spiritual forces which will ultimately provide us with a breakthrough that will lead to disarmament.

You have undertaken a great crusade. Outstanding progress has been made in the direction of the objectives that you have established.

I know that this progress will continue in the four years that lie ahead. I stand ready to help and assist in any way that I can as a private citizen.

I would like very much to have

the opportunity of talking with you personally about the time when my resignation should be made effective.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING

30 ¶ Memorandum Regarding the 1957 Red Cross Campaign. *February 7, 1957*

[Released February 7, 1957. Dated February 6, 1957]

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

Because of its humanitarian purposes, the American Red Cross is close to the hearts of all who are concerned with the welfare of others. Federal employees and military personnel have demonstrated this fact through their splendid record of contributions to the Red Cross.

The need for our generous support of imperative Red Cross services continues. The past year has been a busy and costly one. Disaster expenditures alone were the highest in seventy-five years, and for several months the organization has been engaged in extensive relief operations on behalf of the people of Hungary. The Red Cross must always be kept ready to assume its responsibilities to victims of disaster, to the armed forces, to veterans, and their families, as well as through its safety services, nursing and national blood programs, community and international services.

The 1957 Red Cross Campaign will be conducted during the month of March in accordance with the approved Federal fund-raising policy and program which specifically provides a separate solicitation period for the American National Red Cross in all communities, except those where the Red Cross participates in a local united campaign, as well as among military and civilian

personnel overseas. It is my desire that officials and employees throughout the Federal establishment cooperate with their respective Red Cross chapters and units and extend their full support to this campaign.

I am confident of a response that will do credit to the Federal service and be an important factor in the success of the Red Cross campaign.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

31 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

February 8, 1957

HIS MAJESTY Saud ibn Abd al-Aziz Al-Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, and President Eisenhower today concluded the series of discussions which they have held during King Saud's state visit. His Majesty and the President met previously on January 30 and February 1. Their discussions have been supplemented during the past week by further meetings between His Majesty and his advisers with the Secretary of State and other American officials.

These meetings provided the opportunity to reaffirm the close friendship which has so long existed between Saudi Arabia and the United States. In an atmosphere of cordiality, the King and the President exchanged views on how the two nations might work together to strengthen the peace of the Middle East.

The two Heads of State reached full agreement on the following:

1. Saudi Arabia, by virtue of its spiritual, geographical, and economic position, is of vital importance in the Middle East. It is in the interests of world peace that this Kingdom be strengthened for the maintenance of its own stability and the safeguarding and progressive development of its institutions.

2. The two Governments will exert efforts to settle justly problems of the Middle East area by peaceful and legitimate means within the framework of the United Nations Charter. They assert their firm opposition to the use of force from any source as a means of settling international disputes.

3. The aim of the peoples of the area is to maintain their full independence, live in peace, and enjoy economic freedom and prosperity. Any aggression against the political independence or territorial integrity of these nations and the intervention from any source in the affairs of the states of the area would be considered endangering peace and stability. Such actions should be opposed in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

4. His Majesty indicated his purpose to continue close cooperation with the United States and carried the expressed wishes of other Arab leaders to improve their relations with the United States. President Eisenhower explained the purposes of his proposals to Congress in relation to the Middle East, pointing out that they were designed to supplement the universal non-aggression principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations and to promote the independence and proper aspirations of the Arab peoples. King Saud received with satisfaction this exposition and assured President Eisenhower that he welcomed every step that promotes the United Nations principles respecting independence and sovereignty of states and self-determination of peoples.

5. With respect to the military defense of Saudi Arabia, including the Dhahran Airfield, President Eisenhower assured His Majesty King Saud of the willingness of the United States to provide assistance for the strengthening of the Saudi Arabian armed forces within the constitutional processes of the United States. To this end, plans are being made by representatives of both countries for the supply of military equipment, services and training, for the purposes of defense and the maintenance of internal security in the Kingdom. In the same spirit, His Majesty

King Saud assured President Eisenhower of His Majesty's intention that the United States continue for another five years to use the facilities accorded to it at the Dhahran Airfield under conditions provided for in the Agreement concluded between the two countries on June 18, 1951. The United States agreed to consider the provision of economic facilities that would serve to augment the combined aims and interests of the two countries.

6. The two Chiefs of State exchanged views on a number of other matters of common interest.

32 ¶ Message to the Congress Transmitting Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program. *February 11, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

This is my first annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program. It is submitted to the Congress pursuant to Section 350 (e) (i) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended by Section 3 (d) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. The trade agreements program is carried out under the authority contained in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and its various amendments and extensions.

Our present trade policy objectives, which I outlined in my special message on foreign economic policy of March 30, 1954, were established after study by the bipartisan Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, constituted in 1953 pursuant to Public Law 215, 83d Congress. Most of the Commission's recommendations have been adopted and put into effect. This report outlines the steps which have been taken to achieve these foreign trade policy goals.

The major efforts undertaken in recent years have been concentrated, first, upon improving the substance and administration of the existing trade agreement system. These activities are

described in Section I of this report. They were directed primarily to a basic review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This review resulted in proposals for the improvement of the substantive provisions of the General Agreement and in the drafting of an agreement to establish an Organization for Trade Cooperation. I have requested the Congress to authorize United States membership in the proposed Organization. Establishment of the Organization for Trade Cooperation is essential to make our trade-agreements program more effective in the interest of American industry, agriculture and labor.

The United States has also taken gradual steps under authority granted by the Congress to reduce barriers to trade through reciprocal tariff negotiations. The most recent of these negotiations was carried on under new authority set forth in Public Law 86, 84th Congress. Safeguards for domestic industry are contained both in the escape clause and peril point provisions of this law and in the administrative procedures established thereunder. A detailed account of these negotiations is given in Section II.

The United States has also worked successfully through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to obtain the reduction or elimination of quotas that have restricted United States export trade. These activities are described in Section III.

Section IV of this report covers actions under special legislative provisions affecting the trade agreements program—the “escape clause” and the “national security” amendment.

The final portion of this report, Section V, summarizes developments in our trading relations with those countries which are not parties to the General Agreement but with which the United States has bilateral trade agreements.

Since this is the first Presidential report on a program that has been in effect for a number of years, the report is not limited to the 1956 calendar year but includes such earlier developments as are necessary to replace recent events in perspective. Detailed accounts of individual actions taken under the trade agreements

program are included in the Tariff Commission's annual report to the Congress.

Exports and imports are important to our economic strength and to the well-being of our people. International commerce is beneficial to the community of nations and conducive to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the world. Our national trade policy, which seeks to promote the continued growth of mutually profitable world trade, is thus doubly in the self-interest of the United States; it furthers both our prosperity and our national security.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This message was released at printed in House Document 93
Thomasville, Ga. The report was (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

33 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Philip
Young as Chairman of the Civil Service
Commission and as the President's Adviser on
Personnel Management. *February 11, 1957*

Dear Phil:

It is with a deep feeling of loss that I view your resignation later this month as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and as my Adviser on Personnel Management. All during the past four years I have been reassured by the knowledge that you were devoting your many abilities to the strengthening of the civil service and the entire personnel structure of the Federal Government. I am certain that all who have participated in our frequent discussions of these matters will share my regret at your departure.

As you so well know, it has been the constant purpose of this Administration to improve the conditions of government service and attract to it those well-trained, dedicated, intelligent people who are so essential to the proper conduct of public affairs.

Through the many programs you have helped to develop, and particularly through your own full devotion to the highest principles of public service, you have contributed immeasurably to the achievement of our purpose. Government personnel at all levels, indeed the nation as a whole, will long recognize your outstanding service.

You have my heartfelt thanks for your strong support during these four years. I am grateful, too, that you are willing to be of further service in the future.

With warm personal regard,
Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Young's letter of February 8, 1957, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I believe, and there are many who will support this opinion, that your Administration has made more progress in the development of Civil Service during these last four years than at any other time in its history. This record of accomplishment was only possible because of your leadership, your firm conviction as to the principles to be followed and your appreciation of the problems involved.

The discussions at the Cabinet meetings, Little Cabinet meetings and White House Staff meetings, which you asked me to attend as your Adviser on Personnel Management, have provided the strongest possible foundations for the personnel management program within our existing organizational structure. For the first time effective coordination of personnel policies has been achieved

at the top levels of Government.

Now, in view of these accomplishments, the fact that the programs undertaken during these four years are well advanced, and the forthcoming initiation of the new system of fixed terms established by the Congress, I should like at this time to submit my resignation for your consideration.

For the last ten years, Mr. President, your enthusiastic leadership, your unfailing support and your confidence in me have been a constant source of inspiration. I am most grateful that I have had this opportunity to be of service to you and I look forward to our continuing association in the future. I am proud to have been a member of your Administration.

Sincerely,

PHILIP YOUNG

Mr. Young served as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and as

the President's Adviser on Personnel Management from March 23, 1953, to February 28, 1957. Prior to en-

tering the Government service, Mr. Young was associated with the President at Columbia University.

34 ¶ White House Statement on Withdrawal of Israeli Troops Within Armistice Lines.

February 17, 1957

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE is today making public a memorandum which the United States gave to the Government of Israel on February 11th. It relates to Israeli withdrawal to within the armistice lines as repeatedly called for by the United Nations. The memorandum outlines the policies which the United States would, thereafter, pursue in relation to the two matters—the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip—which so far lead Israel not to withdraw.

Israel would prefer to have the future status of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip definitely settled to its satisfaction prior to its withdrawal, and as a condition thereto. But all members of the United Nations are solemnly bound by the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in their international relations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any state. These undertakings seem to preclude using the forcible seizure and occupation of other lands as bargaining power in the settlement of international disputes.

The United Kingdom and France, which occupied portions of Egypt at about the time of Israel's attack upon Egypt of last October, withdrew promptly and unconditionally in response to the same United Nation's Resolution that called for Israeli withdrawal. They deferred to the overwhelming judgment of the world community that a solution of their difficulties with Egypt should be sought after withdrawal and not be made a condition

precedent to withdrawal. The United States believes that Israel should do likewise.

President Eisenhower's letter to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel of November 8, 1956, urged, as a matter of "highest priority" that "Israeli forces be withdrawn to the general armistice lines." "After which," the President said, "new and energetic steps should be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations to solve the basic problems which have given rise to the present difficulty."

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in his reply said: "In view of the United Nations Resolutions regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt and the creation of an international force, we will, upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with this international force entering the Suez Canal area, willingly withdraw our forces."

The international force referred to by the Prime Minister has been created and, pursuant to arrangements which the United Nations has deemed satisfactory, has entered into and is now within the Suez Canal area. But while there has been a partial withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt, Israel persists in its occupation of Egyptian territory around the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba and of the Gaza Strip.

The United States is aware of the fact that Israel has legitimate grievances and should, in all fairness, see a prospect of remedying them. The United Nations General Assembly by its second resolution of February 2d, endorsing the Secretary General's report, gave such a prospect. We believe that that prospect is further assured by the view which the United States has formulated and communicated to Israel in its memorandum of February 11th. There, the United States took note of Israeli views with reference to the Gaza Strip and the Straits of Aqaba and made clear what the United States would do, after Israel's withdrawal, to help solve the problems that preoccupy Israel. Our declaration related to our intentions, both as a Member of the

United Nations and as a maritime power having rights of our own.

The United States believes that the action of the United Nations of February 2d and the statements of various governments, including the United States memorandum of February 11th, provide Israel with the maximum assurance that it can reasonably expect at this juncture, or that can be reconciled with fairness to others.

Accordingly, the United States has renewed its plea to Israel to withdraw in accordance with the repeated demands of the United Nations and to rely upon the resoluteness of all friends of justice to bring about a state of affairs which will conform to the principles of justice and of international law and serve impartially the proper interests of all in the area. This, the United States believes, should provide a greater source of security for Israel than an occupation continued contrary to the overwhelming judgment of the world community.

The United States, for its part, will strive to remain true to, and support, the United Nations in its efforts to sustain the purposes and principles of the Charter as the world's best hope of peace.

NOTE: This statement, "authorized by the President," was released at Thomasville, Ga.

dum of February 11, 1957, was published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 36, p. 392).

The State Department Memorandum

35 ¶ Radio and Television Address to the
American People on the Situation in the Middle
East. *February 20, 1957*

[Delivered from the President's Office]

My Fellow Citizens:

May I first explain to you that for some days I have been experiencing a very stubborn cough, so if because of this I should have to interrupt myself this evening, I crave your indulgence in advance.

I come to you again to talk about the situation in the Middle East. The future of the United Nations and peace in the Middle East may be at stake.

In the four months since I talked to you about the crisis in that area, the United Nations has made considerable progress in resolving some of the difficult problems. We are now, however, faced with a fateful moment as the result of the failure of Israel to withdraw its forces behind the Armistice lines, as contemplated by the United Nations Resolutions on this subject.

I have already today met with leaders of both Parties from the Senate and the House of Representatives. We had a very useful exchange of views. It was the general feeling of that meeting that I should lay the situation before the American people.

Now, before talking about the specific issues involved, I want to make clear that these issues are not something remote and abstract, but involve matters vitally touching upon the future of each one of us.

The Middle East is a landbridge between the Eurasian and African continents. Millions of tons of commerce are transmitted through it annually. Its own products, especially petroleum, are essential to Europe and to the Western world.

The United States has no ambitions or desires in this region. It hopes only that each country there may maintain its independ-

ence and live peacefully within itself and with its neighbors and, by peaceful cooperation with others, develop its own spiritual and material resources. But that much is vital to the peace and well-being of us all. This is our concern today.

So tonight I report to you on the matters in controversy and on what I believe the position of the United States must be.

When I talked to you last October, I pointed out that the United States fully realized that military action against Egypt resulted from grave and repeated provocations. But I said also that the use of military force to solve international disputes could not be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations. I added that our country could not believe that resort to force and war would for long serve the permanent interests of the attacking nations, which were Britain, France and Israel.

So I pledged that the United States would seek through the United Nations to end the conflict. We would strive to bring about a recall of the forces of invasion, and then make a renewed and earnest effort through that Organization to secure justice, under international law, for all the parties concerned.

Since that time much has been achieved and many of the dangers implicit in the situation have been avoided. The Governments of Britain and France have withdrawn their forces from Egypt. Thereby they showed respect for the opinions of mankind as expressed almost unanimously by the 80 nation members of the United Nations General Assembly.

I want to pay tribute to the wisdom of this action of our friends and allies. They made an immense contribution to world order. Also they put the other nations of the world under a heavy obligation to see to it that these two nations do not suffer by reason of their compliance with the United Nations Resolutions. This has special application, I think, to their treaty rights to passage through the Suez Canal which had been made an international waterway for all by the Treaty of 1888.

The Prime Minister of Israel, in answer to a personal communication, assured me early in November that Israel would will-

ingly withdraw its forces if and when there should be created a United Nations force to move into the Suez Canal area. This force was, in fact, created and has moved into the Canal area.

Subsequently, Israeli forces were withdrawn from much of the territory of Egypt which they had occupied. However, Israeli forces still remain outside the Armistice lines. They are at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba which is about 100 miles from the nearest Israeli territory. They are also in the Gaza Strip which, by the Armistice Agreement, was to be occupied by Egypt. These facts create the present crisis.

We are approaching a fateful moment when either we must recognize that the United Nations is unable to restore peace in this area, or the United Nations must renew with increased vigor its efforts to bring about Israeli withdrawal.

Repeated, but, so far, unsuccessful, efforts have been made to bring about a voluntary withdrawal by Israel. These efforts have been made both by the United Nations and by the United States and other member states.

Equally serious efforts have been made to bring about conditions designed to assure that if Israel will withdraw in response to the repeated requests of the United Nations, there will then be achieved a greater security and tranquility for that nation. This means that the United Nations would assert a determination to see that in the Middle East there will be a greater degree of justice and compliance with international law than was the case prior to the events of last October–November.

A United Nations Emergency Force, with Egypt's consent, entered that nation's territory in order to help maintain the cease-fire, which the United Nations called for on November 2. The Secretary General, who ably and devotedly serves the United Nations, has recommended a number of measures which might be taken by the United Nations and by its Emergency Force to assure for the future the avoidance by either side of belligerent acts.

The United Nations General Assembly on February 2 by an

overwhelming vote adopted a pertinent Resolution. It was to the effect that, after full withdrawal of Israel from the Gulf of Aqaba and Gaza areas, the United Nations Emergency Force should be placed on the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice lines to assure the scrupulous maintenance of the Armistice Agreement. Also the United Nations General Assembly called for the implementation of other measures proposed by the Secretary General. These other measures embraced the use of the United Nations Emergency Forces at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, so as to assure non-belligerency in this area.

The United States was a co-sponsor of this United Nations Resolution. Thus the United States sought to assure that Israel would, for the future, enjoy its rights under the Armistice and under international law.

In view of the valued friendly relations which the United States has always had with the State of Israel, I wrote to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on February 3. I recalled his statement to me of November 8 to the effect that the Israeli forces would be withdrawn under certain conditions, and I urged that, in view of the General Assembly Resolutions of February 2, Israel should complete that withdrawal.

However, the Prime Minister, in his reply, took the position that Israel would not evacuate its military forces from the Gaza Strip unless Israel retained the civil administration and police. This would be in contradiction to the Armistice Agreement. Also, the reply said that Israel would not withdraw from the Straits of Aqaba unless freedom of passage through the Straits was assured.

It was a matter of keen disappointment to us that the Government of Israel, despite the United Nations action, still felt unwilling to withdraw.

However, in a further effort to meet the views of Israel in these respects, Secretary of State Dulles, at my direction, gave to the Government of Israel on February 11 a statement of United

States policy. This has now been made public. It pointed out that neither the United States nor the United Nations had authority to impose upon the parties a substantial modification of the Armistice Agreement which was freely signed by both Israel and Egypt. Nevertheless, the statement said, the United States as a member of the United Nations would seek such disposition of the United Nations Emergency Force as would assure that the Gaza Strip could no longer be used as a source of armed infiltration and reprisals.

The Secretary of State orally informed the Israeli Ambassador that the United States would be glad to urge and support, also, some participation by the United Nations, with the approval of Egypt, in the administration of the Gaza Strip. The principal population of the Strip consists of about 200,000 Arab refugees, who exist largely as a charge upon the benevolence of the United Nations and its members.

With reference to the passage into and through the Gulf of Aqaba, we expressed the conviction that the Gulf constitutes international waters, and that no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the Gulf. We announced that the United States was prepared to exercise this right itself and to join with others to secure general recognition of this right.

The Government of Israel has not yet accepted, as adequate insurance of its own safety after withdrawal, the far-reaching United Nations Resolution of February 2 plus the important declaration of United States policy made by our Secretary of State on February 11.

Israel seeks something more. It insists on firm guarantees as a condition to withdrawing its forces of invasion.

This raises a basic question of principle. Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its own withdrawal?

If we agree that armed attack can properly achieve the pur-

poses of the assailant, then I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order. We will, in effect, have countenanced the use of force as a means of settling international differences and through this gaining national advantages.

I do not, myself, see how this could be reconciled with the Charter of the United Nations. The basic pledge of all the members of the United Nations is that they will settle their international disputes by peaceful means, and will not use force against the territorial integrity of another state.

If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the Organization, and our best hope of establishing a world order. That would be a disaster for us all.

I would, I feel, be untrue to the standards of the high office to which you have chosen me, if I were to lend the influence of the United States to the proposition that a nation which invades another should be permitted to exact conditions for withdrawal.

Of course, we and all the members of the United Nations ought to support justice and conformity with international law. The first Article of the Charter states the purpose of the United Nations to be "the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes." But it is to be observed that conformity with justice and international law are to be brought about "by peaceful means."

We cannot consider that the armed invasion and occupation of another country are "peaceful means" or proper means to achieve justice and conformity with international law.

We do, however, believe that upon the suppression of the present act of aggression and breach of the peace, there should be a greater effort by the United Nations and its members to secure justice and conformity with international law. Peace and justice are two sides of the same coin.

Perhaps the world community has been at fault in not having paid enough attention to this basic truth. The United States, for its part, will vigorously seek solutions of the problems of the area in accordance with justice and international law. And we shall in this great effort seek the association of other like-minded nations which realize, as we do, that peace and justice are in the long run inseparable.

But the United Nations faces immediately the problem of what to do next. If it does nothing, if it accepts the ignoring of its repeated resolutions calling for the withdrawal of invading forces, then it will have admitted failure. That failure would be a blow to the authority and influence of the United Nations in the world and to the hopes which humanity placed in the United Nations as the means of achieving peace with justice.

I do not believe that Israel's default should be ignored because the United Nations has not been able effectively to carry out its resolutions condemning the Soviet Union for its armed suppression of the people of Hungary. Perhaps this is a case where the proverb applies that two wrongs do not make a right.

No one deplores more than I the fact that the Soviet Union ignores the resolutions of the United Nations. Also no nation is more vigorous than is the United States in seeking to exert moral pressure against the Soviet Union, which by reason of its size and power, and by reason of its veto in the Security Council, is relatively impervious to other types of sanction.

The United States and other free nations are making clear by every means at their command the evil of Soviet conduct in Hungary. It would indeed be a sad day if the United States ever felt that it had to subject Israel to the same type of moral pressure as is being applied to the Soviet Union.

There can, of course, be no equating of a nation like Israel with that of the Soviet Union. The people of Israel, like those of the United States, are imbued with a religious faith and a sense of moral values. We are entitled to expect, and do expect, from

such peoples of the free world a contribution to world order which unhappily we cannot expect from a nation controlled by atheistic despots.

It has been suggested that United Nations actions against Israel should not be pressed because Egypt has in the past violated the Armistice Agreement and international law. It is true that both Egypt and Israel, prior to last October, engaged in reprisals in violation of the Armistice agreements. Egypt ignored the United Nations in exercising belligerent rights in relation to Israeli shipping in the Suez Canal and in the Gulf of Aqaba. However, such violations constitute no justification for the armed invasion of Egypt by Israel which the United Nations is now seeking to undo.

Failure to withdraw would be harmful to the long term good of Israel. It would, in addition to its injury to the United Nations, jeopardize the prospects of the peaceful solution of the problems of the Mid-East. This could bring incalculable ills to our friends and indeed to our nation itself. It would make infinitely more difficult the realization of the goals which I laid out in my Middle East message of January fifth to the Congress seeking to strengthen the area against Communist aggression, direct or indirect.

The United Nations must not fail. I believe that—in the interests of peace—the United Nations has no choice but to exert pressure upon Israel to comply with the withdrawal resolutions. Of course, we still hope that the Government of Israel will see that its best immediate and long-term interests lie in compliance with the United Nations and in placing its trust in the Resolutions of the United Nations and in the declaration of the United States with reference to the future.

Egypt, by accepting the Six Principles adopted by the Security Council last October in relation to the Suez Canal, bound itself to free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, and to the principle that the operation of the Canal should be insulated from the politics of any country.

We should not assume that if Israel withdraws, Egypt will prevent Israeli shipping from using the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Aqaba. If, unhappily, Egypt does hereafter violate the Armistice agreement or other international obligations, then this should be dealt with firmly by the society of nations.

The present moment is a grave one, but we are hopeful that reason and right will prevail. Since the events of last October–November, solid progress has been made, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. There is the cease-fire, the forces of Britain and France have been withdrawn, the forces of Israel have been partially withdrawn, and the clearing of the Canal nears completion. When Israel completes its withdrawal, it will have removed a definite block to further progress.

Once this block is removed, there will be serious and creative tasks for the United Nations to perform. There needs to be respect for the right of Israel to national existence and to internal development. Complicated provisions insuring the effective international use of the Suez Canal will need to be worked out in detail. The Arab refugee problem must be solved. As I said in my special message to Congress on January 5, it must be made certain that all the Middle East is kept free from aggression and infiltration.

Finally, all who cherish freedom, including ourselves, should help the nations of the Middle East achieve their just aspirations for improving the well-being of their peoples.

What I have spoken about tonight is only one step in a long process calling for patience and diligence, but at this moment it is the critical issue on which future progress depends.

It is an issue which can be solved if only we will apply the principles of the United Nations.

That is why, my fellow Americans, I know that you want the United States to continue to use its maximum influence to sustain those principles as the world's best hope for peace.

Good night—and thank you very much.

NOTE: In further reference to this subject a White House statement was issued on February 22, 1957, from which the following is excerpted:

The President and the Secretary of State discussed the speech of last night of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel insofar as the text was available.

The President and the Secretary regret that the Government of Israel has not yet found it possible to with-

draw its forces from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba.

The door is certainly not closed to further discussion of the situation.

The President and the Secretary welcome such further discussion because they believe that a full understanding of the United States position and the United Nations Resolutions of February second should make it possible for Israel to proceed with the withdrawal.

36 ¶ Exchange of Letters Between the President and the Prime Minister of Thailand on United States Aid and Technical Assistance.

February 25, 1957

[Released February 25, 1957. Dated February 7, 1957]

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was most gratifying to read your letter of January nineteenth reaffirming that United States economic aid and technical assistance programs have helped to strengthen Thailand's economy and have facilitated the training of technicians needed in meeting your country's economic objectives.

I was also glad to hear of the arrival in the United States of the 1000th participant from Thailand in the technical training program conducted by our International Cooperation Administration.

The American people are happy to share their technical skills with the friendly people of Thailand. It gives us great satisfaction to know that a sizeable body of technicians who have benefited from training in the United States are now available to Thailand and are serving to advance the prosperity of their coun-

try and the well-being and happiness of their countrymen. We Americans in turn have learned much and profited very considerably from working with the people of Thailand, both in the United States and in your country. We have come to know better the deep and ancient culture of Thailand and to understand your national aspirations. I have every hope that the friendly cooperation which exists between our two countries and brings so many mutual benefits will be long continued.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Prime Minister's letter of January 19, 1957, follows:

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of the arrival of the 1000th participant from Thailand in the United States under the ICA program, I have the greatest honor and pleasure to convey to Your Excellency the warmest feeling of thanks and gratitude of myself, my colleagues and the Thai people for the most valuable aid that the American nation has given to Thailand, both in the military and the economic fields; confining myself only to the economic and technical assistance, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize the importance of the various projects jointly agreed upon and executed so far in the fields of agriculture, communications, education, public health, etc. They all help greatly to strengthen the economy of this land.

But, whatever impact such projects may have on our economic

position, the technical assistance program consisting mainly of the sending of Thai officials for further academic and notably practical training in the United States, has probably the most far reaching and permanent effects. Without such cooperation from Your Excellency's Government and the people of the United States, it would doubtless take my government much longer time to achieve this success and no similar facilities for placements in the different educational institutions would have been available. It would be very kind of Your Excellency to convey my feelings and thoughts in this connection to all Your Excellency's colleagues who are concerned with the program. May I also avail myself of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and continued prosperity for the United States.

Yours sincerely,

FIELD MARSHAL P. PIBULSONGGRAM
President of the Council of Ministers

37 ¶ World Broadcast in Observance of Fifteenth Anniversary of Voice of America.

February 25, 1957

[Delivered over the entire radio network of the United States Information Agency]

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS now the Voice of America has been bringing to people everywhere the facts about world events, and about America's policy in relation to these events.

This, then, is a fitting occasion to review some aspects of United States foreign policy. Its guiding thought is this: we believe that we can permanently prosper and enjoy peace only as all peoples prosper and enjoy peace.

In speaking of this subject—rather than talk in abstractions—I would like to draw a picture. It is a picture, in essence, of the kind of world which we would like to see for ourselves and for our children, and which we think most people would like to see for themselves and their children.

There are two parts to the picture. The first part relates to the building up of individual countries and their peoples.

One of the vital facts of this century is that dozens of new nations have come into being. These nations, along with the older nations, are struggling—each in its own way—to improve the lot of their people—through a better standard of living, more diversified industry and more efficient farming, increasing political stability, and fresh realization of cultural and religious traditions that are sometimes thousands of years old.

The first task of this new age is to ensure that this magnificent surge toward a better life, both personal and national, goes forward in all these countries as rapidly and as safely as possible.

The United States has been working at the side of most of these nations, while they have been making great strides in education, farming methods, control of diseases, construction of hos-

pitals and roads and schools and factories and dams and irrigation projects, and improvement of political machinery, legislation, and labor-management relations.

There is a second part to this picture. Suppose we achieved a world of healthy, free, sovereign nations. We would still have the question: how are they to settle their differences of interest among themselves? For there will always be differences of interest. And there must be some source of international order.

A principal source of order in the world, and one that can provide an over-all pattern, is the United Nations.

And so, just as we support the vigorous independence of today's many separate nations, so too we support just as vigorously the practice of settling the inevitable disputes between these nations under the principles and procedures of the United Nations.

The history of the United States is that of a struggle for the right of self-determination and human dignity. Our story begins with a ringing declaration which has inspired millions of free people everywhere, that "all men . . . are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." But this same declaration also states that, along with this self-determination, we must show "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

In world affairs this nation has striven to confirm and give meaning to these noble words. Through the years we have helped new countries achieve political and economic strength. And the way we dealt with the Suez crisis and its after-effects in the UN was also an action demonstrating our conviction that international harmony begins with "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

Recently I set forth before our Congress proposals about the Middle East designed to help bring stability to that troubled area. I would like to show you how these proposals fit in with what I have just described as our purposes.

I believe that the well-being of the people of the Middle East

requires the nations of that region to build up and strengthen their economies and institutions. We want to see that kind of progress. My proposals fit right in with this purpose, for they suggested two things: first, in order that this constructive work may go on within these countries, they must be free of the menace of international Communism, which could smash all their hard-won accomplishments overnight. And so we give these countries the assurance that if such a danger develops, and if the United Nations machinery cannot deal with the danger, and a threatened country asks for our help, it can count on our help. So, behind the protective arm of this assurance, the real creative work of progress can go on, and, to speed this creative work, an extra measure of economic assistance for the area is included in my proposals.

We must face the fact that, while we are trying to help build a world of freedom and justice among sovereign people, the masters of international Communism are working constantly to tear down this kind of world.

Communism, according to all its own leaders, must be a system of international control and conformity. Thus, at its very heart, it is the complete opposite and enemy of any kind of nationalism. Its avowed program is to destroy totally the religion, governments, institutions and traditions of the Christian world, the Buddhist world, the Islamic world, the Judaic world, and the world of every religion and culture. The Communist rulers then propose to substitute a whole new system of thought and control dictated from Communist Party headquarters. They think that a few theorists and rulers know what is best for everyone, and they are determined to drive everyone toward that kind of world.

One small country after another has been swallowed up by international Communism. Their freedom is lost. Their national pride is crushed. Their religion is trampled on. Their economies are mere feeders for that of Russia. And if they

attempt to assert their tradition of freedom, their people are shot down by the thousands. Witness: Hungary.

I should like to direct a special word to those people now living under the tyranny of international Communism:

We want your friendship. We cherish the ties that have linked us in the past. And we wish you well in your aspirations toward freedom. For we know that, whatever the designs of power-hungry rulers may be, there dwells deep in the heart of every person this same God-given desire to realize freely his own destiny.

And to all people, everywhere—this final pledge: With you we look forward to and shall never cease to work for a world of peace, based on justice. May the God of us all keep you—and hasten that glorious day.

NOTE: The President's words were the climax of a United States Information Agency program on the theme "Freedom to Listen." The anniversary broadcast took place from 11 a. m. until noon on February 25, 1957.

The President's appearance before the microphone in the Washington studios of the Voice of America marked the first time a President of

the United States had spoken directly to the peoples of the world over the Government's international radio network. Immediately after the President's speech, his words were translated and broadcast in Russian, French, Chinese, and Spanish. During the remainder of the day, the President's statement was broadcast in 38 other foreign languages.

38 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With the Premier of the Republic of France. *February 28, 1957*

PREMIER GUY MOLLET today completed his official visit to Washington where he has been the guest of the United States Government. The purpose of the visit was to permit discussion on a wide range of subjects with President Eisenhower and Sec-

retary of State Dulles. The broad agenda provided a welcome opportunity for the French Prime Minister, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Pineau, the President, and the Secretary of State to engage in a friendly exchange of views in an atmosphere which reflected the long-standing and friendly ties between the two countries.

Premier Mollet explained to President Eisenhower the marked progress which has taken place in the course of the last few months toward creation of a European atomic community—EURATOM—and toward a common European market which will group together 165 million consumers in six European nations. He also informed the President of the French Government's interest in the coming negotiations on a European free-trade area in which Great Britain would participate.

President Eisenhower expressed his personal interest in the success of these treaties on European integration, whose entry into effect will represent an important date for all the free world. The President of the United States and the French Premier noted that the creation of a united Europe would contribute to the strengthening of relations between the United States and Europe and would enhance active association to the mutual benefit of the European and American peoples.

With reference to the Middle East, they stated their common conviction that solutions to the problems of the area can be achieved by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. With regard to the question of the future status of the Suez Canal, they recalled that the 1888 Treaty contemplated a definitive system to guarantee, at all times and to all the powers, the free use of the Canal. In this connection they reaffirmed their adherence to the six requirements unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council and accepted by Egypt last October, which called, among other things, for free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, and the insulation of the operation of the Canal from the politics of any country.

The President and the Premier exchanged views on the political and economic evolution in African territories.

In this regard, Premier Mollet stressed the historic importance of the decision taken by the six European Chiefs of Government to associate the overseas territories with the European Common Market, a decision which bears witness to the desire of Europe to place its industrial potential at the service of the economic development and social progress of Africa and to reinforce the interdependence of the two continents.

In addition, the Premier informed the President of the profound changes which France has brought about in the political structure of her overseas territories with a view to preparing them for the democratic conduct of their own affairs. He reviewed, furthermore, the French program for Algeria.

The President and the Prime Minister were in full accord in their views that such objectives are in conformity with the desire of both Governments to improve living conditions of mankind and to assure them, along with a better standard of living, the benefits of essential democratic liberties.

The President and the Prime Minister took occasion to reaffirm the vital importance of the North Atlantic Pact as a basic element of free world defense. They noted that free world security requires the maintenance on the continent of Europe of forces with conventional armaments and modern weapons at such levels and in such balance as to discourage any aggression against the territories of all NATO countries. They reaffirmed the importance of continuing to support the early reunification of Germany by means of free elections. They were similarly agreed that a common approach must be taken with regard to the threat of Communist imperialism in Europe and in other parts of the world.

In closing, the Premier and the President agreed on the value of these frank and direct talks and expressed their pleasure, as old friends, at meeting again.

39 ¶ Statement by the President Marking the Opening of the 1957 Red Cross Drive.

February 28, 1957

[Recorded on film and tape for use in connection with the 1957 Red Cross Drive]

My Fellow Americans:

The concept of neighbor, "good neighbor," is part of the American heritage. We are a Nation of neighbors and we live in a world of neighbors. And the way we give effective testimony to this principle is by freely sharing our skills and resources with others needing them.

For many years, the neighborly effectiveness of each individual American has been enlarged by great voluntary organizations like the American National Red Cross. Through the Red Cross, we can all, acting together, be a mighty help to many neighbors in distress wherever they may be—across the street, across the Nation or across the seas.

Through the Red Cross, by Act of Congress, we can help members of our Armed Forces and their families stationed in posts around the world. I have seen this work and it is good.

Through the Red Cross, we can take part in the largest single voluntary blood-collecting program in the Nation. This activity can be vital to any of us in a personal emergency. We can help gather and process and distribute a great volume of free, life-giving blood to any, including ourselves, who may suffer from disease or injury.

Whenever disaster strikes, we can bring strong support to our neighbors through the Red Cross. During the floods of 1955 and '56, on both the East and West Coasts, we assisted over 35,000 families in their need. Just recently, in the California forest fires and the Appalachian floods, the Red Cross acted for us by bringing emergency care to many of our neighbors there. In meeting

nearly one disaster each day of this past year, the Red Cross set a new record for voluntary emergency relief.

Then, a few months ago, the concept of neighborliness was extended beyond our own borders to the tragic area of eastern Europe. There, the Red Cross began—on our behalf—the greatest international relief operation since World War II. This was to meet the needs of our friends in Hungary.

Working through the International Red Cross, we have provided tons of food, fuel, clothing and medical supplies to our needy neighbors both within and outside Hungary. Some 45,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria are now dependent in part upon our neighborly assistance through the League of Red Cross Societies.

To help carry on all this work, at home and abroad, I know the American people will continue to supply the Red Cross with the necessary funds and volunteers. This is one of the finest ways to practice the principle of “good neighbors” on a broad scale.

As Honorary President of the National Red Cross, and as a citizen of the United States, I urge every American to participate in the 1957 Red Cross drive.

40 ¶ Letter to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel on Decision to Withdraw Behind Armistice Lines. *March 2, 1957*

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I was indeed deeply gratified at the decision of your Government to withdraw promptly and fully behind the Armistice lines as set out by your Foreign Minister in her address of yesterday to the General Assembly. I venture to express the hope that the carrying out of these withdrawals will go forward with the utmost speed.

I know that this decision was not an easy one. I believe, however, that Israel will have no cause to regret having thus conformed to the strong sentiment of the world community as expressed in the various United Nations Resolutions relating to withdrawal.

It has always been the view of this Government that after the withdrawal there should be a united effort by all of the nations to bring about conditions in the area more stable, more tranquil, and more conducive to the general welfare than those which existed heretofore. Already the United Nations General Assembly has adopted Resolutions which presage such a better future. Hopes and expectations based thereon were voiced by your Foreign Minister and others. I believe that it is reasonable to entertain such hopes and expectations and I want you to know that the United States, as a friend of all of the countries of the area and as a loyal member of the United Nations, will seek that such hopes prove not to be vain.

I am, my dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

41 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on Drought and Other Natural Disasters. *March 5, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

The prolonged drouth in a number of the Great Plains and Southwestern States has long since reached disaster proportions. The Federal government has, for several years, carried forward an active and varied program of emergency aid in those states under provisions of Public Law 875 and other disaster relief authorities vested in the Executive Branch.

The Federal government should insure that appropriate and effective measures are taken to assist state and local governments

in alleviating emergency conditions brought about by prolonged drouth and other severe natural disasters.

It is also a responsibility of the Federal government to review such programs from time to time, to insure that they are being conducted efficiently and economically. Furthermore, it is an obligation of all levels of government, and of all our people, to plan whatever steps may be helpful in preventing or mitigating the effects of future disasters.

It was for such purposes that I inspected conditions in drouth-stricken states in January of this year. It was for those same purposes that the Secretary of Agriculture called a special meeting on Drouth and Other Natural Disasters in Wichita, Kansas, at that same time. I reviewed with those who participated the preliminary results of their deliberations.

It was of tremendous encouragement to me to find, on my trip and in the report of the Wichita meeting, such a positive approach to these problems and an absence of defeatism. This demonstrates that our people in the drouth disaster area, even in the face of serious physical problems, have the courage and resourcefulness to face hardships and carry forward in spite of them and that they are talking seriously about the long-range solutions that will help keep future drouths from being future disasters.

There has been consolidated in the attached Report on Drouth and Other Natural Disasters the most representative recommendations of the Wichita meeting with many of the suggestions and observations I received in the course of my trip. The result is a comprehensive review of the many aspects of the current drouth problem together with the views and recommendations of many different individuals and groups.

Not all the recommendations summarized in the Report, of course, may be feasible. The Secretary of Agriculture has developed from them a list of proposals which he outlines in the letter transmitting the Report. Some of them can and are being met by adjustments in existing programs. Certain others require leg-

islative action. Such legislative proposals, together with necessary appropriation requests, will be presented to the Congress directly. I strongly urge their prompt consideration and adoption.

Although the Report deals to a considerable degree with agricultural aspects of the drouth, it also contains suggestions and recommendations dealing with responsibilities of other departments and agencies of the Federal government. The recommendations relating to the drouth disaster loan program for business administered by the Small Business Administration have been implemented by executive action, except one in which legislation is required, and this legislation will be presented for study by appropriate committees of the Congress. The other recommendations will be considered fully in connection with continuing programs and possible new developments. Certainly, many governmental activities can help in preventing disasters and in alleviating the effects when disaster comes to an area. In this connection, the Report focuses attention on such matters as:

Job opportunities through industrial development.

Adjustment of credit programs for business to better meet needs of disaster areas.

Role of public works in the disaster areas in times of disaster to provide employment and income.

Added attention to water use and development, including further investigation of ground water supplies, water storage in multiple purpose reservoirs and pollution abatement as it bears on drouth problems.

Research relating to weather.

Research relating to economic development.

Provision for vocational training for commerce and industry.

Facilities that aid farm and ranch people to find supplementary nonfarm employment.

Adjustments in income tax laws to recognize problems of sales due to disaster.

Many of the proposals in the Report bear directly upon the current drouth situation. I feel strongly, however, that in this appraisal of the Federal government's participation in emergency drouth disaster programs we have found some important guide lines to more effective and appropriate Federal government participation in relief aspects of other types of natural disasters that will occur from time to time.

I draw, in particular, two general conclusions which I want to call to the attention of the Congress:

The first is that administration of emergency disaster programs must be kept close to the local people.

The second is that state and local governments should assume a greater part in alleviating human distress and hardships and in meeting other local needs in times of disaster, calling on the Federal government only to supplement their own resources.

No single legislative or action program is sufficient to stabilize rural areas subject to natural disasters. It will require advance work on a broad front. There must be full cooperation and sharing of responsibility by individuals, local counties and areas, and local, state and Federal governments. This fact was stressed in the many recommendations I received and by the leaders who participated in the Wichita meeting.

Emergency funds and programs must be kept constantly available for use when disasters occur, but we must continue to emphasize long-range programs as well. The long-range stabilization of the economy of areas subject to severe drouth is of course intimately tied to water, its needs, supply, use, and control.

Through the most efficient and optimum use of its water resources a broader economy could be established which would enable it better to endure a recurrence of such a drouth. Appropriate attention can be given to this enormous problem only through coordinated water study, leading to courses of action for present and future water resource development and management.

As the several Departments and Agencies further develop their

consideration of the many complex problems encountered on the drouth tour and at the Wichita meeting any additional recommendations will be transmitted to the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Accompanying this message 16, 1957 (see Item 11, note, above).
 was a letter from the Secretary of The Secretary's letter and the report
 Agriculture, dated February 28, were published in House Document
 1957, transmitting the report of the 110 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).
 Wichita conference of January 14-

42 ¶ Message to the People of Ghana on the Occasion of Its Independence. *March 6, 1957*

ON BEHALF OF the people of the United States of America, I wish to extend to the Government and people of Ghana, congratulations on the occasion of your joining the family of independent nations. We have watched with particular admiration the manner in which you have attained your independence, for it shows the good fruit of statesman-like cooperative effort between the Government and people of Ghana and the Government and people of the United Kingdom. I am sure that this same spirit will characterize Ghana's relationship with the free world, including the great and voluntary association of nations, the British Commonwealth.

In extending these good wishes, I speak for a people that cherishes independence, which we deeply believe is the right of all people who are able to discharge its responsibilities. It is with special pleasure, therefore, that we witness the establishment of your new nation and the assumption of its sovereign place in the free world.

In sending you these greetings, I am conscious of the many years of friendship which have characterized the relations be-

tween our two countries. We are proud that some of your distinguished leaders have been educated in the United States. We are also proud that many of our most accomplished citizens had their ancestry in your country. We are pleased that trade between our two countries has developed to the benefit of both countries. But most importantly, we revere in common with you the great and eternal principles which characterize the free democratic way of life. I am confident that our two countries will stand as one in safeguarding this greatest of all bonds between us.

NOTE: This message from the President was prepared for use in connection with a special United States Information Agency radio program entitled "Salute to Ghana." The program was broadcast on March 6, 1957, the date on which Ghana became independent.

43 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Prime Minister of Ghana on the Occasion of Its Independence. *March 6, 1957*

[Dated March 6, 1957. Released June 8, 1957]

His Excellency

Kwame Nkrumah

Prime Minister of Ghana

It is with warm pleasure that I extend in my own name and on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and felicitations to you and your countrymen upon the occasion of the independence of Ghana. This event is a cause of pride and satisfaction to the United States as it must be to all free nations. Ghana, which has demonstrated its devotion to peace and the maintenance of democratic political institutions and its dedication to the social and economic advancement of its people, is a welcome addition to the family of nations.

The Government of the United States looks forward to close

and friendly relations with the Government of Ghana and to an early exchange of Ambassadors.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This message was cabled to Accra, Ghana, for delivery to Prime Minister Nkrumah on March 6 by Vice President Nixon. The message was released on June 8, at which time the Prime Minister's reply, dated April 27, was also made public. The text of the reply follows:

Dear Mr. President:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to reply to your message of good wishes which you kindly sent to me through Vice President Richard Nixon on Ghana's attainment of independence.

I would like to record our great joy at the manner in which the Government and people of the United States of America received the news of Ghana's independence and in which they made their pleas-

ure known. We would like to reciprocate this spontaneous demonstration of friendship by assuring you of our friendship and good-will now and for the future.

We are confident that the bonds which unite our two countries will always be strengthened by our common insistence on the principles of democracy, freedom and justice, by the constant stream of men and women who leave this country to study in the United States, and by our desire to promote trade between our two countries.

May I avail myself of the opportunity to wish you, Sir, long life and all success.

Yours sincerely,

KWAME NKRUMAH

Prime Minister

44 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Transmitting an Amendment to the Anglo- American Financial Agreement of 1945. *March 6, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

I send you herewith an amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945 signed for the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury and for the United Kingdom by the

British Ambassador. Your approval is recommended and requested.

Under the terms of the 1945 Agreement, the United Kingdom is entitled to waiver, that is, cancellation, of interest payments under certain rather elaborately defined conditions. Over the years, and with changing circumstances, it has become practically impossible to apply this important feature of the Agreement.

This last December, the British claimed a waiver of the interest for 1956 and set the sum involved aside pending consultation. Up to that time, they had made in full every payment of principal and interest called for by the Agreement.

The amendment gives the United Kingdom a right to postpone not more than seven annual installments of principal and interest when it finds such action necessary in view of present and prospective conditions of international exchange and the level of the United Kingdom's gold and foreign exchange reserves. In addition, the 1956 installment of interest would be postponed. In exchange for this, the United Kingdom foregoes any right to claim a waiver or cancellation of interest payments and agrees to pay interest annually on the full amount of all postponed installments.

The amendment to the Agreement is a common sense solution which attempts to carry out the spirit of the Agreement in a way that is practical and fair to both parties.

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation approving the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in signing the amendatory Agreement on behalf of the United States.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The text of the amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945 was printed in House Document 111 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

45 ¶ The President's News Conference of *March 7, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please be seated.

This morning, instead of an announcement, I have a little request. I hope each of you will speak very distinctly because I am having a little temporary difficulty with my hearing.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, in that connection, Jim Hagerty has been accusing us of being doubly interested in your cough in the hope of getting out to Arizona which, of course, is not true. But could you tell us how your cough is and when do you plan to leave? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you know, it is an awkward time. We have had this Mid-East situation on our hands for a long time; and while it has gone through certain stages and the outlook is brighter, there are still many details daily that come up and, as you know, the Secretary of State had to leave for Australia yesterday, the Vice President is out of the country; so it is rather awkward to go at this minute.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in their last look at the cost of living anticipated further price increases, and the line on the cost of living seems to be bending a little, and continuing to bend. Do you have anything in mind to attack this continual rise?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, that is one of the reasons that I have directed such a careful review of the entire budget. With this cost of living continuing to rise, it is necessary we all watch our spending to the utmost degree.

Now, for every purpose that was provided for in the budget, I still am in favor. In other words, I don't believe in abandoning any project that the United States requires for its own welfare and the good of its people.

I do think that we can vary the speed, and the investigation I am now making through the Cabinet and other responsible offi-

cers is to see whether some of these can't be slowed up in order to reduce our spending and take that much pressure off this rising curve of which you speak.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, sir, I would like to ask you a question about your personal regime, if I could. Could you tell us whether you drink bottled water or water from the tap here in the District?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't mind telling you, no.

For a good many years the doctors—because I traveled so much and all around—have always had me on a particular water, the name I forget. I think it's Mountain Valley, as I remember.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: That is bottled water?

THE PRESIDENT. Bottled water; I have drunk it for years. I do drink tap water here at home, but that is just because I figure it is just as good as the bottled water.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Well, some people in the District have quit drinking the District water because they don't approve of the fluoridation. You know, there is a chemical added to the water, and the advocates contend that it slows down tooth decay in children; but the opponents of this idea insist that it may pollute the water, may make it unsafe for drinking. There is a big controversy going on in New York City at the moment.

THE PRESIDENT. I know that.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: As to whether they——

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll tell you, in the White House I drink it often, very often.

Q. Frank van der Linden, *Nashville Banner*: Mr. President, there have been some proposals in Congress to amend your civil rights bill so as to provide a trial by jury in these injunction cases that might come up under it. Do you think personally that the right of trial by jury is important enough to guarantee it in the civil rights bill?

THE PRESIDENT. That was in the contempt cases?

Q. Mr. van der Linden: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. I'll tell you, you are asking a question now

that I think is so legal in its character that you ought to go to the Attorney General. While I have talked about it a little with my people, I don't know really enough about it to discuss it well.

Q. Mr. van der Linden: Sir, the Attorney General said that while it would be guaranteed in criminal cases, it wouldn't be guaranteed in the civil cases, and that seems to be one reason there is some opposition to the bill.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would have to be guided by my lawyers because they get into legal quirks that I don't know anything about.

Q. Don Whitehead, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, the Fairless committee report says that the mutual security effort would be strengthened if the Administration had greater discretionary authority to use these funds.

How do you feel about the need for greater discretionary authority in the use of these funds?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that every time I have gone to the Congress, even before I was President, when I was in other capacities, and in my messages since, I have asked for some flexibility in the handling of these funds, contending that there would be greater economy and efficiency out of the amount spent. And I believe that thoroughly.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, Cowles Publications: Sir, in connection both with the budget and the mutual security program——

THE PRESIDENT. Excuse me; a little louder, please.

Q. Mr. Bailey: In connection with both the budget and the mutual security program, sir, there have been a number of suggestions on the Hill that the only place that substantial cuts can be made in the budget is in the foreign aid section.

Now, do you think that some substantial trimming can be taken in that area or do you think you have got to have just about everything you have asked for?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think you can take substantial cuts there and still support the welfare of the United States and the world.

I think we asked for 4.4 billions, of which about 2.9 [2.5]¹ as I recall is for military assistance. . . They are plans to which we are committed, and about 1.5 [1.9]¹ for all other, and if you were interested enough to read my inaugural address and the several messages I have addressed to the Congress, you know how greatly I believe the free world is depending upon some intelligent economic development in these underdeveloped areas.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, even though your so-called Middle Eastern doctrine was passed, it took two months of debate to bring this about.

There are signs that economy-minded Senators have joined with so-called isolationists in opposing your doctrine; and does this, plus the fact that you cannot seek another term, indicate to you that you will have less congressional cooperation in the second term?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not at all. That bill was finally passed, wasn't it, 72 to 19? I don't think you could ask on such a subject for a very much greater majority. I was definitely pleased.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, in the resolution as passed by the Senate, apparently to be approved today by the House, the original concept suggested in your version of authorizing you to use the Armed Forces was stricken out, and we understand you have approved the substitute voted by the Senate.

Does this mean, sir, that you accept the constitutional interpretation that you have always had, as Commander in Chief, the right to send the Armed Forces into action in such a situation in the national interest without that specific authorization?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think, Mr. Roberts, that I have to go into the constitutional argument again. I would point out that I haven't spent my life in the study of constitutional law.

I do think the legislative history of this resolution shows that

¹ The correct figures in brackets were supplied by the White House immediately following the close of the news conference.

the Senate approves—the Congress approves of what we are trying to do in the area, and that is the important thing.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, could you tell us some more about this temporary hearing difficulty of which you complain, sir? Is it related in some way to your cough? What do your doctors say about it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, so far as I am concerned, it feels like a cold in the head; that is all. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Lawrence: But it is definitely related to the same——

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes; yes.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: ——the same condition that produced the cough?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, temporary, or something.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, yesterday Speaker Rayburn told the House members that he thought it was very bad taste for some members to use threats of a Presidential veto while the House was discharging its duties in considering a bill. I am wondering if the use of these threats of a Presidential veto have your approval?

THE PRESIDENT. I have never authorized anyone to say what I was going to do or not to do in the event of the passage of a certain bill, not even my closest associates.

Now, many of these people, some of them very good friends of mine, know what I believe, know the things for which I stand very firmly, and those things of which I disapprove. So, what I assume—I hadn't heard of this incident of which you speak—I assume what these people were doing—were giving their calculations or their estimate of what I would do; but I have never authorized anyone to say such a thing.

Q. Robert E. Clark, *International News Service*: Mr. President, the current studies of ways to provide more office space—the current studies of ways to provide more office space in the White House have inspired several proposals. One is for the erection of a new office building across the street, which would include offices for the President. Another is for building a pri-

vate residence for the President, and turning the White House into something of a museum.

I wonder how you, as the present tenant, feel about it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, none of these proposals will affect me personally. By the time they become implemented, I will be doing something else somewhere.

Now, so far as I am concerned, the White House is too much a symbol, to most Americans, of what our country means for it to be abandoned as the residence of the Chief Executive. I would oppose that, I think, as a matter of my citizen's convictions.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Mr. President, you told us on February——

THE PRESIDENT. A little louder, please.

Q. Mr. Gonzales: I say, on February 6, you told us that you were going to talk to Mr. Dulles about the problem of newsmen going to Red China. Would you tell us the result of those talks, and whether there is any prospect of a change in the Administration's policy on this issue?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I did talk to him, and I think Mr. Dulles was asked the question a day or so ago in his press conference, and he answered it.

We have studied this very earnestly to see how we could secure from China more news without appearing to be accepting Red China on the same cultural basis that we do other nations, and it is one we are still studying.

I can't offer at this moment any change in policy. I merely say we keep examining it.

Q. Charles L. Bartlett, Chattanooga Times: Mr. President, Secretary Humphrey said last night the only way you can get any real cuts in the budget would be by revision of the programs already on the statute books. I wondered if you had in mind to propose any such revisions of existing programs?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as I say, of course, we are going through an intensive study; and, remember this: long before this budget ever went to Congress I gave orders for the kind of study that

is going on now, has been going on, and will continue to go on; that is to find out whether it does represent the minimum in services and programs that the United States requires.

Now, as I told you, some of these, I think, can be slowed up. We don't have to pursue them in the same speed at a time like this when everybody is contesting for the dollars, everybody is contesting for materials, because of a very great prosperity in the country. So the effect is to drive up prices. The Government should, to the ultimate of its ability, cut back.

Now, there may be here and there some program that doesn't occur to my mind right now, that might be abandoned. But I think what the Secretary unquestionably meant is the slowing up and not taking them with the same speed that we were considering.

Q. Henry N. Taylor, Cleveland Press: Last spring, sir, Mr. President, Congress authorized \$5 million to help Cleveland stage the pan-American games in 1959. A request for this money is in your budget, this appropriation. However, there are reports that it may be cut.

In 1955 you said you were in favor of the games. Are you in favor now, and if so, do you intend to act personally to save this appropriation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hadn't heard that the appropriation was in danger.

Of course, I am in favor of the games. I believe that the pan-American games will do a very great deal to further what has been a very definite objective of every President that I know of for the past many years, which is to solidify relationships with all of Latin America. This continent ought to be drawn closer together.

Now, I am not going to speculate now about the appropriation because it hasn't come to my attention. But it was my understanding that about that sum was needed as our contribution to make these games a success.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. Pres-

ident, coming back to Mr. Clark's question, I wonder if I could ask you, do you think there is a need for modernizing the office space of the White House and whether there is a practical outlook for something along the lines of the Heller report, say, within the next four years?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you know—yes, I do believe that it is necessary to modernize the White House, and that is the reason, after the Heller report, that we asked for the Commission to study the thing.

I would think that it ought to be a perfectly disinterested, objective study made, and one that can command the respect of Congress, and not made from any personal or subjective viewpoint at all.

Q. Francis M. Stephenson, *New York Daily News*: Mr. President, you mentioned your health. Would you tell us how you do feel?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't mention my health. I mentioned I have had some trouble hearing.

I have had a rather stubborn cough that comes from some irritation in what the doctors refer to as the trachea. Now, that cough has continued until apparently I have caught a little cold with it, and that has affected my hearing. Although the cough is better, my hearing temporarily is not good.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: Mr. President, Len Hall's friends tell us that he seems to expect some Government job, Federal Government job, before he runs for governor. Is such a Federal job under discussion for Mr. Hall?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, actually you are giving me some news, and I haven't any prospective vacancy in sight that I know of—where my mind would turn to.

I want to make clear I admire his qualities; I think he is a very fine American, and if I had a suitable post, I have no doubt that his name would occur to me, but it hasn't at this moment come up.

Q. Martin S. Hayden, *Detroit News*: Joe Martin left the

White House yesterday, and reported to us much of what you said about favoring budget cuts if you don't cut service. He also said, however, he thought a substantial cut was possible, and listed \$3 billion as what he would call substantial.

I wonder if your studies now indicate any hope in your mind that there can be a \$3 billion reduction?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I wouldn't speculate at this moment on the size of it. I can only tell you exactly how we are approaching it, what we are doing. These—

I will tell you a little bit of an amusing story. I had a letter from a friend of mine out West, and he was very much upset about the size of the budget. But it happened in the last, very last, paragraph of his letter he mentioned the drought, how long it had lasted, and what was I going to do about it—that he thought this was getting pretty tough. So I answered his letter and told him that I agreed with him in his concern about the budget, but asked him now which was the important part of his letter, his request or his criticism. And he just sent it back and he said, "You've got me there," and laughed.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, in the past you have emphasized the importance of making precise statements in the field of foreign policy so that there would be no doubt or miscalculation.

I was wondering how you applied that to the question of the Government's policy of exercising the right of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. What does an American shipper, what can he assume for example at the present time? Can he assume that he will be protected by the ships of the United States if he does go through it?

THE PRESIDENT. I believe I said, unless my memory serves me false, unless there were a contrary finding by the World Court.

Now, the Gulf of Aqaba, as you know, is from 12 to 19 miles wide, I believe, and the straits, themselves, the Straits of Tiran are narrow. But on one side is one country, on one side the other. So we stated we were prepared, with other maritime nations,

other principal maritime nations, to declare this an open, an international, waterway, and so use it.

Now, as to the exact details of how that is done, Mr. Reston, I would have to wait until I consult with the State Department to see exactly what the steps were, but that is exactly our opinion at this moment.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, as you may know, sir, the AFL-CIO has recently adopted a code of ethical practices to guide the activities of its affiliated organizations. Now, in view of this action by organized labor, do you believe the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce might usefully go and do likewise?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, once I had a chance to look at what they have done and what the situations of the two are, I wouldn't mind giving you an opinion. But I can't this morning because I would be talking absolutely without having studied this question one second.

I would say this: I am for equal treatment for all Americans by the organizations to which they belong, as well as by Government, but I would have to take a look at this subject.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, during the debate in the House yesterday on the farm bill, Chairman Cooley of the Agriculture Committee said that during the four years of your farm program the losses have tripled, the surpluses gone up from two and a half billion to eight billion dollars, and despite controls, farm production set a record in 1956. I wonder if you would comment on Mr. Cooley's criticism.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I think you had better go to the Secretary of Agriculture. Some of those things listed may be actual facts; but, remember this: our surpluses were being accumulated under the old 90 percent of parity, because the new law didn't go into effect until 1955. So I would have to take a look at the whole situation before I would want to comment on it.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Could you give us

your appraisal of the present situation now in the Middle East, particularly as relates to Israel and Egypt?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I wouldn't want to give a personal appraisal. I merely would point this out: that from the beginning, the Secretary of State and I have insisted that the mere solution of one or two preliminary phases of the problems that were brought about by last July 26 did not solve the underlying causes of the difficulty, and that we thought the United Nations ought to address itself to those difficulties to see if they could be solved.

Then we introduced in the United Nations resolutions which we were hopeful will bring something about.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Mr. President, in line with your answer, sir, there has been some criticism of late against this Administration as placing too much reliance in the United Nations rather than establishing America's foreign policy itself, in other words, declaring our foreign policy, and not depending too much on the United Nations. What is your view about that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would doubt that there is anyone here that really feels the United States ought to try to stand up above the world, flex its muscles, say "I am the policeman," and go everywhere and try to compel people to follow its own dictates, to include its form of government and everything else.

We voluntarily joined an association which is to further international law and to secure peace with justice. As long as we can operate through that organism, we should do so; and in spite of all its failures, and in spite of its admitted weaknesses, I think that it would be well for all of us at times to look on some of the things it has accomplished. After all, it does mobilize world opinion, and nations are still very sensitive to world opinion.

Q. Thomas V. Kelly, Washington Daily News: Mr. President, getting back to the pan-Am games, sir——

THE PRESIDENT. Speak a little louder, please.

Q. Mr. Kelly: Getting back to the pan-American games in Cleveland——

THE PRESIDENT. All right.

Q. Mr. Kelly: —apparently there is a good deal of opposition among the Cleveland delegation on the Hill itself to appropriating the money for the stadium. And a number of prominent Washingtonians have suggested that since Washington hopes to build a stadium, too, it might be combined, and the games might be held here, if they are cancelled out in Cleveland.

Would you endorse the pan-Am games in Washington if they can't be held in Cleveland?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know who selected Cleveland in the first place. I assume it was a pan-American body and I certainly wouldn't want here to say that I will alter their decisions.

Q. Mr. Kelly: Well, the Pan American Union said they would be delighted to have them in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT. They did? Well, it is one I would want to look at. I would have to know every detail on that before I would want to make any statement.

Q. Joseph R. Slevin, New York Herald Tribune: Do you agree with the Fairless committee conclusions that \$7.9 billion a year of collective security aid should be adequate unless there was a major change in the world situation, and that grant aid should be used only in exceptional cases?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, these people, on the basis of their own study, have made certain specific conclusions. I think grant aid should be held to the minimum, but there are instances where grant aid only will help, and I don't suppose they intended to eliminate those.

Now, the report, although I have read it hastily, is now under intensive study by the staff, and I wouldn't want to comment on its specific provisions throughout until I have the benefit of their study.

Q. Hazel Markel, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, there have been many reports about, since election, about Miss Adkins possibly being given a high diplomatic post or

a high Government post. I believe that she is seeing you today, and I wondered if there was anything you could tell us about that.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I know she is coming in to see me today, but I don't know about what, and this is the first time I have heard any suggestion that she was interested in any way in a Government post. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty*] I am just told by Mr. Hagerty she is coming in to discuss more active participation by women in the Republican organization.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: It is reported that you told King Saud that Israel is here to stay. Did you gather any hope from the King that he might accept that?

THE PRESIDENT. I have never spoken to anyone since 1948 about our international problems in that area that I didn't start it off with this, "We must recognize that Israel is an historical fact, it has got to be dealt with, and its problems are those of any other nation."

There is no question in my mind that would cast doubt on that statement, and I have said it to everyone, not merely to the King.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, the other day Secretary of Labor Mitchell testified before the Senate Labor Committee and presented specific recommendations on extending Wage-Hour Act coverage. I wonder if you could tell us whether you have endorsed those specific recommendations or whether he was making those on his own.

THE PRESIDENT. No. In their general terms, which was that I felt that the minimum wage should be extended to those firms where they had over a hundred employees and more than \$1 million gross business a year, those general terms, I approved of them, although I admit that there might be some exceptions shown where they would not be applicable; but that is the general program which I endorsed.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Building from 10:32 to 11:00 o'clock
hundred and third news conference on Thursday morning, March 7,
was held in the Executive Office 1957. In attendance: 231.

46 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Joint Resolution on the Middle East.

March 9, 1957

THIS OCCASION MARKS an important forward step in the development of friendly relations between the United States and the Middle East area. The joint resolution of the Congress which I have just signed expresses the determination of the legislative and executive branches of the Government to assist the nations in the general area of the Middle East to maintain their independence. It is a further demonstration of the will of the American people to preserve peace and freedom in the world.

The provisions of the resolution and, even more, the unity of national purpose which it reflects will increase the Administration's capabilities to contribute to reducing the Communist danger in the Middle East and to strengthening the general stability of the area.

In my message to the Congress proposing the joint resolution now adopted I said that I would send a special mission to the Middle East to explain the purposes of the resolution to the Middle Eastern countries, and to report to me on the most effective ways of carrying out these purposes. As was announced on January 7, 1957, The Honorable James P. Richards, former Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has agreed to undertake this mission. Ambassador Richards will depart for the Middle East on March twelfth.

I regard Ambassador Richards' mission as an essential and important first step in carrying out the policies set forth in the joint resolution. As those policies are based on the concept of cooperation, and as the assistance contemplated by the resolution

will be extended only in response to requests from Middle Eastern governments, we must achieve the greatest possible measure of understanding and recognition of common interests with the area governments and their peoples. Ambassador Richards' mission is to advance this understanding and recognition of common interests. I know that he will bring to this task the integrity, ability and sound judgment that have marked his long and distinguished career in public life.

NOTE: This statement was issued on 5). For the message referred to in the occasion of the signing of H. J. the third paragraph, see Item 6 Res. 117 (Pub. Law 85-7, 71 Stat. above.

47 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. *March 12, 1957*

IN THE PASSING of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, America and the world have lost one of the truly great explorers of all time and I have lost an old and dear friend.

As Commander of two Arctic and five Antarctic expeditions, Admiral Byrd dedicated his life to the exploration of those little known areas. He was the first man to fly over both the North and South Poles. His explorations charted more than two million square miles of territory, adding tremendously to the world's scientific knowledge of the polar regions. This knowledge is important—and will become increasingly so in the years that lie ahead—and will always remain as a constant tribute to the memory of Admiral Byrd.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I, on behalf of all Americans, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the Admiral's family. He was a gallant gentleman, a fearless and determined explorer, and a true servant of his country.

NOTE: In addition to the foregoing 12, 1957, which provided that, as a statement, the President issued Executive Order 10702, dated March 12, 1957, which provided that, as a mark of respect to the memory of Admiral Byrd, the flag of the United

States should be flown at half-staff throughout the United States and its on all buildings, grounds, and naval Territories and possessions until vessels of the Federal Government in interment.
the District of Columbia and

48 ¶ Message to His Majesty Paul I, King of the Hellenes, Commemorating a Decade of Greek-American Cooperation.

March 12, 1957

[Released March 12, 1957. Dated March 11, 1957]

Your Majesty:

I am delighted to convey to you my greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of a decade of Greek-American cooperation in the interest of security and economic progress.

Ten years ago, Greece was fighting bravely for its very existence against the onslaught of communist imperialism. I acclaim Greek achievement in winning that struggle and then repairing the devastation it had caused, and in continuing to play an important part in the defense of the free world.

I am proud that Greece and the United States have stood together during this difficult period. The partnership of our countries is a striking example of the way in which free nations working together can contribute to the peace and security of the international community.

Most respectfully,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

49 ¶ Message to His Excellency C lal Bayar,
President of the Turkish Republic,
Commemorating a Decade of Turkish-American
Cooperation. *March 12, 1957*

[Released March 12, 1957. Dated March 11, 1957]

Dear Mr. President:

On the occasion of the anniversary of a decade of Turkish-American cooperation in the interest of security and economic progress, I am delighted to convey to you my greetings. I acclaim the accomplishments of Turkey during the past ten years in strengthening its position of enlightened leadership, and in taking an important part in the defense of the free world.

I am proud that Turkey and the United States have stood together during this difficult period. The partnership of our countries is a striking example of the way in which free nations working together can contribute to the peace and security of the international community.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

50 ¶ The President's News Conference of
March 13, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please be seated.

This morning I have one announcement of a rather personal nature. As you know, I have been looking for a chance to get away for a few days' sunshine, and had been thinking of Florida where I had many wonderful invitations to go.

But what I have decided to do is to go by ship to Bermuda, start a few days early, and take a leisurely trip to Bermuda on shipboard. There will be accommodations for a limited press

representation on the trip, and Mr. Hagerty will give you the details of that.

I will probably leave Thursday evening sometime, one reason being, of course, that without setting up any new set of communications I have got complete and secret communications with Washington all the time I am out at sea.

Questions?

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, the House has passed a resolution calling on you to say specifically where and how to cut the 1958 budget. Now, some of your leaders in Congress say this is an abdication of House and Senate authority.

First, we would like to know what you plan to do about the House resolution and, second, what you think of the general idea of such a resolution.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't seen the exact resolution itself, but I understand its purport is as you state. I hope you have seen also the resolution of the Republican Conference of the Senate last evening which told how they expected to go about this same thing.

Of course, the Congress has the constitutional power of appropriating money, and there can't be a cent spent in this Government except for programs approved by Congress, and out of money specifically appropriated by them.

This budget-making is a very complicated process, as you know, and the larger that our Nation, the larger that our Government grows, the more complicated it is. As I have told you before, we worked many months on the development of this budget, and each item in there has been developed with the idea of performing to the very best of our ability the responsibilities laid on the executive department by the Congress for carrying out its mandates.

If there are to be any great cuts in the budget, I can see only the cutting out or the elimination or slowing up, at least, of some of these great programs. Otherwise, there is no great amount to be saved; although, as you well know, and I am sure you are

aware of the fact, the orders are out all the time to be searching for those savings that can be made through administrative efficiency, elimination of duplication, and so on.

Now, I have no objection whatsoever to re-examining our own budget. In fact, the last Cabinet meeting was given over wholly to that subject, how we could re-examine, how we could cut out useless positions, how we could save money. And I will be just as helpful as I can, but every single department head, agency head, that goes before the Congress is examined in detail, item by item.

You can't cut a budget just by saying, "We'll cut five percent." It is an item-by-item proposition and, to start with, I might say this: one great item which would help the budget a lot would be the elimination of the postal deficit for which I have fought for four years, and I would like to see that done.

But, of course, the examination of this budget with the hope of cutting it down is going ahead in the executive department every minute. And then, even after money is appropriated, it goes ahead. We are trying to save more money out of the '57 budget than we planned on; whether it is possible or not, we are not sure, but we are trying.

Q. Alan S. Emory, Watertown Times: Mr. President, last week, sir, you said that if Leonard Hall ran for Governor of New York you would be one of his boosters. In view of the fact that there are certain to be at least two other candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, is your status as a Hall booster before the nomination is made or after the State convention has made its choice?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you know, I made that remark at a party given for Len Hall, and I was assuming that I was talking about *the* Republican nominee, and I was trying to express my admiration for Len Hall, that's all. But, as I said also, I believe at the same time, that I didn't go into State party politics. They would have to decide who their candidate is. But I like Len Hall.

Q. Roscoe Drummond, New York Herald Tribune: Mr.

President, at his press conference yesterday, Mr. Alcorn said that in the interests of Republican control of Congress next year in the elections, he would hope that there would be nominated very attractive Republican congressional candidates.

I would like to ask if you would give us your concept of an attractive Republican congressional candidate?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you one thing: I would like to hear from some of the ladies on that because there are more women voters than there are men. But I think that I had better not try to enumerate the qualifications, Mr. Drummond, that I think a candidate should have because by accident I might be omitting describing someone whom I admire very much. So I think I just better not say too much about that one.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, can you tell us what topics or problems you plan to take up at the Bermuda conference with the Prime Minister? Do you have an agenda?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we hope, between the Prime Minister and myself, to have many long talks without agenda.

Now, there will be finally an agenda for official meetings that will be published at the proper time. But I couldn't describe them now because it's not yet complete. But, as you well know, there are numbers of subjects revolving around NATO and the Mid-East and other areas, important areas of the world, that are bound to be talked about.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: Mr. President, in attempting to carry out, sir, your promise of aid to the new Polish regime, our negotiators apparently have run into some legal difficulties, including the Battle Act. Are you prepared to ask Congress for the necessary authority so that loans might be made to Poland?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you know, the negotiations are just now going on, and I won't have the report until they have gone far enough, until our people believe they know what is for the

best interests of our Nation and for helping Poland in such ways as we believe she should be helped.

If their convictions are that some legal change is necessary, why, of course, I will ask Congress to examine that and give me the authority.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Mr. President, the report on the radio this morning was that Ralph Bunche of the U. N. has agreed to an Egyptian civil administration in the Gaza Strip with the U. N. troops deployed only along the armistice line.

Do you feel that this is consistent with the assurances that we gave Israel before their withdrawal?

THE PRESIDENT. You are talking about a report that I haven't seen and hadn't heard of, and I talked to the Acting Secretary of State this morning.

As you know, it is General Hammarskjold, Mr. Hammarskjold, who is conducting these negotiations out there, and is going out himself, I think, on Saturday. Our views as to what should be done have been made known to him, so I think that as long as the thing is in that kind of negotiating stage, I shouldn't either prejudge or predict the outcome; but the Secretary General does know our views.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Sir, have you not by your own description of the complexity of the budget, of the way it is built up, made it clear that Congress, without a vast staff such as you have, cannot cut it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think if you would take the sum total of the staffs of these committees, you would find that they have vast staffs in the Congress. As a matter of fact, they are building a new building. [*Laughter*]

What I am getting at is, each one of them has a special subject, and they develop quite effective staffs on that line, and this is the first time that I have heard of such a thing as this being done, that is, that they ask the Executive to reexamine the budget.

They have usually cut with great abandon and great, great liberality.

Q. Mrs. Craig: Sir, in my experience, it is the first time that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury ever asked the Congress to cut their budget.

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't ask them to cut. I said if they could find places in that budget where their judgment disagreed with mine, and they were the final appropriating authority in this case, if they found such instances to go ahead and cut, and I would do my very best to get along with it.

I didn't say that I know where these places are except for the one I told you about, this budget deficit.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, have you had any confirmation of the reports that Russia has been sending new arms shipments to Egypt?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I remember reports, it seems to me, right after the fighting ceased, of some kind; but I haven't had any recent reports on it, at least that I recall now.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Dave Beck, President of the Teamsters Union, and one of the labor leaders who supported you in 1952 and 1956, was recalled last week by Labor Secretary Mitchell as a delegate to the ILO conference. Mr. Beck charges that in doing so Mr. Mitchell prejudged his case about to be heard before the McClellan committee. Could you give us your opinion on this matter?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I talked it over with the Secretary of Labor, and it's exactly because we don't want to prejudge the case of someone who is apparently under investigation by the Congress that we said we will not go through with this appointment, with this particular nomination; that's all. I am not going to prejudge the case. I don't know a thing about it except what I read in the papers about that investigation.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Sir, I believe Senator Lyndon Johnson spoke to you the other night about his plan to give incentive pay to ranchers in the drought area to defer graz-

ing cattle until the grass can come back. Will you tell us what you think about that?

THE PRESIDENT. About his plan for what?

Q. Mrs. McClendon: To give incentive pay to ranchers to defer grazing until the grass can come back in drought areas.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't remember that he spoke about it at all. He and I did talk about the good fortune—we have had some rains in southwest Texas, but I can't recall that he mentioned the point at all.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Would you think that that would be a good plan in view of your drought message? I believe you mentioned it in a general way.

THE PRESIDENT. I would want to take a look at its details and discuss it with the Secretary of Agriculture before I made a comment.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, much of the debate yesterday in the House was about cutting the foreign aid program. Have your staff studies gone far enough for you to tell us whether you are going to have any additional recommendations on foreign aid?

THE PRESIDENT. You mean recommendations for cutting it?

Q. Mr. Brandt: No, for reorganization or a different type of mutual security aid.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not quite certain what you are talking about, because—

Q. Mr. Brandt: Well, for instance, Mr. Fairless said it would be better to have more loans than grants.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Brandt: And also Mr. Eric Johnston said he thought we should give aid to countries not only who are not neutral but about whom there was some doubt as to their inclination.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as of this moment I have no plans for making any great changes in the program I have already submitted to this particular Congress.

I do believe there is a lot of misunderstanding, as I have told

you people often, about foreign aid. I believe it is one of the cheapest ways we have of insuring the position in the world we want to maintain.

Now, I do agree that wherever they are applicable, loans are better than grants. I think you save the self-respect of everybody, and they enlist a greater local concern that all money is spent efficiently and properly. But I think there are also cases where loans simply won't do the job; there have to be a few grants.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Well, is there any intention to increase the economic aid, as Mr. Eric Johnston suggested?

THE PRESIDENT. Not in any great amount over what we have already recommended.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Or a three-year program?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have always asked for a longer program and for greater flexibility. I have asked that, as you know, several times.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, sir, could you tell us whether you are actually seeking a base in the Red Sea on the Ethiopian coast and give us the background of that?

THE PRESIDENT. Actually seeking?

Q. Mr. Reston: Yes. Are you trying to negotiate——

THE PRESIDENT. Whereabouts?

Q. Mr. Reston: On the Ethiopian coast in the Red Sea.

THE PRESIDENT. We have no plans at the moment for any base, any base of ours in Ethiopia.

Now, we do have arrangements with Ethiopia for communication facilities and things of that kind, and some of them are quite large in their character, and negotiations are going on. We have no plans further than that at this moment.

Q. Mr. Reston: It was reported that Vice President Nixon, out of Addis Ababa, had been authorized to raise this question with Haile Selassie.

THE PRESIDENT. I think there is some mistake, because we

have no immediate plans for a base. The reason I use the word "immediate," I can't say what we are ever going to have. But as of now the subject of the base itself or of a base is not in our consideration. It is facilities that we would like to keep there, communication facilities largely.

Q. Fletcher Knebel, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, could you tell us what kind of a ship you are going on, and where it will go during the week?

THE PRESIDENT. I think a cruiser, and it will go really no place except just to take a very slow trip to Bermuda. [*Laughter*]

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, Smith, United Press, again. Are you going to leave, where are you going to leave from, and that is tomorrow night?

THE PRESIDENT. Norfolk, tomorrow night.

Q. Mr. Smith: Norfolk, tomorrow night?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, I can't promise you for sure I am going to leave tomorrow night. Anything can happen within the next 24 hours. I have sufficiently caught up with my work and arranged for communications that I can go if nothing unusual, untoward occurs.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, there have been some complaints on Capitol Hill that you are growing increasingly inaccessible. Congressmen find when they would like to talk to you that more and more they have to deal with members of your staff. Do you recognize any such problem?

THE PRESIDENT. No, no one has ever mentioned such a thing to me from the Congress; and, as you know, only the other evening I was down, circulated around with them, and I think if anyone had any real complaint he would have mentioned it to me. I have never heard it.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, last week at your news conference you were having a little trouble with your ear and had a head cold. Can you tell us how you are feeling now?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, some better. But, of course, I think sometimes it is a case of wearing it out. I went out to Walter Reed yesterday afternoon, and they conducted long examinations, with pictures and everything, and they said I was in quite good shape from their standpoint.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, one of your former assistants here in the White House, C. D. Jackson, said in Toronto last night that we withdrew our offer to Egypt to help build the Aswan Dam to force a showdown with Egypt over playing off Russia against the United States in the Middle East. How does that square with your knowledge of the facts?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that is his speculation, that's all.

Q. Paul Martin, Gannett Papers: Mr. President, a little further clarification on Len Hall: at the legislative correspondents' dinner in Albany, some of the New York State Republican leaders were saying that your statement about Hall didn't mean anything, that it was just the sort of thing that a fellow might say at a party. Now, does this mean a specific endorsement of Mr. Hall to run for governor?

THE PRESIDENT. It does not mean this—it does not mean that I am going to enter a New York primary fight among Republicans; it does not. It does mean that if Mr. Hall is for anything, he has my own personal good wishes, and if he is the Republican nominee, he has my enthusiastic support.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: There have been persistent reports that Queen Elizabeth is going to visit the United States this year. Do you anticipate such a visit?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there is nothing that has gone far enough that I can discuss it now.

As I have told you before, I never discuss impending state visits unless arrangements have so been made that the announcement can be agreed on; and there is nothing that has progressed far enough to make any such announcement.

Q. Roger Mudd, WTOP News: Mr. President, Judge A. D.

Barksdale of the District Court of West Virginia announced plans to retire this summer. I wonder if you have given any thought to the appointment of Republican National Committeeman Ted Dalton to succeed him.

THE PRESIDENT. I had not heard of the impending retirement; and the answer to the second part is, no, because I haven't known anything about it.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Mr. President, would you like to see Egypt delayed taking over civil administration of the Gaza Strip?

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to see the arrangements made that the United Nations and General Hammarskjold believe will be the most conducive to bringing on conditions in which real negotiations for the settlement of the major problems can be achieved; that is what I would like to see.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, I wonder if you are planning to send a special message to Congress shortly on revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you say "special message." As you know, yearly we have sent up certain recommendations on the Taft-Hartley Act; but whether or not I am planning a special message, I have forgotten at this moment because those things come up in their regular order. Sometimes you do and sometimes you don't.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, you had the leaders of Congress drop in at the White House the other day. Could you tell us why you asked them in, and what you talked about?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, it was just one of a more informal type of meeting of the kind that I have had, and plan to have more of, as time goes on.

I had the four leaders, and we just talked over the general situation; and a great deal of the conversation was personal. In other words, it was a very informal meeting, but I think very profitable.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Mr. President, getting back to what Mr. Drummond asked you before about Meade Alcorn, he was quoted also as saying the following: "That any Republican who was nominated through the regular process and runs on the Republican ticket is entitled to our support and will have our help."

Now, would you follow that course yourself in regard to men, say, such as Senators McCarthy, Jenner, Malone?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think it is necessary for me to comment personally as to what I would do in hypothetical cases. Meade Alcorn is the head of the Republican hierarchy of control, and I think for himself he stated the answer exactly right.

Q. Douglass M. Allen, *Cincinnati Times-Star*: Mr. President, you have had for, I believe, six weeks now the latest version of the Bricker amendment. I wonder if you could tell us how you feel about it.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that there is as yet, as far as I know, no real meeting of the minds on this particular project.

I have, from the beginning and for several years, explained to you people that I would approve and help support any amendment that confines itself to stating that any executive agreement or any treaty that violated the Constitution was null and void, but beyond that I have never been prepared to go.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, *Minneapolis Tribune*: Mr. President, sir, I believe a bit earlier, in talking about the budget, you said that you could see the only chance for great cuts would be in the cutting out or elimination or slowing down of these great programs. Could you be a bit more specific about what you have in mind as to "these great programs"?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, every great program that affects the security and welfare of the United States. They are all adopted by the action of the Congress, and they range from—we spend over 63 cents, I think, out of our expenditure dollar for some kind of security arrangements; we spend a great deal for veterans, a great deal for farmers; and when you come down to it, there is

only a small percentage of the budget that is susceptible to savings through just administrative efficiency.

So I merely say you can't make great savings unless you are willing to tackle one of those programs; but they are authorized by Congress, and Congress will have to say which one they don't want to carry out if they are going to make big savings.

Q. Carleton Kent, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, have you had any messages from the Vice President that you can discuss with us this morning?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I just have the regular reports that come in through the State Department of where he has been, and so on. Nothing unusual has been reported to me whatsoever.

Q. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Reporter Magazine: Mr. President, in your consideration of a Middle East aid program, have you given any thought to the use of international agencies, such as the World Bank, as a device for instituting some sort of developmental program in the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course we do, all the way through from the very beginning; as a matter of fact, in the old Aswan Dam, the first proposal, the International Bank figured very strongly; and we believe it should be used wherever it is possible.

Q. William H. Stringer, Christian Science Monitor: Mr. President, there has been some avoidance lately of the term "New Republicanism" by Republicans, and it has got somewhat tangled up with the big budget and big spending and no tax reduction. It seems to be something of an attack on Modern Republicanism through the means of the budget.

Do you see any way to disentangle this term "Modern Republicanism" from its association with the budget?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course as I use "New Republicanism" it has nothing to do whatsoever with big budgets. On the contrary, it seeks the greatest possible economy in the Government and diffusion of power into functional and geographical sectors.

But what I say is this: America has gotten used to depending

upon the Federal Government for anything that is unusual or anything that a particular group or sector believes it needs.

For example, one recommendation I have recently sent to the Congress is that in these several disaster programs for which we need money, that we ask each State to bear 25 percent of the expense. Now, that is not just to get the Federal Government out of the expense, but it is this: in order to get a sense of local responsibility and authority there so that money will not be uselessly spent.

Now, I don't know whether we can get that or not, because people seem to think that the Federal Treasury is a bottomless well, that all you do is pump out more water and more flows in there, from somewhere, they know not whence. The fact is it comes out of their own pockets, as we well know.

Now, "Modern Republicanism," as I have said time and again, is to follow the Lincoln dictum of what government is for, and then to do it within the concept of a competitive economy, sound fiscal arrangements, and a sound dollar.

That's the way I see it.

Q. Robert W. Richards, *The Copley Press*: The House yesterday set aside the voting on the Soil Bank bill, to call on you to tell them where and how to cut the budget. That bill, the Democratic bill, I believe, which the Department of Agriculture estimates would cost an extra billion dollars, how do you feel about that?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course, I think the adding of all the feed grains and all that that makes this cost unconscionably high, I believe is something that Congress will never approve, if they are really earnestly seeking to reduce this budget.

Q. Walter T. Ridder, *Ridder Papers*: Sir, would you support a move to increase representation allowances in the larger embassies abroad so that men of more moderate financial means might be our ambassadors?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I think I would. I am shooting from the hip a little bit there, but for the embassies where the historical

record is one of great cost, if our ambassadors are to bear their part, I would support, myself, greater representation fees for those places. There is a half a dozen of them that really no one can occupy today unless he has got very great means of his own.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one o'clock on Wednesday morning, hundred and fourth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:31 to 10:58 March 13, 1957. In attendance: 236.

51 ¶ Statement by the President Regarding Hungarian National Holiday. *March 15, 1957*

MARCH FIFTEENTH is a day of special significance to the Hungarian people. As a traditional Hungarian national holiday commemorating the Hungarian people's struggle of 1848-49 against foreign domination it symbolizes their enduring aspirations for freedom and national independence.

It is most fitting at this time, when the world has again witnessed the courageous sacrifice of the Hungarian people for these cherished ideals, that we should affirm our understanding of the meaning which this day has in the hearts and minds of Hungarians everywhere.

The struggle for human freedom has been a vital force in the history and progress of civilized mankind. In our highly interdependent modern society this struggle, wherever waged, has necessarily become the common concern of all humanity. Today, as in the time of Louis Kossuth, the American people deeply sympathize with the just demands of the Hungarian people for freedom and independence.

The suffering which the Hungarian people have undergone for the sake of these principles has forged an unbreakable bond with the free world community. The Hungarian people have in their life-blood written anew the message that an alien and unwelcome ideology cannot forcibly be imposed on a free-spirited

people. When attempted, the inevitable result is the complete rejection of that ideology and hatred of those who seek to impose such tyranny upon others. In recognition of this truth which the Hungarian people have demonstrated, we can do no less than express our confident hope and our profound belief that the processes of enlightenment and justice among men and nations will triumph in the end in Hungary and in all other oppressed nations.

52 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of President Magsaysay of the Philippine Republic.

March 17, 1957

IN THE TRAGIC DEATH of President Magsaysay, the people of the Philippine Republic, as well as those of the United States and the entire free world, have lost a valiant champion of freedom. I had been looking forward to meeting with President Magsaysay in Washington, to re-affirm the close and affectionate ties all Americans have with his people.

A staunch advocate of independence for his people, President Magsaysay was also an active and determined fighter against communism. He will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend to his family not only our personal sympathies but also the heartfelt sympathies of all Americans, who have lost a good friend.

NOTE: This statement was issued to Bermuda on board the *U. S. S.* while the President was on his way *Canberra*.

53 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Hamilton,
Bermuda, for Conference With Prime Minister
Macmillan. *March 20, 1957*

Governor, Mr. Prime Minister, and ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure to be once again in this lovely Island. Since the Prime Minister of Britain and I have had a chance to talk together about world problems, much has happened. I am sure that in the next few days we can do much to strengthen the long-term bonds that have bound together the British Empire and my country. Our countries are very old friends indeed.

This is a very happy occasion, because of the fact that your Prime Minister and I are very old friends, a fact of which I am very proud. I expect to have, therefore, not only a very interesting and enjoyable visit here on your Island, but one which I hope will, and I am confident will, redound to the betterment of both our peoples because of the stronger friendships and understandings that are certain to come out of it.

Thank you very much for your warm welcome.

NOTE: The President's opening word "Governor" referred to Lieut. General Sir John Woodall, Governor of Bermuda.

54 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Requesting
Ratification of the Statute of the International
Atomic Energy Agency. *March 22, 1957*

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I am attaching herewith a certified copy of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. I also transmit for the information of the Senate a report addressed to me by

the Secretary of State in regard to the Statute, together with certain related papers.

When the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency was open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York for three months, from October 26, 1956 to January 24, 1957, it was signed in behalf of the United States of America and by seventy-nine other nations. It is the product of almost three years of negotiations beginning with my address to the United Nations on December 8, 1953. There I expressed the profound hope of the American people, a hope shared by people throughout the world, that means could be found to harness the atom to the labors of peace.

Today, in the grim necessity of preserving the peace, the free world must turn to the deadly power of the atom as a guardian of freedom and a prime deterrent to aggression. Yet the true promise of the atom is not for destructive purposes but for constructive purposes. And in America, we can already see in atomic energy an enormous potential for human benefit: electric power, treatment of disease, and extraordinary service to agriculture, industry, and science itself. And this is but the beginning. There is every indication that we can look forward to even greater values of atomic energy in America.

The peoples of other nations also see great hope in the atom for the development of their economies and advancement of their welfare. They devoutly wish for ways and means of directing the atom to peaceful uses. There is widespread appreciation of the role the United States has already played in the great Atoms-for-Peace Program to help many of these nations start their own atomic energy programs.

Now, in our proposal to the United Nations for the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency, we have answered the basic desire of many nations for an international body to which all may belong—a body in which all may safely pool their knowledge and skill for the advancement of all; from which all may draw knowledge, advice, and nuclear fuels to aid

their individual efforts in developing the atom for peaceful employment.

This promise of increased well-being for the people of the world offered by the International Atomic Energy Agency is a major purpose of our proposal. Another is the extension of our fixed and unending determination to open and widen all possible avenues toward a just and enduring world peace. In promoting these purposes, the International Atomic Energy Agency would provide a practical meeting place—a common ground of cooperative effort among nations. Thus, through shared hope and work, the world would come to realize the immense possibilities of the atom for the benefit of all.

The Statute and the Agency which it will establish hold promise of important progress in that direction. They constitute both a practical approach and a symbol of all that people of good will hope to see accomplished through the use of atomic energy. They offer the underdeveloped nations in particular an earlier availability of the benefits flowing from the constructive uses of the atom, and afford all countries the prospect of mutually stimulated scientific advance dedicated to the welfare of mankind.

To achieve the confidence essential to cooperation among members of the International Atomic Energy Agency, great care has been exercised to insure that fissionable material will be safeguarded to prevent its diversion to any military purpose. A comprehensive safeguard system is provided by the Statute. This will apply to all aspects of the Agency's activity involving nuclear materials. A key part of this system is a plan of thorough international inspection. The United States will provide fissionable materials for Agency projects only as this safeguard system is put into effect. I am satisfied that the security of the United States will not be endangered by materials made available to or through this Agency. I should add that the United States is under no obligation to disclose secret information to this Agency.

Authority for directing the Agency will rest primarily in a Board of Governors. The method of choosing these Governors

was considered with particular care. The formula finally agreed upon balances geographic considerations with the capacity of the cooperating nations to supply technical or material support to agency projects. This formula assures the protection of the interests of America and the free world. There is also reasonable assurance against entry into the Agency of nations which are excluded from the United Nations, and which were excluded from the Conference and from Agency membership by overwhelming vote on a number of occasions.

This Statute is the work of many. It reflects the experience of those concerned with our nation's efforts since World War II to relieve the burdens of armament for all people. It is consistent with the policies of our present Atomic Energy Act. It has profited by the addition of suggestions from bipartisan Congressional hearings.

It is my firm belief that this Statute, and the International Atomic Energy Agency provided by it, are in the present and future interest of our country. They have my wholehearted support. I urge early consent to the ratification of the Statute, so that the United States which proposed the establishment of this new instrument of peaceful progress may be among the first to give it final approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the report of the Secretary of State, with related papers, were printed in Senate Executive I (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

55 ¶ Joint Statement With Prime Minister Macmillan Following the Bermuda Conference.

March 24, 1957

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, assisted by the United States Secretary of State and the British Foreign Secretary and other advisers, have exchanged views during the past three days on many subjects of mutual concern. They have conducted their discussions with the freedom and frankness permitted to old friends. In a world of growing interdependence they recognize their responsibility to seek to coordinate their foreign policies in the interests of peace with justice.

Among the subjects discussed in detail were common problems concerning the Middle East, Far East, NATO, European Cooperation, the reunification of Germany, and Defense.

The President and the Prime Minister are well satisfied with the results of this Conference, at which a number of decisions have been taken. They intend to continue the exchange of views so well begun.

The agreements and conclusions reached on the main subjects discussed at the Conference are annexed.

ANNEX I

1. Recognition of the value of collective security pacts within the framework of the United Nations, and the special importance of NATO for both countries as the cornerstone of their policy in the West.

2. Reaffirmation of common interest in the development of European unity within the Atlantic Community.

3. Agreement on the importance of closer association of the United Kingdom with Europe.

4. Agreement on the benefits likely to accrue for European and world trade from the plans for the common market and the Free

Trade Area, provided they do not lead to a high tariff bloc; and on the desirability that all countries should pursue liberal trade policies.

5. Willingness of the United States under authority of the recent Middle East joint resolution, to participate actively in the work of the Military Committee of the Baghdad Pact.

6. Reaffirmation of intention to support the right of the German people to early reunification in peace and freedom.

7. Sympathy for the people of Hungary; condemnation of repressive Soviet policies towards the peoples of Eastern Europe, and of Soviet defiance of relevant United Nations resolutions.

8. Agreement on the need for the speedy implementation of recent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba.

9. Agreement on the importance of compliance both in letter and in spirit with the Security Council Resolution of October 13 concerning the Suez Canal, and on support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about a settlement in accordance with its provisions.

10. Joint declaration on policy regarding nuclear tests (See Annex II).

11. Agreement in principle that, in the interest of mutual defense and mutual economy, certain guided missiles will be made available by the United States for use by British forces.

ANNEX II

1. For a long time our two Governments have been attempting to negotiate with the Soviet Union under the auspices of the United Nations Disarmament Commission an effective agreement for comprehensive disarmament. We are continuing to seek such an agreement in the current disarmament discussions in London. In the absence of such an agreement the security of the free world must continue to depend to a marked degree upon the nuclear deterrent. To maintain this effectively, continued nuclear testing is required, certainly for the present.

2. We recognize, however, that there is sincere concern that continued nuclear testing may increase world radiation to levels which might be harmful. Studies by independent scientific organizations confirm our belief that this will not happen so long as testing is continued with due restraint. Moreover, the testing program has demonstrated the feasibility of greatly reducing worldwide fallout from large nuclear explosions.

3. Over the past months our Governments have considered various proposed methods of limiting tests. We have now concluded together that in the absence of more general nuclear control agreements of the kind which we have been and are seeking, a test limitation agreement could not today be effectively enforced for technical reasons; nor could breaches of it be surely detected. We believe nevertheless that even before a general agreement is reached self-imposed restraint can and should be exercised by nations which conduct tests.

4. Therefore, on behalf of our two Governments, we declare our intention to continue to conduct nuclear tests only in such manner as will keep world radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels that might be hazardous. We look to the Soviet Union to exercise a similar restraint.

5. We shall continue our general practice of publicly announcing our test series well in advance of their occurrence with information as to their location and general timing. We would be willing to register with the United Nations advance notice of our intention to conduct future nuclear tests and to permit limited international observation of such tests if the Soviet Union would do the same.

56 ¶ The President's News Conference of
March 27, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, I was aboard ship when we had news that President Magsaysay had been lost. I should like to take this opportunity to pay my tribute to a very gallant man and a great friend of democracy. I am sure that all the American people feel, with President Garcia of the Philippines and his people, that we have lost a true champion of the principles for which we stand, and we deeply regret it.

There is one other announcement of a different character.

As you know, there has been a lot of speculation and talk as to what we should actually do about the Constitution to provide for the case of a temporary disability of a President. I directed a study of this kind to be undertaken a long time ago. It has now come to fruition. It's been chaired by the Attorney General, and very soon I shall be sending it to Congress after having, I hope, a bipartisan meeting with the heads to see if there are any more suggestions and perfection of the thing before we send it down.

I have no other announcements.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, is it possible you could crystallize for us your thinking on this subject just beyond this bare announcement, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. The what?

Q. Mr. Donovan: Could you give us your thinking on the subject?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you, Mr. Donovan, I don't want to talk too much about its details, because, first, I want to have a bipartisan meeting so as to get the real views of these people and perfect it.

I would say, in general, that one of the great difficulties now existing is this: the reason that a Vice President is so reluctant to act in this case is because our Constitution does not provide now whether he would become the President, whether he would

be the Acting President, when the President and how the President would take over again, all of those things are cloudy. And I think just the clearing up of the whole situation will do much to benefit—

Mr. Clark.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Can you tell us generally how you feel about the obligation of any citizen to testify before a congressional committee and, more specifically, whether you think that it is proper for the head of a labor union or for any responsible official to invoke the fifth amendment to avoid giving testimony?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you know, Mr. Clark, without my telling you, I am not a lawyer and so as to legal aspects of this I know nothing.

I do uphold with all the emphasis I can, the right of Congress to investigate in order to form the basis of legitimate legislation in any field in which the Congress feels it has a responsibility; and I think the power and the dignity of the Congress in this regard are in good hands, and they will protect that right and execute it faithfully.

I personally don't want to comment on the right of a citizen to take the fifth amendment because I have no doubt that in some instances it is absolutely a basic safeguard of American liberty or it would not have been written as the fifth amendment to the Constitution; although I must say I probably share the common reaction if a man has to go to the fifth amendment, there must be something he doesn't want to tell. But I think that it is there, and I think the lawyers have to decide when it is used properly or improperly.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, sir, do you feel that there are any economies that you can make in the executive branch of the Government to help cut Government spending? For instance, would you be willing to do without that pair of helicopters that have been proposed for getting you out to the golf course a little faster than you can make it in a car?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think much of the question, because no helicopters have been procured for me to go to a golf course.

Q. Mr. McGaffin: Well——

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you; that is all.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: Mr. President, in the study which the Attorney General has completed for you on the disability question, is it his conclusion that this can be done by statute or is a constitutional amendment here involved?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that it would have to be a constitutional amendment, and I believe he thinks so, to do it properly.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Mr. President, you were speaking a minute ago about the Bill of Rights and the amendments. There is a movement in the Senate to write in an amendment on your civil rights bill to provide for the trial by jury on injunction cases. That was tied in the subcommittee by 3 to 3, so it looks like it might pass.

I wonder, if that was written into your bill, whether you would feel that would be a reason to veto it or whether you would sign a bill like that?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't discussed it with the Attorney General. As you know, I have been gone for some days, and just having been back, there are a lot of details that haven't come up yet, but he hasn't told me whether that would be a crippling or disabling amendment.

Q. Mr. van der Linden: I just wondered if you personally felt it was important enough.

THE PRESIDENT. I just don't know enough about that point. It's a legal point.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, several weeks ago you indicated that you would study the question of whether management organizations should establish the same type of codes of ethical conduct such as have been drawn up by the AFL-CIO. Have you had a chance to study that question, and do you have any opinion on that now?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think I could give you one this minute. I have been very preoccupied with other matters for awhile, and I would have to ask for a little more time.

Q. Mr. Herling: Sir, will we be able to have an opinion a little later on?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not sure.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, in the last few weeks, the Russians have been using some pretty rough language to our allies, notably the Japanese, and just this last week the Norwegians, threatening them that if they permit bases on their territory they can expect some pretty severe retaliation.

I wonder, sir, whether you have any comment about violating the U. N. Charter, and threatening the use of force, as the Russians have been doing.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, we recognize that any nation in the world has a right to take such measures as it deems necessary for its own security and defense.

I think the statements of the Russians are completely indefensible, and while I know of no specific purpose or plan that leads to this particular charge they are making and their particular threats, as you call them, that they are making, the right of Norway to take any measure it pleases within its own country for its own security certainly is clear. And I might point out that when I went to Europe in 1951—in December, 1950—that the same charges and same threats were made at that moment.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press*: There are reports from the Middle East this morning that Saudi Arabian troops are moving or have moved to the edge of the Gulf of Aqaba in what seems to be an effort or plan to blockade Israeli shipping. There are also reports overnight of new Syrian attacks on Israeli villages or installations. Now, this seems to indicate to people in that part of the world some deterioration in the Mid-East situation.

How do you feel about that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, we have a long history here,

Mr. Smith, of disorder, riots, raids back and forth, and different kinds of moves in the war of nerves.

Now, the actual passage, I believe, through the Gulf of Aqaba is much nearer to the western than to the eastern shore. So just what the movement of these troops on the part of Saudi Arabia could mean, I don't know; but I would doubt that it has any great significance so far as the use of the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway would be concerned.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, could you give us any estimate on how long it may be before Britain will get, say, the intermediate ballistic missile under this Bermuda agreement? There has been some talk that delivery is quite a way off.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I couldn't give you any firm estimate, and quite naturally I wouldn't talk about the details of the deployment of such weapons when they become available. It was a matter-of-fact agreement in a matter of principle.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, could you tell us, sir, within those limits of security, how the deployment of these missiles, once they are in place in the U. K. and, perhaps, elsewhere, is likely to affect the balance of power between the East and West? Is there something that will have—bring a new preponderance to our side or is it only to catch up and match something which the Soviets already have?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, when you are talking about such things, you are ranging rather closely into the area of confidential information involving the deployment of troops and what value you expect to get out of it.

I would merely say this: that each of these countries, our allies, has a right to the kind of things that it can get for use within its own territory to defend itself; and when we are in a position to help, and there seems to be a scheme that would work to the economy of both our countries, why, then, we favor it and explore it as far as we can. But I wouldn't want to discuss the relative strength of the two nations with respect to any particular spot.

Q. Nat S. Finney, Buffalo Evening News: Does the launching of this program contemplate an increase in the stated requirements for fissionable materials, that is, is a new and larger atomic explosive program in view because of this?

THE PRESIDENT. You mean does this—like the Bermuda Conference, did that initiate a new demand?

Q. Mr. Finney: An increase in American production of atomic explosives?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not at all, not at all. There is no—the American program is fixed by military requirements, and in the amounts that are set aside for the development of atomic power for peaceful uses. Now, Britain itself is producing certain kinds of fissionable weapons—atomic weapons.

We, for our own part, go ahead with our schedule, and if any other nation gets a piece of equipment they could use, an atomic warhead—we don't give them an atomic warhead. These atomic warheads always remain under our possession.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, on this labor legislation question, sir, I believe you have asked Congress for laws to tighten up on union welfare funds. In view of recent disclosures, do you think that, perhaps, other aspects of the use of a worker's dues into a union treasury should be dealt with in some form of legislation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the recommendations we sent to Congress were based on the theory that these are community funds belonging to the union. The union is an organization that operates under the benefit of congressional legislation; and, therefore, it seems proper to devise methods by which you give to union members an exact accounting as to how their money is used.

I suppose if there is unanimous decision among those people, they want to use their money a certain way, that is perfectly proper so far as I know. But what we are trying to do is to make certain that every one of them knows.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company:

Congress seems to be in a budget-cutting mood, although it hasn't been able to decide what to cut. It seems an accurate supposition that one of its targets would be foreign aid. Mr. Nixon told some of us with him in Africa that one of his recommendations to you as the result of his trip was going to be an expanded financial and technical participation in Africa.

Against that background, can you tell us what your Administration has done, if anything, in a specific rather than in a general way, toward getting your foreign aid program through Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. I am afraid you have opened up yourself for a little speech. [*Laughter*]

I can't tell you how strongly I feel what I have told you before. This budget was not only made carefully, it was made intelligently. Its purpose was, first of all, to provide the moneys to carry out programs already authorized by Congress, and next, to lay before the Congress certain new legislation of programs that we believed now were important for the United States and should be carried through.

At the same time we are doing this, we well know that in an organization as vast as the Federal Government, employing as it does two and a half million civilians and three million people in the armed services, that to say that every bit of that budget is completely correct to the last dollar and you can find no ways of saving money anywhere if you can investigate long enough in any particular item or activity, that is foolish.

Now, if we start in with this budget, we have got many parts that can't be touched. We have got interest on the public debt; we have got grants-in-aid that are fixed by law; we have got veterans' charges; and then we have got a long series of agricultural programs that require from us money. You can't take these things and just stop them in mid-stride. Some of them you could save a little money on by cutting into the program.

We have got a vast expense of Government in the Post Office Department. But when you get done with all these things, you

have, in that field that deals with our future security, defense, the AEC, foreign aid; and these things are the ones that absorb the vast portion of the budget.

Now, I don't know of anyone that has said we can cut our Armed Forces by 20 percent or 10 percent or any other thing that would give us a significant saving in the budget. I don't know of anyone that thinks we should stop producing fissionable material.

Now, foreign aid: foreign aid has no pressure group in any district in the United States, and so it comes up to the man who suddenly becomes very economy-minded—and I must say it is a very great satisfaction to me to find out there are so many economy-minded people in Washington. They didn't use to be here. [*Laughter*] And so this becomes a fair target. But I say to you there are no dollars today that are being spent more wisely for the future of American peace and prosperity than the dollars we put in foreign aid; and this again is not to say that some savings may not be made in this regard.

I am told by the Defense Department they found they can make probably some savings for one year by shortening up still further their carryovers, which has been a point of some argument for some years.

But now, if anyone is interested in economy, let's go to the things that are open for all to see. Take the Post Office deficit. I have been trying to get it stopped for the last four years, and I have made just zero progress, except through the efficiency of Mr. Summerfield and his people in giving service at less cost.

But take the great number of public works that are authorized without proper engineering studies to back them up. Congress authorizes them. Why? It must be for political purposes, because the Engineering department has not said they are necessary.

We provide services for many people in this country. We don't charge what it costs—such things as patent fees and other things of that kind.

We lend money at a lower price than we can get it. Take the

college dormitory plan. I forget what the exact sum is, I think it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$; we can't possibly get long-term money at that price today. We have 2 percent money in some places, and we pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.

Now, if we would get these things on a business basis and tackle the problems where the money is going out, we would save a whole lot. But I tell you it's futile to talk about the United States keeping up the position it must keep up in the world and measurably sticking to the programs that have already been adopted in the United States or have been agreed to be necessary for the United States, and cut that budget severely.

You can, as I say, you can save some money here and there, and I am all for it to the last dollar bill that they can save. And I think we can point out some specifics, but I have given you a number of specifics where we can stop some of this leakage right away.

It is a matter of getting up and arguing for something, because people become economy conscious and not realizing what they are talking about. But I come back again in the security field: there we are not going to touch any of these things severely or we are going to suffer. And of all of those I would say none is more important than so-called foreign aid. I am perfectly sure we should refer to it only as mutual aid, because it is not only the welfare of somebody else we are seeking, we are seeking our own future markets, prosperity, and peace. And so as we work with these countries we are working also for ourselves, and let's not forget it.

Q. Joseph R. Slevin, New York Herald Tribune: On this budget question, sir, some Congressmen are talking about the possibility of cutting your budget deeply enough to provide a tax cut. Do you think they can cut the budget that far without impairing essential services?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I believe that, because the United States had to go to war, we couldn't build schools; and then there was a period of allocation of materials, and you couldn't build schools;

that while I don't believe in the general theory of Federal Government supporting education throughout our country all the time, I do believe this deficit must be made up.

I have submitted two different programs. The first program I submitted put as much of a burden as we possibly could on the States. The second one took a little more on the Federal Government, and that calls for \$451 million in the current budget.

Do we want to say to the States we are not going to build any schools? Now, Congress in its wisdom can say the time is not propitious. If it isn't, I imagine, with our growing population, the deficit will increase rather than decrease, and certainly we want an educated youth in our country. That is one program.

If you are going to save this money, you have got to look at programs. You cannot just say we take out 25 million here, 50 million there, 150 there, and be doing anything except kidding yourselves.

I notice some of the recommendations that we are saving money out of obligatory payments to veterans and to others in the United States. Well, there is merely a question as to who is correct, the budget or the committee in figuring out what we owe them, because if you haven't got enough in the budget to pay them, you just have one thing to do: you have got to go down to the Congress with a deficiency bill, because they have ordered the program.

So I beg of you when you think of saving money in this budget, think of what programs you want to eliminate.

Q. William S. White, New York Times: Mr. President, returning to foreign aid, could you give us any indication of the size, of the approximate size, of your request at this time?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as I recall, we put in for 4 billion 400 million and, as I say, I understand that there is some belief now they can shorten up still further lead time; and there are some stocks of spare parts they found, they might make some savings on the military side of it.

And again, I don't say you couldn't find a few dollars here and

there. I think the more flexibility, the longer term it is, the more you can save, because the more efficiently you can plan.

I don't believe you can buy friendship. I don't believe you can go into these countries and—just by spending money.

I do say it is only one part of a many-sided program. You are trying to teach respect for individual liberty and rights to people who never heard the words. And while you are going along with that, you have got a critical problem. They are proud of their national existence, but they are also suffering under the lowest standards of living—we can't even imagine, except for those people who visited those countries.

That is the thing you are up against; and, therefore, to say you are going to save a few millions here and a few millions there, I think is the poorest kind of economy we can find.

Q. Francis M. Stephenson, *New York Daily News*: Mr. President, I believe the talk up on the Hill is looking to tax cuts next year. Do you care to look ahead to next year on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I assure you of this: no one would like a tax cut more than I would, and I am quite sure the United States people want a tax cut as soon as it can be done. And I am certain also of this: that the American people also know what kind of standards they want in national security, the safety of their country, in the amounts invested for peace, and in the amounts invested for, you might say, raising or meeting the human requirements of our own people at home.

Now, in some of these, like disaster relief, I have put recommendations before the Congress asking that the States share in this, at least in a minor way, so as to get the efficiency of local responsibility, local concern for the money that is spent into the thing. But there are all sorts of ways in which the Federal Government has been assuming responsibilities by law that, if continued, are just going to cost money. And it's just fatuous to get up and say we are just going to save all this money, and then not do something about Federal responsibilities already given to us.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Mr. President, sir, both Democrats and Republicans in Congress are looking to the White House to bring forth a gas bill. I wonder if your Administration plans to produce a bill to take Federal controls off of gas production.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know that we will put up a bill. Certainly, we will say exactly what I said when I vetoed the other bill, that legislation in this field is absolutely essential.

The trouble is, those people who say they are so concerned with the consumer have thought of only one part of it, and that is regulating the initial cost of gas into a pipeline so that it can't be translated to him.

But the consumer also requires the discovery of new reserves of gas. So you have got here one of those problems with conflicting considerations, and the question is how to do it, how to keep up the exploration, the building up of your reserves, so far as the capacity of this old earth in this regard will provide them and, at the same time, not allowing the people who are producing it to set their own price on the gas as it is delivered to the pipeline.

I thoroughly believe that the pipeline is a public utility and must be treated as such, including its right to fix the price at which the gas enters that pipeline. I do not believe that the Federal Government is wise in trying to go within a State and fix the cost or to fix the price of gas at the wellhead.

Q. Robert L. Riggs, *Louisville Courier-Journal*: Have you had any chance to give any thought to the appointment of a new director for the Tennessee Valley Authority?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't thought about it. I have had no recommendations that I remember.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: Mr. President, both the Democratic and Republican Senate leaders have said they are willing to give atomic energy material with fissionable warheads to France, Britain, and Germany. Was that discussed at Bermuda, that eventually they would get these?

THE PRESIDENT. I have never heard a discussion which would take fissionable warheads out of our possession. Now, I think what you must have heard was something dealing with some war-time situation. I don't think——

Q. Mr. Brandt: No.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as far as I know—it is now against the law.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. There has been no request that I have seen by any government to us for fissionable materials to be turned over to them.

Q. Mr. Brandt: They said they should have it in case of emergency, but if they haven't asked for it——

THE PRESIDENT. I will put it this way: we have got forces all over the world, and I suppose we could get to them, these things, in quite a hurry. But when we turn over the possession of these things to some other nation, there enter other problems that would require change in law.

Q. Robert G. Nixon, International News Service: Mr. President, the special election in Texas is coming up next week, and it looks like for the first time that a Republican candidate has an excellent chance of winning.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hope you say that with some enthusiasm. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Nixon: I do, sir. I am from Georgia, sir. [*Laughter*]

I wonder if you could give us any of your views now on the importance, Mr. President, of a Republican victory for the Senate in Texas?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, I don't think it would be—may I say this: I believe every southern State would be benefited by having a healthy two-party system. There ought to be an occasional victory by the other side if you are going to keep politicians up to snuff. That I believe.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post: Mr. President, there is talk on Capitol Hill of really drastic cuts in the budget.

Senator Byrd, I think, has proposed a \$5 billion cut. Do you think that there could be such a cut with safety to the Nation, to national security?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe you can cut that kind of sum out of those sums we provide today for our national security in this world.

Now, where are you going to cut the five billion? Someone else will have to say that it is not important to keep up our obligations to veterans, that it is not in the interests of all of us to try to keep a healthy agriculture, that it is not in the interest of all of us to get some schools built, and turn all of this public education problem back to the localities and States where it belongs.

If those programs are not essential to us, why, then, of course, you can save a lot of money. I happen to think they are essential, and that is the way I am operating.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, getting back to politics, recently you said you were a booster for Len Hall if he runs for Governor of New York, and there are reports that Mr. Stassen plans to run for Governor of Pennsylvania. Are you supporting him?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I must have made an unwise remark if I am going to get into 48 different States in talking this way.

I was at a party that was given in honor of Governor Hall—I mean of Chairman Hall—and someone told me while I was sitting there that he hoped some day to be Governor of New York. He has never told me this, and I have no idea whether he is interested. I said if he was our candidate or I meant to say, possibly I didn't say it this explicitly, if he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, he would have one man in his corner cheering for him very loudly. Now, that is as far as I think I am going on this governor business.

Q. Peter G. J. Korteweg, Netherlands Press: Recently, Mr. President, you answered a letter from the Dutch Prime Minister——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Korteweg: —about the aviation negotiations now going on in Washington. It seems that these negotiations are dragging along, however, and I wonder if you plan to do anything about this in case the negotiators do not reach any agreement.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you understand, I am not in the first instance the authority that gets to make the agreement with a foreign country about air entry into our own country. I have to be the approving authority in those cases, those only.

Now, I told the Prime Minister that I would do everything I could to speed up thorough and sympathetic study of his proposition, and I looked at it, and I asked that this be done, to refer it to the negotiators with my belief that we ought to reach some kind of settlement very quickly. I hope that will be done and I can look it up again. That is as far as I have gone, because I have been away.

Q. Hazel Markel, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, I think the answer lies in your looks, sir, but could we ask you how you are feeling since your Bermuda sojourn?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am better but I certainly would like some more sun. I only got two and a half days of sun on that trip, which was a little disappointment. But I think I am feeling very much better, thank you very much.

Q. Miss Markel: Cough better?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes.

Q. Charles L. Bartlett, Chattanooga Times: In this economy thing, there has been developing a feeling on the Hill that by endorsing the general principle of economy you have laid the whole budget open or made it vulnerable to these cuts.

This morning you have been very specific on security and foreign aid, and I wondered when your budget director completes his review you talked of a couple of weeks ago, whether you were going to make a specific recommendation of those cuts in the nonsecurity area that you would countenance?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, what we are doing—we are making a complete study of everything. We are taking the cuts suggested by the House committee, the Budget Bureau is going over it with each department, and when that department goes down it will show what cuts it believes it can absorb without damage to the service.

But take the Post Office Department: they have already recommended cuts in its appropriation that the Postmaster General believes will either occasion a lessening of mail deliveries—it's bound to cause discharge of at least—yes, discharge of some employees; there might be other services curtailed seriously.

So if they are going to make those, we have to show what they mean. And if Congress, in its wisdom, decides that the American people don't need as efficient a Post Office service as they are getting now, well, that is the kind of thing that has to happen. That is why I say you have to study programs. But we are going to point out every single economy we think we can possibly absorb down to that point.

Q. Mr. Bartlett: But you want to affirm your support of those you don't want to cut and make your position clear on it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I hope I have done so this morning, but I will continue to do so.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and fifth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:32 to 11:05 o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 27, 1957. In attendance: 212.

57 ¶ Letter to David Sarnoff, Chairman,
National Security Training Commission.
March 28, 1957

[Released March 28, 1957. Dated March 25, 1957]

Dear Dave:

I have withheld an earlier reply to your February fifth letter cosigned by your fellow Commissioners, in order to afford myself adequate opportunity to reflect carefully upon your recommendation, for I have had serious misgivings in respect to the proposal that the National Security Training Commission be permitted to expire.

Now, however, I have concluded that the Commission's viewpoint is in fact the right one. I have reached this decision not only for the reasons set forth in your letter, but also for the following additional reason.

I recall that your Commission was originally established to oversee the training of young Americans in a civilian corps. That corps never having been put into effect by the Congress, your Commission has been placed in the difficult position of overseeing training directed not by civilians but by the military. This being so, I must conclude that continued operation of the Commission in existing circumstances, and in the face of apparent Congressional disinclination to establish a National Security Training Corps, would confront your Commission with continuing difficulties that are probably insurmountable. I say this in full realization also that the additional duties imposed upon the Commission these past three years in fields relating to the reserve components of the Armed Forces have been completed and are now showing very encouraging results.

Certainly I agree with the Commission that there can be little justification for concerning yourselves with the well-being of young men 17 to 18½ years of age who are undergoing six months

of military training, while at the same time having to presume that other young men in the same age group can satisfactorily undergo such training without such supervision. This anomalous situation is, of course, the result of the lack of the civilian-training corps originally contemplated when the Commission was established.

In accepting by this letter your recommendation that the National Security Training Commission be permitted to expire at the end of this fiscal year, I want it clearly understood that I do so with a feeling of lasting appreciation to you who for so long have concerned yourselves patriotically and effectively with matters basic to our national strength. I know of the fine work performed and feel a deep personal obligation to you and your colleagues. My congratulations both for a job well done and for selfless, devoted service to our country. I look forward to receiving the final report mentioned in the last sentence of the Commission's letter.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President sent similar letters to the other members of the Commission: Warren H. Atherton, Albert J. Hayes, Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN (Ret.), and General Walter Bedell Smith, USA (Ret.).

The Commissioners' letter of February 5 recommended termination of the Commission's activities on June 30, 1957. The closing sentence of

the letter stated ". . . we shall submit a final report to the Congress dealing with the welfare of the six-month trainees during the second full year's operation of the Reserve training program." This report was entitled "Final Report to the Congress—National Security Training Commission" (Government Printing Office, 1957).

58 ¶ Special Message to the Congress
Recommending Extension of Period for
Transmitting Reorganization Plans. *April 1, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

The Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, under which the President is authorized to prepare and transmit to the Congress plans for the reorganization of executive agencies, states that no provision contained in a reorganization plan shall take effect unless the plan is transmitted to the Congress before June 1, 1957.

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation to extend the period for transmitting reorganization plans for four years.

The reorganization plan procedure authorized by the Reorganization Act is an essential means by which the President and the Congress can cooperate to assure the timely promotion of better organization and sound management of the executive branch of the Government. Under the Act, the President may transmit to the Congress reorganization plans which become effective after 60 days of Congressional session unless disapproved by a majority of the membership of one of the Houses of the Congress. This method enables the President, who has direct responsibility for effective administration, to initiate improvements in organization, subject to review by the Congress.

Extensive accomplishments have been achieved under the Reorganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 and under the present statute, the Reorganization Act of 1949. The time for transmitting plans under the latter has been twice extended by the Congress: in 1953 and 1955.

The current Act was adopted following the strong endorsement of the first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in 1949, which stated: "This authority is necessary if the machinery of government is to be made adaptable to the ever-changing requirements of administration and if

efficiency is to become a continuing rather than a sporadic concern of the Federal Government.” In December 1954, the second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government unanimously recommended further extension of the Act.

Accordingly, I urge the Congress to continue the practical arrangements contained in the Reorganization Act by which the Congress and the President can carry forward their cooperative endeavors to provide the best possible management of the public business.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

59 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Providing Additional Acreage Allotments of Durum Wheat. *April 2, 1957*

I HAVE TODAY approved S. 323, providing for additional acreage allotments of durum wheat for 1957. I have done so with great reluctance.

The Department of Agriculture advises that on the basis of current statistics it appears that the carry over of durum wheat on July 1, 1957, will be about fifteen million bushels. There are now approximately two million bushels of rust resistant varieties of durum wheat seed available for planting, and this seed has been distributed in the durum producing States for seeding the 1957 crop. It is more than adequate to fill all needs for durum wheat in 1957.

In 1955 and 1956, the Department of Agriculture felt that the shortage of seed and the prevalence of rust necessitated special incentives to encourage the production of durum wheat, but this is no longer the case. So I agree with the Department of Agriculture that on economic grounds there is no justification for continuing this program, especially when it is considered that

durum wheat commands a premium price. I have approved the bill, however, only because it represents a close-out of the special programs adopted two years ago. With adequate seed, and with the incentive this year to produce durum wheat that this bill provides, I will oppose any special programs for durum wheat in the future.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 323 is Public Law 85-13 (70 Stat. 50).

60 ¶ Remarks at Thirteenth Annual Washington Conference for the Advertising Council.

April 2, 1957

General Cutler and Gentlemen:

It is always a pleasure to come over here and greet the Advertising Council, not only because among your membership I see so many old friends, but because in your long record of service with the Federal government there is no group activity that has been more satisfactory, successful and patriotic from a government standpoint than has yours.

So it is both an official and personal pleasure to say to you: Welcome once again to this Washington meeting.

There are many things, of course, that could be said about the effort to promote understanding in the world today. Personally, I believe that, both domestically and in the international field, there is nothing else quite so important.

There is a Biblical quotation that goes about like this: Panic strikes like a storm and calamity comes like a whirlwind to those who hate knowledge and ignore their God.

Since God is the personification, also, of truth, we could say: To those who hate knowledge and ignore the truth.

A body such as yours is dedicated in the long run to dispelling ignorance, promoting knowledge, respect for the truth. I am

struck so often by the simplest functions of government that are misunderstood.

For example, the school program.

I think that we could take a vote here and all of us would say that the Federal government should keep its fingers out of the educational process. That process belongs to the communities—belongs to the States—and the Federal government should not interfere.

But, let's take a look at just a few of the facts that are involved here. We had a long depression of the thirties. We had two wars in the forties and early fifties. Such things as school construction fell way behind.

We have a situation today throughout the country of schools running two sessions a day, with teachers overburdened—often teachers having to be employed who are not really qualified. The school situation is suffering very, very badly for lack of facilities.

If we believe Franklin and others who came after him, the educational process is absolutely necessary to the continuation of a vital democracy. There must be that understanding.

In the very years that all this has been going on and school construction has been neglected, the Federal government has been taking a very heavy portion of the tax revenues of the whole country. And so it begins to look that with this need for education, if Democracy is to be vital, the fact is that its facilities and schools are material things in which we are behind, even more, possibly, than in the teaching end. The Federal government might well by its actions help in the proposition and inspire the States to do more; to help on a one-time basis to get these schools built, to catch up and get out. That would be doing the least if we are not to damage the basic principle that the educational process belongs to the locality, to the educational district and to the State.

I understand that Secretary Humphrey was over here last evening and gave you a lot of facts about the budget. Many of them

are disagreeable facts, but they are facts. And it is my conviction that when the people of the United States understand what they are, when they get a grasp of the whole problem, they are perfectly ready to put their money in those things that they need to have done.

Many people have thought the Federal government should not take any part in the providing of welfare funds in our country—old age security—unemployment insurance—and health processes. Things like that require money. Now, one of the things that the Federal government can help with as long as it is kept within bounds that are beneficial is just this: It helps to provide an equalizing factor among the several States.

If you had no Federal government leadership or Federal participation and help in this field at all, one State would be establishing certain levels, and another one something very differently. We would have migrations in this country, with dislocations in industry and in the labor force, merely because in one State people would say we can get better help when misfortune, old age, or something of that kind strikes by moving to such a State.

The problem of government, as I see it today, is to get a new definition almost each day of Lincoln's old exhortation: that government should do for people what they cannot well do for themselves or not do at all, but certainly keep out of those things which people can do for themselves. We will provide the line for the massive single leadership that is necessary and then keep the Federal government out of operations so far as it is possible, whether it be education, the care of the sick, or whatever else we do.

In the same way in those programs that apply to veterans, to farmers, to teaching, to research, development—all of that sort of thing—there is unquestionably a proper phase for the Federal government. But it cannot be carried to the extreme without great challenge to our form of government. And that, I submit, is a field in which I think your talents could be directed, in order to help establish the lines of danger in these several

directions, and thereafter, with the great resources at your disposal to help educate our people.

In the foreign field, this process is equally important. You know, it is a startling thing, when traveling in some foreign country, to hear our country—and I am sure many of you have had this experience—referred to as a warmonger, a believer in force, a provocative institution, a provocative government.

We believe that living as we do under the will of the people and knowing that the people do not want war, that that of itself absolves us from any such accusation. But it is astonishing to find how far it is believed in many of the countries, and by no means simply the backward countries of the world.

To establish the authenticity, then, of our peaceful purposes, one of the jobs that we always have is to show that the strength that we are now providing—military strength, sometimes in prodigal measure—is because we want to use that strength for promoting peace, by seeing that wars shall not occur. Because of this great preventive instrumentality we have at our command, it must not be merely a negative portion of a great program that must challenge the best talents, the brains, the hearts, of every thinking American: How do we promote peace?

In the long run, I am quite certain that the world must have peace, or we will come close to that point that we would say it must perish. We must do this.

So as you look around the world, knowing all the things which we are trying to promote, the ideas, the beliefs, the common convictions, we use what we call mutual aid. We use all of our diplomatic force, all of our foreign offices, every means that is available, to get across to others an understanding of ourselves, of our motives and of our way of life—even as we struggle at the same time, to get to our people an understanding of what these other people believe, the traditions by which they live, the aspirations that they have for their own future. As we understand these things, we are not so quick to criticize, and to say they are wrong because they have not, in the initial case, agreed with us.

So, as I picture in my own mind opportunities are open to such a body as this to act not only as an instrumentality in carrying out policy, but in helping to make policy because of your vast experience and your composite judgment.

The great aspirations of humankind for peace, a just peace, one that we know can endure, is one that again, I say, must be achieved. It will be achieved only with the cooperation and the urgent work of all thinking people everywhere. They will have to place that objective above all else.

Much as we hate taxes, it is an objective that over-rides our aversion to high taxes—if taxes are needed. It is an objective which must over-ride everything we have for immediate material comfort, or joining a new club, or doing anything else. We succeed only as we identify in life, or in war, or in anything else, a single over-riding objective, and make all other considerations bend to that one objective.

There are, of course, on each of us, different types of responsibilities. They are family, they are community, they are business. And I do not mean, for one second, those things are neglected as you pursue the major objective. But they are pursued with the certainty that by doing them correctly, you will help advance progress toward the major objective: the peace of the world.

Again I say, thank you for the great services you perform to this country. I even more deeply say that I am fully appreciative of what you are going to do in the future, both because of the capabilities of the group and because of its dedication.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at the District Red Cross Building at 11:00 a. m. His opening words "General Cutler" referred to General Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, who served as Chairman of the Conference.

61 ¶ Special Message to the Congress
Recommending United States Membership in the
Organization for Trade Cooperation. *April 3, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

The Secretary of Commerce is submitting for consideration by the Congress legislation to authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

I urge its favorable consideration.

The advantages to the United States of membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation are compelling. It would open the way to major benefits for American trade by providing day to day review and consultation on administration of our trade agreements. It would provide machinery for closer supervision and protection of the assurances contained in those agreements against discriminatory treatment of American exports, and thus increase the benefits we receive from those agreements. It would enable us more effectively to encourage the opening of new opportunities for our exports to compete in the world market on their commercial merit.

Foreign trade is a major economic activity in the United States. In 1956 our merchandise exports, excluding goods shipped under military assistance programs, amounted to over 17 billion dollars. They constituted a greater proportion of our gross national product than the value of all non-farm residential construction last year. In the field of agriculture alone exports provide the market for the product of about 40 million acres of land.

Because exports take only part of the production of most of our industries and farms, and because they move through so many stages of processing and handling on their way to foreign markets, we frequently overlook their importance. But they are vital to the welfare of our agriculture, labor and industry.

America's foreign trade has grown rapidly under our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program. This program has been in

effect for more than 20 years, but since 1946 its principal vehicle has been a multilateral agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed by all the major trading nations of the world.

That agreement gives to the United States important tariff and other concessions, but some of the benefits of these concessions to our export trade have been offset by such measures as quotas, licenses, and exchange restrictions. These measures have under various circumstances had the effect of discriminating against United States exports, and limiting the benefits of tariff concessions which we received under the General Agreement.

The General Agreement provides for the orderly elimination of this discrimination against our trade, but, because of inadequate machinery for administration, these provisions have not been fully effective.

The Organization for Trade Cooperation, by making possible more business-like administration of those provisions of the General Agreement, will help to make our trade agreements more fully effective and assist us in expanding our markets abroad for United States products. At the present time, administration of the General Agreement is limited by the fact that the signatories meet only intermittently.

In my Message of April 14, 1955, I reviewed the evolution of the General Agreement and the developments which led to the proposal for an Organization for Trade Cooperation. That Message was followed by exhaustive hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and in April 1956 that Committee approved a Bill to authorize United States membership in the proposed Organization.

In reporting last year's bill the Committee on Ways and Means inserted a number of constructive amendments to assure that participation by the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation would relate solely to matters pertaining to international trade and that safeguards for domestic producers contained in our present trade legislation would be maintained

unimpaired. These amendments have been strengthened and included in this year's bill.

The proposal being submitted by the Secretary of Commerce contains two new features not found in the bill approved by the Committee on Ways and Means last year. These are designed to provide further safeguards to insure that United States participation in the proposed Organization will be responsive to the problems and needs of American agriculture, labor and industry. The first is a provision to create an advisory committee consisting of representatives of American labor, industry, agriculture and the public to advise and consult with the United States chief representative on matters coming before the Organization. The second is a provision under which the United States chief representative would make an annual report to the President for transmittal to the Congress concerning the effect of the activities of the Organization for Trade Cooperation on American labor, industry and agriculture.

In addition, the proposal contains provisions further clarifying the substantive safeguards already endorsed by the Committee on Ways and Means by explicitly stating that its enactment will not authorize, directly or indirectly, any further tariff reduction or other tariff concession by the United States not elsewhere authorized by the Congress.

The recent development of proposals for a common market and free trade area place Western Europe on the threshold of a great new movement toward economic integration. The OTC will help to assure that this movement will develop in ways beneficial to our trade and that of other free countries, avoiding the danger that regional trade arrangement will lead to new barriers and discriminations against our exports.

To achieve our objectives, it is essential that the United States chief representative to the Organization for Trade Cooperation be a person of wide experience in practical business matters, and that the members of the Advisory Committee likewise have had practical experience in their respective fields. I intend to appoint

the Secretary of Commerce as Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

The foreign trade policies of the United States are based upon our reciprocal trade legislation and the agreements that have been negotiated under it. Until we establish the best possible machinery for administration of these agreements, we are needlessly failing to obtain their maximum possible benefits for American labor, industry, and agriculture. With membership in the proposed OTC we will be in the strongest possible position to achieve the full benefits that these agreements afford.

I recommend the early enactment of this proposal.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

62 ¶ The President's News Conference of *April 3, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

I would like to make a little announcement about the Red Cross, particularly in view of the fact that we have just had these serious tornadoes in Texas and Oklahoma. The Red Cross national drive for funds, I understand, is lagging badly, and I would like to enlist the help of this body in giving a plug for the Red Cross throughout the nation wherever your papers and your voices will reach. Thank you very much.

All right.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, I guess you know that your trip to Gettysburg last Friday got quite a bit of attention when the newsmen who were traveling behind you were flagged down for speeding and trying to keep up; and they also reported that your car seemed to be going over the limit at times. I wonder whether you would care to express your views on this matter.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't mind expressing my views.

First of all, I have for a good many years sat in the back seat of an automobile and used it as a conference place, which I was doing on that occasion. I have no more idea of the speed we were proceeding than anyone would have, had he not been present. But because of those stories I have issued orders that we will be particularly careful never to exceed the speed limit at any place.

Now, a good many of you people have followed me all over the continent for more than four years; none of you has ever called my attention to the fact that I have been causing you any inconvenience back there; and I wasn't aware of it until I read it in the paper.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, as you know, a vacancy occurs on the TVA Board next month, and I was wondering what qualifications you had in mind for the man who would fill that position; whether he would have to be an Eisenhower Republican or an Army engineer like General Vogel, or, what did you have in mind on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't got anything specifically in mind for the person you are talking about. Of course, it is a board that is required to be bipartisan, and I don't remember whether the man going out is a Republican or Democrat. Now, as far as I am concerned, there are a good many appointments in the Federal Government where partisan politics has no part to play. We try to get the best man.

In that one, you certainly have to get a qualified individual, who would be a man knowing something about public utilities, their financing and, in general, what I would call a middle-of-the-road philosophy in all of this field of governmental intervention in local affairs.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, there seems to be a growing feeling in Congress that the school construction bill is dead for this session, largely for reasons of economy, both inside and outside Congress. Are you prepared to classify this bill as a casualty?

THE PRESIDENT. As what?

Q. Mr. Scherer: As a casualty?

THE PRESIDENT. No, by no means. I was so disappointed last year when we failed to get the bill that I immediately announced I was going to try in this session to get it on a four-year program instead of a five-year.

I have tried to make clear time and again that I think the Federal Government has not any proper role in the operation and in the general maintenance of our public school system. It belongs to the localities and the States. But, as I pointed out to this body before, through a series of circumstances, many of which the local people could not help at all, we got way behind in schools, in schoolrooms. And I have come to the conclusion that because some of those difficulties were brought about by national emergencies, the National Government ought to help, and I say help only—that is, beyond the power of the State to get those buildings built, and then turn the whole thing back to the States, and have nothing more to do with it.

I believe it is a necessity; and the longer it is neglected, the more we will suffer as a nation in the long run; because I believe with Franklin that freedom and free government depend upon an educated citizenry.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, there have been several printed reports in the past week that you are considering or thinking about, when world conditions permit, stepping out of office and turning over the reins of government to Vice President Nixon. What do you think of these reports?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it is the worst rot that I have heard since I have been in this office.

I frankly know of no reason why any speculative writer should at least doubt my basic integrity and honesty; and when I gave to the people of the United States the opinion of the doctors that I could undertake again a four-year tour of duty as President, I said it was my intent and purpose to carry it honestly and do it

that way. Now, I cannot imagine where these stories came from, and I can say no more about it.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: When Mr. Brownell was testifying before the House Judiciary subcommittee recently in support of the Administration bill on Presidential disability, Members expressed objection to having the Cabinet, with the Vice President, make the decision.

Some said that the Cabinet would be so loyal to the President they would never certify he was disabled. The other side said that the Cabinet might gang up with the Vice President to oust the President. Would you tell us why you chose the Cabinet as the organ to do it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in the first place, let's get one thing clear: all we sent to Congress was a suggestion of how something might be done, and we sent it because we thought in view of all the studies going on down there they would want the results of those studies. I have no official function in the amending of the Constitution, and what we proposed was an amendment to the Constitution.

Now, in all the study of it, here is what we ran into: there are only two people in the United States that are elected by all of the people, the President and the Vice President. And we ran into the feeling that the people of the United States would resent very bitterly any effort or any opportunity for anyone antagonistic to the President just to give him the old heave-ho on a political basis and get rid of him.

So, take in the one case, the first case we covered: the President himself knows, let's say, he is going into a hospital for a very dangerous operation of some kind, and he may be out for seven days or eight days, where he can't even communicate with anyone. He says, "All right, I am temporarily disabled," and it is provided for that way.

There could be a case where a man has a stroke that was slight, from which he would recover. We have great statesmen in the world today that recovered from a couple of them and carried

on for years. But he wouldn't be able to say, "I am incapable of acting," because he would be unconscious.

Now, the Vice President, as we see under the present wording of the Constitution, the Vice President himself has to decide this. But he has always been reluctant to do it because he says, "How would we turn it back at the end?" or "Do I become President for the whole time or am I Acting President or am I really the President?" And it is astonishing how full our records are of contrary opinions on this.

Now, so we said, all right, the Cabinet is appointed by the President. So if the Vice President decides that the President is out of circulation for a brief time or longer time, he goes to the Cabinet, lays it before them, and if a majority of the Cabinet, presumably friends of the President, appointed by him, say, "Yes, that is right," he takes over. And until the President is again able to say, "I now resume, I am now able to resume my office," why, he would continue to act in that capacity.

Now, we must remember that behind this whole thing is the ability and the power in the Congress to impeach a President. Presumably, if a President got in such shape that he was just acting wildly and unconstitutionally, that would happen. That is the final protection of the people against a President who is absolutely unable to discharge the functions of his office but doesn't know it.

In other words, we assume we are dealing with honest people; we are not dealing with people who are jockeying against each other to seize power. We are dealing with honest people, and that is what this amendment does.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, since we have last seen you, sir, there have been reports printed both here and abroad, that either on last election day or the day before, you invited Prime Minister Eden and Premier Mollet to fly to the United States to announce a cease-fire in the Suez war, in the White House. Could you tell us the facts of these reports?

THE PRESIDENT. To announce this in the White House?

Q. Mr. Roberts: Yes, or here in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can tell you that. No, that was never done.

Now, I never, as you know, discuss the details of communication between myself and heads of other governments, and for obvious reasons, because these people expect their communications, their confidence, to be respected. I do.

But I would say this: we had a great deal of conversation about the wisdom of such a meeting, and we talked it over, and we talked it over several times, and finally decided until the situation was such that it would be understood by the whole world, we should not have it; and then later we decided there should be a bilateral meeting instead of tripartite.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Sir, with regard to this commission that you might appoint for investigating the monetary situation, there are two bills, I believe, before Congress that have your support: one phase of the bills calls for exemption from the conflict-of-interest statutes for the members whom you might appoint. I wonder if you would appoint bankers to investigate themselves?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would think that anybody in the United States that is heavily engaged in business is certainly concerned with our monetary system. So if you would make a strict application of the conflict-of-interest laws, you might have a situation that no one of substance could serve. That is the whole thing.

No, I don't think you would appoint bankers entirely, of course not.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Can you tell us anything about the reported Communist military buildup in North Korea in violation of the armistice terms? There have been written reports that Admiral Radford has recommended that the United Nations forces be reenforced with new weapons, including jet aircraft, because of the Communist buildup.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know that; so far as I know,

Admiral Radford has never made any recommendation in those terms.

We have watched the situation in North Korea as closely as it is possible for us, with the existence of the armistice line; and the situation has, for a long, long time, been unsatisfactory because we have reasons to believe that the armistice is not being kept in its original terms north of the line. We have been keeping it, and this puts on us a great burden, because we have to support, in many cases, obsolete equipment, when the other side doesn't.

Q. Martin S. Hayden, *Detroit News*: Mr. President, the press associations have carried various reports from Poland of newspaper editorials complaining that the reception of the Polish delegation which is negotiating for aid does not meet the statement or the proffer of aid that the Administration gave last October, just after the Polish uprising. I would like to ask, sir, has there been any basic change in the Administration's ideas on giving aid to the Gomulka regime?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there has been no basic change in policy, none at all.

There has been a long negotiation as to details being carried out, and I think it is always fair to say that our attitude is on the more moderate side than is the one that is on the side that is requesting aid. That is just habitual.

But, as far as encouraging this growing independence of Moscow, we believe in that; and we don't believe that you are going to have, for example, a complete freedom achieved by any satellite government, with free government practiced all at once.

We believe it is going to be a series of steps by which those things will finally be achieved; and, therefore, we try to help each step as far as we can, and not force a nation to believe "We are completely and absolutely dependent on Moscow for our livelihood and no place else."

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: Mr. President, I think you have had some conferences this week on mutual

security and mutual defense with Mr. Herter. There was one report that Mr. Herter thought that there could be some reductions in expenditures next year. Is that true or will they be increased?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I took up this subject a week or so ago here. The program that we put in still represents to us our very best estimate of the size and scope of the program that represents the minimum that we can afford if we are to be safe and to proceed in the achievement of the objectives we seek in the free world.

Now, this does not mean that you cannot find ways of saving money here and there in the present appropriations. For example, I think it was here I said that the Defense Department had found out that they could still further reduce the amount of carryover, because they would be safe in view of their shortening up of the lead time needed for procurement. Therefore, they could save something there.

There were certain stocks of spare parts now available for use, which are no longer used in our Armed Forces; and then there had been some repricing of goods. That kind of thing is a saving for one year, but it is not a change of program. That I will insist again: the program that we visualize in our four billion four hundred million is the program we believe is the least we can do.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Mr. President, on that point, the talk is on the Hill of reducing economic aid. Is there any plan of reducing the economic aid?

THE PRESIDENT. None that I know of.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Sir, the '58 budget calls for the addition of 40,000 persons in the executive branch, which already employs about 2,400,000. Will the Federal Government continue to require additional personnel each year, or do you find merit in a House subcommittee's suggestion that two million persons should be enough to run the executive branch, and that the extra 400,000 should be reduced through

attrition, with an annual saving in the budget of a billion dollars?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is a question, of course, that can't be answered yes on one side, and no, specifically, on the other, for the simple reason that I don't particularly agree with their two million figure.

On the other hand, I don't agree that we need 40,000 more, because I have fought this from the beginning, and right now, as I think you know, there is an order in the Federal Government that nobody can fill vacancies in that [any] department now except with the express approval of the Bureau of the Budget, because I am convinced that if we are careful enough, we can still find places to save. And I must say that the 40,000 that you quote is a figure that I didn't know was exact. But we are trying to reduce the number, that I assure you, and from my own feeling we can still cut it a great deal without suffering.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, last week Secretary of Labor Mitchell praised the work of Congressman John Fogarty for his protection of the Administration budget—Mr. Fogarty is a Democrat—in respect to the proposed budget for the Labor Department, and which has been—of course the Congress has hacked away at that until it is very much in danger. Now, the larger—Mr. Mitchell couldn't say, couldn't find the words necessary to praise any Republican support of the budget because there wasn't any in the House.

Now, I wonder, sir, if there is any way that the White House can bring to bear pressure on the Republicans in Congress to do the kind of work that now a Democrat seems to be doing?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you pose a very long and involved question, I will say that. But I will tell you this: that at every means at my disposal, I tried to get all Congressmen and particularly Republican Congressmen to understand why these budgetary sums have to be presented to the Congress if we are to carry out the programs for which we are either already responsible by statute or which we have promised in our own programs.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, Secretary of State Dulles told us yesterday that developments which he expected within the next 24 to 48 hours would pretty much determine whether there was a prospect of serious negotiations with the Egyptians on the Suez Canal. Since that time, the Egyptian Government has replied to our suggested changes in their plan for running the Canal.

Could you now tell us, sir, whether in your view the prospect for serious negotiation has been advanced by the Egyptian reply?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the serious negotiation is going on as long as there is any prospect whatsoever for conciliation on both sides to reach a satisfactory answer. This is the problem that, in general, is assigned to the Secretary General of the United Nations. On our own part, we are supporting the United Nations and urging all nations in the area to do likewise.

Now, I think when he mentioned an hour or a number of hours, that was merely because I think he understood that Egypt intended to submit some kind of a message within that time. But as long as the Secretary General believes there is a chance, we continue to support the United Nations.

Q. Matthew Warren, DuMont Television: Mr. President, there appears to be some concern over the inefficiency of the postal service and the size of the postal deficit. In your opinion, sir, would an increase in postage rates solve both of these problems?

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't understand the first part of it. I understand what——

Q. Mr. Warren: There appears to be some concern over the inefficiency——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Warren: —of the postal service as well as the size of the deficit. Would a postal increase take care of both of these problems——

THE PRESIDENT. Well——

Q. Mr. Warren: —a rate increase?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course, General Summerfield believes that the amounts he put in for are necessary if he is to continue the service at its present level of excellence and without curtailing it in any fashion. At the same time, that budget that he put in provides for a very considerable deficit; and if we get the necessary raise in postal rates we will not only eliminate that deficit, but I believe probably there would be some money saved in the budget.

Now, I don't want to commit him that way; that is the way I remember the figures, and it has been some weeks since I looked at them.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Mr. President, have you given any personal assurance or made any commitment to Chiang Kai-shek that we would help defend Quemoy and Matsu if those islands were attacked?

THE PRESIDENT. I sometimes get a little weary, I must tell you, answering the same questions time and time again.

I have never given any assurance to anybody in the foreign area that goes beyond the law and the intent of the Congress or of treaties made thereunder. I have never given any kind of private assurance of the kind you refer to.

Q. Edwin A. Lahey, Knight Newspapers: A lot of people down in Florida would like to see you. Do you have any plans for a vacation now?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I thought I was going to get there by way of Bermuda, but due to a number of reasons we had to change the plans. I have no present plans for going there.

Q. Charles L. Bartlett, Chattanooga Times: Mr. President have you anyone in mind yet for that TVA directorship?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, you spoke yesterday at the Advertising Council of the need for keeping high taxes and the way to peace and, as far as you can see conditions now, would you expect that you could recommend any general tax cut during this term, during your presidential term?

THE PRESIDENT. During my presidential term? Well, I certainly hope so, because certain of these programs that we are now urging, we hope will not have to be long continued. We would hope that there is some, if not a breakthrough, some amelioration in the tenseness of the foreign situation; there would be various ways in which we could save some money.

In addition to that, let's remember this: the country is increasing by almost three million people a year. Our income or our national product goes up, if we can have any continuation of the experience of the last few years, and gradually there will come about conditions that are much better. As we can push down on one side and raise on the other, we ought to be able to have some tax reduction.

I do believe this, and I stick to this principle: we have got to decide what programs we are going to execute, and we have got to provide the money for that. We must not go to deficit spending. After you go to deficit spending—there ought to be some little margin to pay on that huge debt, and all the rest of it ought to go to tax reduction.

Q. Mr. Burd: Are you now hoping in terms of some time next year in connection with that tax cut?

THE PRESIDENT. I would like to, but I am not even trying to be that specific. I am saying this budget, of course, has got to be a very popular thing, and it is an easy thing to make speeches about, but it is a very hard thing to do much about.

Now, let's not forget the first thing we did was to cut spending very tremendously when we came in here, and the next thing we did was to give tax relief in the terms of \$7 billion in '54.

We are committed to that kind in the belief that the lower you keep your Federal expenditures, probably the higher you will keep your economy, the healthier it will be for everybody in the United States financially. But if we are going to carry out these programs, if we are going to wage peace abroad and try to provide the leadership and the services at home that our people demand, then we have got to pay for it, and we have got to

provide the money, and we mustn't provide that money in deficit spending.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: The withdrawal of Israeli troops finally was preceded by certain assumptions on your part——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: ——that Israel could expect in the future free transfer through the gulf and of the canal.

Now, Egypt has announced that she will deny Israel the use of the canal; and I wonder, in the light of that speech you made on February 20, and using your approximate——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: ——language, whether the time has arisen for the society of nations to deal firmly with Egypt for any future violations of her international obligations?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that any mention of the canal was in different terms than the terms that were used with respect to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip; and in my correspondence with Mr. Ben-Gurion, there has been—he did not even mention the canal difficulty as one of the assurances he would need before he could withdraw any troops.

Now, I did say this: we should not assume that Egypt will violate the 1888 Convention, but the only excuse they have, as I see it, is their claims to belligerency. Exactly how that point is to be settled, I don't know. They are claiming that their belligerent rights allow them to stop the transit of vessels in the canal: but where we did say we would use our full offices, good offices, to secure a proper respect for Israel rights was in the Gulf of Aqaba and in the Gaza Strip.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Mr. President, since we talked to you last, sir, the Democrats have swept the State election in Michigan, and retained a Senate seat in Texas. I wonder if you regard this as a bad omen for your party in the 1958 congressional elections?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't see that it would point to any

victory by the Republicans, but I will say this: I think the Republicans are alert to the situation, and are really going to work.

There is a grand group of them, women, meeting here in Washington today, and have been here for the last three days, and I think they are meeting with determination to go out and preach the gospel in support of this Administration's policies, and to win the elections that are coming up.

Q. Paul Wooton, New Orleans Times Picayune: Mr. President, there is a committee of the Presidents of this hemisphere that have been studying the expansion of economic programs. Have they made any progress?

THE PRESIDENT. They are meeting again on April 29, yes. It is a committee of presidential appointees; in our case my brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, serves on it. And they have met twice I believe; first, to identify the problems in which they could work, and next, to organize an agenda; and now they are meeting again on April 29; and I have every belief that some real good will come out of that in promoting understanding of each other's problems.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, along that same line, sir, there has recently been some Latin-American criticism of United States private industry investments in Latin-American countries. Now, the Commerce Department special study group says that this is not so, that American business invests more money in Latin America than it takes out.

From what you know of the matter, do you think that our private industry investments in Latin America are sound and fair?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the "sound and fair," of course, is terminology that you have to apply to each country and to each loan or to each investment.

This I am certain of: that American private money has been for many years seeking legitimate opportunities for investment in South America. Some countries have welcomed it, and it goes there more easily. Others have not been so friendly in the

past, and it didn't go there so much. But I think now the situation is rapidly becoming better in all the countries.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, your budget is now under review in the Budget Bureau. Could you tell us how long that review will take, and whether you anticipate any substantial reductions to recommend to Congress below the present budget?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, substantial—I don't anticipate any changes in terms of amounts big enough to, to be, let's say, startling.

I am not thinking in terms of \$2 billion, for example. But I am requiring that they go over every cut so far recommended by the committees in the House to see what might be absorbed; in others to say, "All right, this means a diminution of service or some other kind of a cut in the services we are performing," to identify them, and show them to the Congress, and say, "That won't be done hereafter," and in other cases to see whether we can find any instances where the immediate new appropriations wouldn't have to be so big. These are what you might call a tightening up exercise all the way through, if we can find it; it is not abandoning any program.

Q. Mr. Evans: Sir, could I ask one more question on that? You said earlier tax cuts would be possible because some of these programs are not permanent, they're temporary. Could you identify one or two of those?

THE PRESIDENT. For example, I recommend the school program for four years. I want four years; and I want it stopped, if necessary, by constitutional amendment. I just want it stopped right there. I don't want to get into anything that we can't continue, that we shouldn't continue, that kind of thing; and there are other things.

Take disaster relief: you don't know when disasters are coming, but you have to have enough money. You would hope that finally we got an insurance program and all the other things that would take up some of that burden.

Another thing that you are hoping is that States would pick up what we think is a legitimate share of the chit for some of these things. There are all sorts of programs that are designed to save money, as well as spend money.

Q. Lillian Levy, *National Jewish Post*: Mr. President, in the light of Egypt's stand on the Suez, both in ignoring the six principles of operation, laid down by the United Nations, to which he had agreed, and in continuing to maintain belligerency there against Israel against the armistice rules to which he had agreed, do you believe that Egypt under Nasser is susceptible to moral pressures such as would lead her to show a decent respect for the opinions of mankind?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not going to speculate here upon the character and the reliability of any other individual carrying responsible positions in the world.

I am saying we are going to support the positions that we have taken in the past, and we are going to support the United Nations in their efforts to secure justice for all in that area.

Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Building from 10:30 to 11:05 o'clock hundred and sixth news conference on Wednesday morning, April 3, was held in the Executive Office 1957. In attendance: 265.

63 ¶ Remarks at Fifth Annual Republican Women's National Conference. *April 3, 1957*

OF COURSE it is a very great privilege for me to come and meet with you once again this morning.

Some of you reminded me this is your fifth meeting. I have been privileged to attend them all. I like to feel that I am coming, as Bertha Adkins expressed it, to discuss family problems with a family that has a reason for existence only as it can serve this nation better.

We look to the future, because whatever is past is past. I

believe the song says "Que Sera Sera." But as we look at that future, I think you have heard enough of budgets—of the exact reason why money must be spent, why the cost is so high, why the cost of a tank is so high or any other article purchased by the government.

As a matter of fact, you remember these things in your own budgets. I have been talking recently to several heads of great American corporations. Each one tells me that his 1957 budget is ahead—is increased over its 1956 budget—and 1958 over 1957. They have said to me—and with some surprise—that we are a growing company.

And I said, "What do you think America is?"

"Oh, you are right."

"Well," I said, "how much did your budget go?"

They gave me an average running from six to ten percent. I said: "Ours are up three and a half percent."

They said: "Why aren't you bragging about it?"

Well now, actually, we are not bragging about it. But what we are saying, ladies, is that there are certain things in this world that we procure by sacrifice. Those are the things that are most important to us. We sacrifice for our children. We sacrifice for the future of America. We sacrifice for peace, so that we won't have to sacrifice our sons.

What we should demand from government and from everybody in a place of authority, is that those sacrifices are so organized, so watched, so carefully implemented, that we do not uselessly squander our substance for any reason. We must identify the things we must have, whether it is in the matter of foreign affairs to make certain there will be no war—whether it's a matter of services we need at home in order that all of us may prosper better.

Whatever it is, let us decide what we need and cheerfully make the sacrifices to get it, but make certain, at the same time, that there is no looseness, no squandering, no racketeering, no lining of pockets while this goes on.

For my part, I hope that every agency of government—indeed every private citizen and every organization such as this—will watch the people in power. People are human. They make errors. We read about them every day in the papers—in investigations. Human weakness has brought about situations that probably could have been discovered earlier if we were all as watchful as we should be.

I welcome it. I hope you will continue it with jaundiced eyes.

Now of course I always have a peculiar satisfaction in addressing women. This is not only because there are more women than men and therefore more voters, but because I always insisted that I believe women bring to politics the enthusiasm and the idealism which men often forget. I think perhaps it is their concern for their children, the raising of good children in a proper atmosphere, the thinking of the good life ahead for them. Women comprehend spiritual, intellectual and material development. That is the reason they bring idealism—and I may say, this country needs it.

For this reason this government, this administration, has tried hard to bring women—more and more women—into government, into positions of governmental responsibilities.

This morning I am happy to announce a change of one in our own family. I have raided the organization that Meade Alcorn and Bertha Adkins head. Ann Wheaton is coming over—this is another first in the White House—to be in the Press Office as Jim Hagerty's associate.

Because of this faith in women and in their beliefs, I am confident that you are going to do your part to help build a just and lasting peace, to help America create and maintain a healthy economy with prosperity widely shared and to help make America a better, finer place for our children and children's children to live.

Belief in those three simple facts are, I think, the reason you are here and why you are doing such fine work.

Now ladies, I could go over the record of this Administration

for the past four years in a great many things. Some of them you know. Some you may have forgotten.

Take the cutting of the budget. We cut it down by ten billion dollars and put back in the hands of the people seven billion dollars in tax cut money.

There is accomplishment after accomplishment.

I say again, we are not concerned with the past except as it is a guide for the future. We are not concerned in finding fault with anybody of any party in the past for what they did. We turn our faces to the front. We nail the flag to the mast for a safer and more secure and more peaceful world than ever. And we stick with it. We take all other objectives and throw them aside.

This does not mean that each of us must discard his own responsibilities to his family, to his community. Of course he must not. But the point is that if we have one over-riding objective, then all other things are accomplished in such a manner that they make the accomplishment of our great objective easier—more sure.

I believe that under God, this country can continue to lead the way to peace in the world and a more prosperous, ever-growing, ever-developing America—developing intellectually, spiritually, and materially.

NOTE: The President spoke at the conference, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.
close of the final session of the con-

64 ¶ Remarks on Acceptance of the Golden Insignia From the Pan American Society of the United States. *April 3, 1957*

I SCARCELY need to tell you that I am very proud, gentlemen, to receive this Golden Insignia from this distinguished Association.

I know that for 45 years you have been laboring to promote the understanding and cooperation between the American States. The success of the efforts that you have undertaken has been achieved in that great Organization of American States which—as you so rightly say—stands as not only a bulwark of freedom but as an example to all the rest of the world of our faith in the concepts of human dignity and freedom and independence of peoples.

So, in aligning myself with the things you are trying to do, I think of myself, really, as a private in the ranks. You people have been doing these things for a long time. I support it, I work for it, just as you do.

On April twenty-ninth there is to be a meeting, again, of the Representatives of the American Presidents in order to seek out ways in the economic field that we can further the common aspirations and study the common problems that fall to us as God-fearing nations, believing in the dignity of man and free government.

I believe that through such efforts as yours, particularly because of the standing your Organization has, we will make even better use of and make even stronger the Organization of American States.

So I assure you again that I am really very proud of your action in giving to me this Insignia. I shall treasure it always.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Cabinet Room at the White House following the presentation to him of the Golden Insignia of the Pan American Society of the United States for his “distinguished contributions to inter-American solidarity.” The presentation was made by Spruille Braden, President of the

Society.

The Insignia was adopted by the Society in 1925 as an award to outstanding citizens of the Western Hemisphere for their efforts in developing and conserving mutual knowledge, understanding, and true friendship among the American Republics and peoples.

65 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Rowland R. Hughes. *April 3, 1957*

I HAVE JUST HEARD the tragic news of the passing of Rowland R. Hughes. A former Director of the Budget and an old and dear friend, Mr. Hughes served the Administration and his Country with distinction and integrity, contributing greatly to the welfare of our nation. Mrs. Eisenhower and I join with his many friends in extending our deepest sympathy to his family.

66 ¶ Citation Accompanying the National Security Medal Presented to Major General William J. Donovan. *April 4, 1957*

[Released April 4, 1957. Dated April 2, 1957]

THE PRESIDENT of the United States takes pride in presenting the National Security Medal to

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, AUS (RET)
for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

Through his foresight, wisdom, and experience, he foresaw, during the course of World War II, the problems which would face the postwar world and the urgent need for a permanent, centralized intelligence function. Thus his wartime work contributed to the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency and a coordinated national intelligence structure. Since the creation of the Agency, he has given to it generously of his experience, making through the postwar years a valuable contribution to the field of intelligence relating to the national security. In 1953 and 1954, as Ambassador of the United States to Thai-

land, he served in this important diplomatic post with the same tireless energy and skill he had shown in his wartime service. Both in public and private life he has made outstanding contributions to the security and defense of his country.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The National Security Medal was transmitted to New York City where it was presented to General Donovan. At General Donovan's request no presentation ceremony was held.

67 ¶ Statement by the President on the Eighth Anniversary of the Signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. *April 4, 1957*

TODAY is the eighth anniversary of the signing on April 4, 1949, here in Washington of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Since the inception of NATO, the member countries, by dedicated cooperative effort, have developed a strong defensive shield which has been a major factor in maintaining the peace in Europe.

The cooperative efforts of the NATO nations have now been extended beyond the field of military activity. The feeling has steadily grown among the governments and people of the NATO countries that increased unity among them is both natural and desirable. In the face of an unchanging challenge to their traditions and indeed their very freedom, they have agreed to work together on an ever-widening range of problems. Thus, the Atlantic Community will continue to grow in unity and in strength. Personally and officially I shall do everything in my power to assist in this further development.

68 ¶ Address at the Centennial Celebration
Banquet of the National Education Association.
April 4, 1957

*Miss Shaw, President of this Association, Secretary Folsom,
Members of this distinguished audience:*

It is a privilege to take part in this Centennial Anniversary of the National Education Association. Like all citizens, I am proud of the progress American education has made over the past 100 years. Like all citizens, I am indebted to the generations who built our schools, and I am glad to pay tribute to the schoolteachers of America who give their lives in the service of our children. And for the work the National Education Association has done to promote the goals of popular education, I am happy to express on behalf of the citizens of all the United States the appreciation of each of us.

Now, not always did the provisions of educational opportunity for all seem vitally important to most Americans. A hundred years ago, when Abraham Lincoln spoke of his boyhood, he said "there was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education." At one time Lincoln even decided to give up trying to study for a public career because he felt that his preparatory education was woefully inadequate. What a tragic loss it would have been if Lincoln's lack of early education had prevented him from the full realization of the great powers of his heart and mind! One wonders how many young Americans have been handicapped by a similar lack of education. How many potential Lincolns have been lost to us because there were no schools for them to attend—no good teachers to excite their ambitions!

Incidentally, a good teacher has been defined as an individual who can understand those who are not very good at explaining, and explain to those who are not very good at understanding.

Now here is another question that we might ponder. I know there is no use going over past mistakes, but perhaps in this

question there is a lesson for the future. It is this: Might this country not have been spared the senseless grief of the War Between the States and a just and peaceable solution to its causes reached, if there had been more men of education, more men of wisdom, in positions of leadership and among our people just a hundred years ago?

The hope of the world is that wisdom can arrest conflict between brothers. I believe that war is the deadly harvest of arrogant and unreasoning minds. And I find grounds for this belief in the wisdom literature of Proverbs. It says in effect this: Panic strikes like a storm and calamity comes like a whirlwind to those who hate knowledge and ignore their God.

Now because Lincoln had such a hunger for education, and because he saw our country endure such a tragic experience with the deadly fruits of ignorance and of prejudice, he exalted the ideals of education. In the very beginning of his political career, Lincoln made clear to his constituents how he stood on this important matter. He said: "Upon the subject of education, I can only say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in." "For my part," he said, "I desire to see the time when education, and by its means, morality, sobriety, industry and enterprise, shall become much more general than at present, and I should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate"—the wider education of our people.

In the year the National Education Association was formed there was introduced into the Congress the first College Land Grant Bill, a bill donating certain Federal lands to the states and territories to provide a perpetual fund for the purpose of increasing the facilities of higher education across the country. The Bill did not pass in 1857, but when Mr. Lincoln became President he was pledged to its support, and during his administration it was passed.

Lincoln signed that bill at a critical moment in the Nation's

history—at a time when hopes for an early end of the War Between the States were broken by the costly and indecisive battles of the Peninsular Campaign. It is significant that at the moment when Lincoln's military hopes were at their lowest ebb, he signed a bill providing for the rapid increase in our educational resources.

The two events can be closely related. The strength of our arms is always related to the strength of our minds. Our schools are strong points in our national defense. Our schools are more important than our Nike batteries, more necessary than our radar warning nets, and more powerful even than the energy of the atom. This is true, if for no other reason than that modern weapons must be manned by highly educated personnel if they are to be effective, and the energy of the atom can only be understood and developed by the most highly trained minds in the country.

But far more important than this our defense must always rest on clear comprehension of the basic values we seek to protect—the true nature of the contest between human dignity and regimentation.

Thus, the education of our children is of prime importance to each of us. Moreover, to maintain the common defense and to guarantee the progress of our Nation, each of us must discharge his own rightful and proper role in developing the intellectual capacities of all children living in every corner of our land. Each individual, each community has a vital function to perform.

For I remind you that the great colleges and universities that sprang up under Lincoln's College Land Grant Bill were not Federal projects. By no means! Most of the capital and organization for these institutions was provided by the States themselves. In this, as in all other things, Lincoln believed that government should do for people only what they could not well do for themselves. The Land Grant Bill furnished the stimulus for greater local effort. At present, the Land Grant colleges and universities receive most of their support and all of their direc-

tion from local citizens. Also, a healthy proportion of support comes from the students themselves. I add this because it is unwise to make education too cheap. If everything is provided freely, there is a tendency to put no value on anything. Education must always have a certain price on it; even as the very process of learning itself must always require individual effort and initiative. Education is a matter of discipline—and more, it is a matter of self-discipline.

Lincoln's faith in education is part of America's faith in the ability of people to govern themselves. When men and women know the facts and are concerned about them, we believe they will make the correct decisions. Prejudice and unreasoning opposition will more and more give way before the clean flood of knowledge.

This has always been my faith in democracy. Lincoln and education are closely associated in the memories of my boyhood. Indeed, the first school I attended, sixty years ago, was called the Lincoln Grade School. It was located across the street from my home in Abilene, Kansas. Nowadays, they refer to it as the "Old" Lincoln School because, old and dilapidated, it happily was replaced some years ago by a larger and stronger school.

And so each generation must build better schools for its children. Especially in today's complex and challenging world, we need stronger and bigger schools in which to train our children to accept their magnificent opportunities and grave responsibilities—opportunities for life even richer than ours, responsibilities for the defense of their homeland and strengthening of the free world. This puts a greater burden on education than ever before—a greater burden on our teachers, classrooms and curriculum.

The school building program of America suffered three grievous setbacks in this generation: the Depression of the 30's, the War of the 40's, and the Korean crisis of the 50's. These three periods caused a drying up of normal schoolroom replacement and expansion—almost like three successive droughts. During

the Depression we were unable to build schools for lack of money; during the war we were unable to build schools for the lack of men and materials because most of these resources were diverted into the war effort. The same applied to the war in Korea and to very much of the cold war of later years.

So now our educational plant is not ample to cope with the enormous burden of present and future enrollments. Therefore, it is my firm belief that there should be Federal help to provide stimulus to correct an emergency situation; that help does not imply a permanent acceptance of responsibility which belongs, not to Washington, but to the local governments and to the local communities and to the people themselves.

Federal help in building schools will not mean federal control. After these new schools are built, after the bricks are laid and the mortar is dry, the federal mission will be completed. All control and use of those schools will be in the hands of the states and of the localities.

Every phase of the educational process, especially in our system of public schools, is important to all.

Teachers need our active support and encouragement. They are doing one of the most necessary and exacting jobs in the land. They are developing our most precious national resource: our children, our future citizens. They can do their best only as we show them our appreciation and offer them our individual help. We hear a lot about the deficiencies and woeful conditions of education in America, a criticism that suggests a few questions. How many parents visited their children's schools? How many parents have offered to relieve some of the routine burdens of the teachers, or invited them to a friendly supper at home? How many parents have tried to make the teacher a real partner in the responsibility and the priceless privilege of educating our children?

My friends, I have asked these questions often to groups with whom I have met across the land—business leaders, professional leaders, people of all walks and types. I have been astonished

that when I ask these questions and for a raising of hands that the answer is "Yes." How many fathers in our land cannot say they ever saw their sons' or their daughters' teachers—and this whether they are in private or public schools?

Moreover, they have looked at me like I was a little bit off my rocker for asking the question. But before my mind is always this picture: I had to go into Germany immediately after the shooting was over, indeed, before it was, and I learned then that one of the practices of dictatorship is to allow no interference on the part of the parents with the schooling of their children. The children are taken over. It was Hitler's trick to get these youngsters and teach them what he wanted them to know and to live that life. Parents were not even allowed in the rooms.

I submit that the parent's duty of helping and making a partner of the teacher in the education of his or her child is one of the greatest privileges of free government.

Lincoln had a great respect for his teachers, that is, for the few he was able to find on the American frontier. But these few pioneer teachers must have had a great influence upon him, because in later life Lincoln was able to recall each by name. Just before he came to Washington as President-elect, Lincoln wrote a short account of his life. In this autobiography, directly following a description of his immediate family, Lincoln wrote about his schoolteachers. He was still able to recall, thirty years later, their full names and recorded his sentiments in gratitude and affection.

With this example before me, I was proud to take part in the first White House Conference on Education two years ago. This was a nationwide conference of educators, school administrators and citizens concerned with the school problems of our day. All of them were devoted to the advancement of education across the land. From these White House Conferences—held in Washington, and more appropriately, in 4,000 local communities in every State from coast to coast—from these White House Conferences came some new ideas for strengthening the educational

system of America. I trust those ideas will be useful to you of the National Education Association.

Using the words of Lincoln, I believe education is "the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in," and I join you in the hope that we in our generation may continue to accelerate the wider education of our people. In doing so, we shall be discharging one of the greatest of responsibilities and participating in one of the greatest privileges of an American citizen.

Thank you very much indeed, and Good Night.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 9:00 p. m. His opening words "Miss Shaw" and "Secretary Folsom" referred to Martha Shaw, President of the National Education Association, and Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

69 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the President of the Philippine Republic, on Bataan Day. *April 9, 1957*

His Excellency

Carlos P. Garcia

President of the Philippine Republic

On behalf of the people of the United States, I send Bataan Day greetings to our friends in the Philippines. Bataan Day is a solemn day for both nations, for it is a time when we pause to remember the price, and consider the meaning of freedom.

To try to recapture in words the deeds of the men of Bataan is not possible. By their action they expressed the true spirit of freedom better than words could ever do. That spirit is what we commemorate today.

We also commemorate the comradeship which has bound our two nations together so strongly in the past, and which continues to be so vital in the anxious present.

The dangers which now confront us are in a sense just as real as those that were faced on Bataan fifteen years ago. So we continue to draw upon the spirit of devotion, of comradeship and of courage which is the noble legacy of Bataan.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The message from the President of the Philippines follows:

To Dwight D. Eisenhower:

On this April 9 we are commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Fall of Bataan. On behalf of the people of the Philippines I send our best wishes to you and to the people of the United States.

Bataan will always stand in our history as a symbol of a heart-rending struggle by the peoples of two nations fighting side by side for the common goal of liberty, freedom, and democracy.

We are pledged that the spirit of Bataan shall not perish and that those gallant American and Filipino heroes who died for democracy shall not have died in vain.

Today our two peoples are fighting the more subtle enemy, Communism, which is trying to subvert the ideals we fought for on Bataan.

The Filipino people know well the benefits of liberty and freedom and will continue to fight with the great spirit exemplified on Bataan to preserve those ideals.

CARLOS P. GARCIA

70 ¶ The President's News Conference of April 10, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please be seated.

At the insistence of Jim Hagerty, I have one personal announcement to make. The sore on the end of my nose is nothing but the effects of an ultraviolet lamp which they were using on me to see if they could help cure my cold. [*Laughter*]

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, your Administration program in Congress is running into some stormy weather among Republicans as well as Democrats. For instance, Senator Goldwater calls your 1958 budget a betrayal of the pub-

lic trust. You are also running into trouble or slow action on appropriations, foreign aid, and a number of other subjects.

And I wonder, sir, do you think it is possible that this may be due to some diminution of political power on your part because you are automatically precluded from running again?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think that is it.

First of all, of course, these people have the right to their own opinion. And American politics is a history of the clash of ideas and, particularly, methods to be used in promoting ideas even after they are agreed upon as proper for the country.

Now, I happen to believe that in this day and time we cannot use the governmental processes or limit ourselves to the governmental processes that were applicable in 1890. We have got to adapt the great principles of the Constitution to the inescapable industrial and economic conditions of our time, and make certain that our country is secure and our people participate in the progress of our economy.

Now, this kind of a belief poses problems every day of your life, because you are frequently breaking with custom. You are trying to meet problems that are never settled. Every generation has probably felt that, in some form or another, its problems were the most serious the world ever faced. Certainly, this generation has a right to feel that way.

So, it is only natural that there is a clash of opinions and ideas and, sometimes, people get probably more heated than is necessary in supporting their ideas.

I believe profoundly in the things that we have proposed as necessary for this country, and in other cases we have programs that have been with us for years. There is no chance of reversing them and, indeed, there are probably only a very few of them that should be dropped.

I do believe one thing: this country should take a much stronger and longer look than we have in the past as to the proper role of the Federal Government in so many of the projects

that are essentially local in character, which produce for the locality a greater value than they do for the Nation.

Whether it be disaster relief, drought relief, building some facility for the use of the neighborhood, I think we ought to find better formulas for dividing the cost, the authority, and the responsibility.

Now, if we could do that, we could reduce Federal budgets and, in my opinion, get better efficiency.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: In a small kind of way, sir, this is an offshoot of Mr. Smith's question.

Historians may or may not decide that you have been less a target of public criticism than many of your predecessors. However, lately you have been criticized or at least scolded on such matters as helicopters and speeding, and the like. Nevertheless, it has been widely reported that your staff has been trying to "protect you" from these things on the ground that they make you mad and, therefore, menace your health.

How do you feel, sir, about the subject of personal criticism of the person of the President and is such a thing bad for you?

THE PRESIDENT. Well—my first reaction to the question is how do such notions get abroad. If I have been protected, I certainly, for one, have not been aware of it, because whenever there is anything appearing in the newspapers or in broadcasts, of which I am unaware, there is certainly always someone in my staff that's quite ready and capable of bringing it around and showing it to me.

I don't believe that criticism that is honest and fair hurts anybody. As a matter of fact, I think I have never been criticized as bitterly as I was once or twice in the World War; and, strangely enough, at that time half of the criticism was that I was too rash and reckless, and the other was that I was getting proud of my reputation and didn't want to risk it and was getting cautious like all the other generals did.

So, criticism of public figures is a good thing.

Now, by no means am I admitting the truth of all you have said. [*Laughter*] I know of no basis for the kind of thing that you are talking about, because I know of no criticism that has hurt my health.

I think I am old enough and philosophical enough to try to separate the personal attacks from those that are honest differences of opinion and conviction; the latter I respect, and the first I ignore. And that is the way I try to conduct my life, because I have just got one thing to do: to do my duty. That is what I am trying to do.

Q. Herman A. Lowe, Philadelphia Daily News: Mr. President, the *News* has run a number of editorials pointing out that your proposed budget will be less than 18 percent of the national income, the first time the figure has been so low since before the Second World War. And the paper wonders why you don't point that out.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, it has been pointed out once or twice. I think last week I pointed out also that a number of my business friends have said their budgets had gone up through these past years from the average 6 to 8, 10 percent a year. And they were astonished that the Federal Government had gone up only 3½ percent, in view of the increased costs in the costly things we have to buy, all that sort of thing.

But, explain it as you will, as I said when I first mentioned this budget, \$72 billion is still a terrific amount of money to extract from the economy, and put into purposes that are not productive of new machines or of new facilities that make new jobs, and everybody is absolutely correct in trying to find the way that those expenses can be cut. And I repeat: they can be cut to any extent only through the revision or elimination of programs. You cannot do it through this mere idea that duplication and inefficiency are wholly to blame. They are not even principally to blame.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Several mayors came to see you Monday and asked you to restore the \$75 million

cut in the urban renewal funds, and also to project this program over, they told us, ten or fifteen years—slum clearance. I wondered if you had given them any pledges about restoring that cut.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't make pledges, because I am one part of the Government, and not the whole of it, by any manner of means.

We had a very long and interesting talk. As a matter of fact, I thought they were an extraordinarily well-informed group of individuals.

Now, there is already established a reserve fund in this field that could be used or called on certainly to an extent this year that it would still allow the actual amount called for to be reduced some. The new appropriations authority could be reduced to that degree.

I am very heartily in favor of the urban renewal program, and I was disturbed by some of the reports they made about this. Now, they claim that for every two dollars the Federal Government puts into this there will be a total of ten local dollars spent which, of course, is the kind of thing in which I believe.

The States, though, themselves, the agencies with which the Federal Government is traditionally supposed to deal, have not entered into this field very materially.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Mr. President, can you bring us up to date, sir, on our negotiations with Egypt regarding Suez, and the possibility that it might be referred to the U. N. Security Council?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we are still conferring with the Egyptians in Cairo. The negotiations continue, and I have no means of knowing how long they will continue. But certainly, I feel this way: we cannot, by any manner of means, assume that we are not going to get satisfactory arrangements. Every time we enter into one of these things, we go into it with the hope these things will be corrected. So we are not yet ready to take a move beyond that.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President,

the British Government has made a very major change in its military setup.

I wonder if you could tell us whether this was thoroughly discussed with you at the Bermuda meeting, and whether you share some of the alarms that this will adversely affect other NATO countries and the Western military posture in general? In other words, are the British going too far, too fast, in your judgment?

THE PRESIDENT. You can discuss this question intelligently only in light of the age-old truth that the security position of a country is not determined wholly by the troops that it keeps. It is determined also by their economic, their spiritual, their intellectual strength, as well as their purely military.

Now, as we know, Britain has had a hard time since the war. It's been exhausted by two world wars; all its foreign investments lost; it has had a really heroic row to hoe in trying to keep its economic nose above water. This has been particularly true in the area of dollar balances.

So what they have been trying to do is to cut their cloth, you might say, according to what they had, and not to what they would like to have. There is no question that their reduction has disturbed some of our NATO partners.

As you remember, you probably recall—I think it was probably published—they did not go through with their first plan. They compromised it very considerably in order to give German forces time to come into being, and for other reasons that were advanced by SACEUR. Now, this was all thoroughly discussed with me at Bermuda, and the plan includes the elimination of many troops that have been carried, like for ceremonial purposes. For example, the regiment in Bermuda was one of them mentioned to me. It has only really a ceremonial value; it is going out. The Bermudians, of course, are very much disappointed.

This is happening all over the world.

But I would like to point out this, too: you will recall in 1953, the first thing that this new Administration undertook was a

complete resurvey of our military establishment and our military needs; and it acquired, at least among most of you people, the term "new look." Well, it was merely an effort to bring military establishments more in line with the military facts of today.

Now, Britain is trying to do that. At the same time they are trying to put out the ultimate help they can in the alliances of which they are a part and still keep themselves a viable economy. You will remember it is to our great interest to keep them a viable economy, remembering how broadly the pound sterling is used as a trading medium throughout the world.

These are very complicated and tough questions, and I certainly admire the courage and the nerve with which Britain has undertaken it.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: There seems to be some confusion abroad, sir, as to whether or not we are going to stop or drastically reduce the allowable number of Hungarian refugees that might be brought into this country.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Lawrence, if you will recall the history of the thing, we started to allow Hungarians to come in here during, I think, a recess of Congress, and we did it under the parolee clause in the law. And on January 30 or 31 I sent to the Congress a recommendation as to what they should do with our laws in order to give the Government greater flexibility in doing the decent thing by these people. The Congress has not yet acted on those recommendations, and I regard it as important that they do.

Now, in the meantime, the escapee flow into Austria has been diminishing, and we have not stopped these people coming in, but we have about exhausted the possibilities of the parolee method. And without some congressional action, we will certainly be handicapped far below what we have so far; that is where we stand now.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: What do your leaders tell you about the prospects of maybe getting this bill on the road, so to speak, getting some action?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this particular one didn't come up at the last legislative meeting. They have got quite a bit on their plate right now, but I certainly do hope, and I will try to do the best I can, to see that it does get up in this Congress.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Some misapprehension—apprehension is being expressed that the press may be barred in July from the historic launching of the earth satellite.

THE PRESIDENT. The what?

Q. Mr. Schwartz: The launching of the earth satellite in July. There is an apprehension that the press may be barred from this historic event. I wonder if you could give us any reassurance on this.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will say this: I haven't even heard about it, have you heard about it? [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

I am just told that Murray Snyder made an announcement at the Pentagon they are going to work this out. As far as I know, it's done as a part of America's contribution to the Geophysical Year. So I don't know of the secret elements of it that wouldn't allow you there, but there may be something I don't know.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, would you say how the Administration feels toward trading by our partners, Japan and Britain, with Communist China? I understand we are taking a more relaxed view towards that.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there has been a great deal of talk about bringing more closely together the forbidden lists for Soviets and for China, many people maintaining that it's ridiculous to allow the Soviets and, you might say, European communistic countries, to buy certain things and to bar those from China. So there has been a constant flow of staff work on that problem. We, as you know, just have an embargo; we don't deal with Communist China.

Now, I would like for you to consider the Japanese problem

just a minute. The British problem is somewhat different, but not greatly.

In Japan there are 90 million people that we want to be our friends. They are living on arable ground that is about equal to that of California. They are inventive, they are industrious, they are good workers. Now, we don't believe that there is any prospect of keeping Japan a viable economy merely by giving them some cash each year.

More and more our own industries come to us, come to the Government and insist on either higher tariffs or stiffer quotas, to stop Japanese goods flowing in here; and then we say to Japan, "Now, you mustn't trade with any of the great area right next to you which has been your traditional trading area."

Now, what is Japan going to do? That is what I ask you, how are they going to make a living? How are they going to keep from—how are they going to keep going? I do not say that the sole answer is in any one of the three directions I have just briefly mentioned: in aid or in us taking more of their stuff or in them trading with the neighboring areas. But I do say if we are going to keep Japan our friends, on our side of the Iron Curtain, we can't look at it just in any one of the separated roadways and say, "You mustn't do that and you mustn't do that." Finally, you just block them, and they have no place to go except into the arms of somebody where we don't want them to go.

So we must approach these things with intelligence and with a regard for our own future long-range welfare, as well as some immediate direction or some immediate advantage that we think we see.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Mr. President, can you tell us what factors determined the shift in the U. S. position on the Aswan Dam? I ask this question because of published reports that Secretary Dulles was deliberately abrupt in order to call Russia's bluff on economic aid to the Arab States.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I must say that I don't believe I want

this morning to discuss the thing in too great detail, because I have forgotten how much of it has been made public.

I do not mind going over all of the things when I know they are public, draw them together and show the reasons for them. But if there is something which, by reason of our agreements with other nations, has been kept on the confidential list, then I certainly don't believe in hurting or breaking our confidences with a friendly nation.

Now, as you know, the World Bank, Britain, and ourselves were all in that and, consequently, I would have to look it up before I could answer you in detail.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: The suicide death of Canadian Ambassador Norman has touched off quite a controversy over whether it was proper for a Senate committee to make public charges linking him with Communists after he had been cleared by his own government. What do you think of the propriety of such publicity?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Arrowsmith, I think all of our friends are fairly well acquainted with our form of government.

We know it is a three-branch coordinate form of government. They know what are the privileges and the rights of our legislative branch in conducting investigations, and making public their findings. So I think they do not hold such things too much against the Government when they occur; and, indeed, I have no way of knowing that anybody in Congress deliberately did anything that he thought would damage our relations abroad.

Now, in this particular case, I think it is a great sorrow to all of us that misunderstandings should occur. Canada and ourselves are linked so closely not only geographically but by friendship and philosophy and beliefs and convictions and, indeed, by common facing of common problems of the most serious nature, that I think it is a particularly unfortunate thing when any occurrence tends to break down the closeness of our relations.

The Canadians fought almost the whole of the Second World War under my command. I know of no finer, better soldiers in

the world. I met, because of that experience, many of their leaders; I have met them since. I have admired them and liked them. And I sincerely hope that they know how deeply this entire Government wants to retain their respect, their friendship.

I am sure that part of this difficulty came from inadvertence. As usual, I shall not criticize anybody. Indeed, it is my hope that the thing can now be dropped, if possible, even though I know that in Canada it has become a matter of far graver popular and public importance than it probably has in this country.

But I think all of us should do our very best to restore as rapidly as we can the fine, firm character of our relationships with Canada, just as rapidly as we can.

Q. Joseph R. Slevin, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, with respect to China trade, sir, is the United States prepared to bring the China trade controls in line with the controls on trade with the Soviet Union or does the United States believe they should remain more severe?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the United States has never agreed yet that they should be identical, but they are closer together than they were some years back.

Now, the actual thinking of the staffs on this matter—I haven't been into it for the last 60 days, and it changes very rapidly. So just exactly what the latest conclusions of the staffs are, I don't know.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, you recall last year we asked you to get from the Justice Department some reports for us on the Immigration Service about some hunting trips of Commissioner Swing into Mexico, and about a voyage of a Mexican vessel with wetbacks. You said, I believe, that you saw no reason why the public shouldn't have these. They were requested by Congress, and Congress since has cooled to the demands for this information, but the public has never had this report.

I wondered if you would see if anything could be done about it to get it?

THE PRESIDENT. I will look it up. I have forgotten that one, I'm afraid.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Sir, in the last two or three weeks there has been some criticism on the Hill and elsewhere about your ambassadorial appointments since you took office the second term. Would you explain to us, sir, what your theory was, and what is the procedure by which the appointments were made, and what is your philosophy about the appointments in the second term?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it's fairly simple. Both Secretary Dulles and myself, at the beginning of my first term, said we wanted to put more of the ambassadorial appointments in the hands of career people, and we have tried to progress in that line.

Now, there are certain posts that, as everybody knows, can be held only by people who have got money of their own to spend. That is unfortunate, I think, but it is true. So, of the people available that can afford to take those, Secretary Dulles institutes a survey, and we try to find for each of these places a man best suited for the job.

I would not say by any manner of means we have always been completely successful; of course, we are not. We are human. But every day or every week this engages the attention of the Secretary and me in the effort to find people that will go, be sympathetic, understand, and learn all about another people but still represent the United States to them, and not necessarily become the advocate of that country to us for greater help, assistance, or that kind of thing.

Now, there are many places around the world that there are critical spots. I don't need to name them, because if I omit one, why, that would be criticism by omission. But you know them. Now, in those critical spots we have tried to find the best brains we can. If it takes money to do it, well then we try to apply that.

Now, I do not deny that there are a few cases where you are on the borderline. If a man is careful he can live on the salary and the allowances that he gets. There we sometimes send a man

that has got some money, who believes in the philosophy we do, who we think will be acceptable to the country and, of course, you know all the processes of agreements and all, that is the general philosophy.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: How do Henry Taylor and Scott McLeod fit into that formula?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Henry Taylor, taken first, is a man for whom I have had a considerable admiration for a long time. I met him during the war, had a very satisfactory personal relationship with him, and as far as I know, his views are very greatly like mine in the foreign field. Otherwise, I don't think he would have wanted such a job.

Now, Scott McLeod, I am not so well acquainted with him. He was taken on Secretary Dulles' recommendations, and I assure you again I have the utmost confidence in Secretary Dulles.

Q. Carleton Kent, Chicago Sun-Times: If I understood your answer correctly, to Mr. Smith's earlier question, you said there was no chance of reversing a number of programs which the Government has had——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Kent: ——for a number of years. And I believe you said there were only probably a few that should be.

If I am right, could you go into a little detail and describe the few programs that there might——

THE PRESIDENT. There wouldn't be time in what's left of this meeting to go into the thing, because you would have to go into the entire philosophy of, again, the relationship of the Federal Government with the State and the community and the individual.

I call your attention, though, that this Administration has tried to put the farm program on the basis that it becomes——brings it closer and closer to making a living for itself in the free market place and does not depend upon the Government buying up and storing supplies. That kind of a program, there is a gradual reversal taking place in that.

There are things of that character right down through the whole Government. Pollution of water, pollution of air, all sorts of programs of this sort, you have to develop some kind of thinking on why are they there.

Now, last year I opposed putting the Federal Government into the water pollution business. Now, this year I understand the Congress, which passed the bill, is now thinking of taking all the money away for it. Well, that would be a reversal of program, and it's things of that character all the way through, I wouldn't want to enumerate now; and I wouldn't want to try to detail the thing that really must be based upon searching analysis of each one.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one office Building from 10:32 to 11:02 hundred and seventh news conference was held in the Executive Office Building on Wednesday morning, April 10, 1957. In attendance: 229.

71 ¶ Special Message to the Congress
Transmitting Interim Report of Edward P. Curtis,
Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning.
April 11, 1957

To the Congress of the United States:

Widespread attention has been drawn to the need for vigorous action to advance the safety and convenience of the public and military agencies engaged in air travel and air operations. On March 1, 1956, I appointed a Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning, and directed him to develop comprehensive proposals for meeting the Nation's needs for air traffic control and air navigation facilities.

I transmit herewith an interim report prepared by my Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning. This report sets forth

the gravity of our present and anticipated air traffic problems. It also proposes the establishment of an Airways Modernization Board and explains the manner in which it will function.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is transmitting to the Congress draft legislation to establish the Airways Modernization Board. This measure will greatly expedite the improvement of air traffic control and air navigation and I therefore urge its early enactment.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Curtis' interim report was published in the Congressional Record (vol. 103, p. 4920) and as House Document 150 (85th Cong., 1st sess.). A final report, submitted by

Mr. Curtis on May 10, 1957, was entitled "Aviation Facilities Planning" (Government Printing Office, 1957).

72 ¶ The President's News Conference of April 17, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

I have no announcements. We will go right to questions.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, your brother Edgar is in the news this morning—for voicing some criticism about your budget and the general direction your Administration is taking.

He also says he is disturbed about the liberal influence of Milton and Sherm Adams. Do you have any comment?

THE PRESIDENT. Edgar has been criticizing me since I was five years old. [*Laughter*]

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Sir, could you tell us why you picked Scott McLeod to be an ambassador, and whether you think he can do an effective job as our representative in Ireland, in view of the criticism provoked by his appointment?

THE PRESIDENT. I appointed Mr. McLeod on the serious and earnest recommendation of Secretary Dulles, who is held responsible by me for the successful functioning of all our embassies. And when he recommended him, and did it not in a perfunctory way but in a very serious, direct way, which he does all those, I approved it.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, the Senate Judiciary Committee this week reported out a bill which would stop the Government from selling the General Aniline and Film Corporation, which is one of the biggest of the assets we seized from the Germans. Do you favor legislation to let this property be given back to the German corporations?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't seen this bill, and I wouldn't want to answer just your last question in detail for the simple reason that each one of these cases presents problems of its own.

From the day I came in here, I have been in favor of getting the United States out of this business and have done everything I could to promote progress along that line.

Q. Mr. van der Linden: Then, sir, if you favor the sale of this, this would stop the sale so that would be against your policy, then, this bill would stop the sale of it.

THE PRESIDENT. I think we should have no bill that doesn't allow the United States to get out of this business.

Q. William H. Stringer, Christian Science Monitor: In the disarmament talks in London, the Russians seem to be somewhat on their good behavior just now. Can you give us your opinion, sir, as to the prospects of any progress on the disarmament front?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, I am not there; but I do have reports from Governor Stassen.

Governor Stassen says in his opinion we are now engaged in the most serious talks on disarmament, some partial disarmament, that we have been since World War II. He believes that the atmosphere is better and there is more indication that we

are really, all of us, trying to get at some kind of a reasonable answer than we have been in the past.¹

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Sir, I wondered if you would explain to us your policy about placing guided missile sites within range of the Soviet Union. Is it your intention to place those without warheads in those areas all around the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't comment on the general policy. I will merely say this: we have no such plans. The particular plans that we made with Great Britain were announced as a result of the Bermuda conference, and that is the only plan of any kind that has been touched upon.

Q. John Herling, *Editors Syndicate*: Sir, without reference to the sibling rivalry in your family, may I ask whether in these days of criticism, general criticism, of certain budgetary proposals, could you tell us just how much store you set by the particular proposal made by the State and Labor Departments that the ceiling of this Government's contribution to the International Labor Organization should be raised from 1.7 million to 3 million dollars a year; and just how necessary you consider it, sir, that the ILO be a part of our necessary national and international commitments?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't answer that with the expertness of one who has been participating in these meetings.

Going on the information provided me by the Secretary of

¹ On April 23, 1957, the following statement was released from Augusta, Ga.:

The President received from Mr. Stassen a review of the London talks. The President followed these London discussions with interest. He had arranged with the Secretary of State to have Mr. Stassen come to Augusta to give him a personal report.

The President encouraged the United States delegation to follow through thoroughly in the resumed negotiations which will start again in London on Wednesday.

The President re-affirmed that United States policy is, as stated by the Secretary of State in his speech of yesterday, that: "We consider that controls and reduction of arms are possible, desirable, and in the last reckoning indispensable. It is not essential that controls should encompass everything at once. In fact, progress is likely to come by steps carefully measured and carefully taken."

Mr. Stassen will return this morning to Washington to confer again with the Secretary of State prior to leaving for London later this afternoon from New York City.

Labor, by the Secretary of State, and by the representatives we have had in the ILO, coming back to the United States and reporting to me personally, I believe that it is a very good mechanism for promoting our interests in the world; and I believe it should be supported adequately.

Now, I believe that yesterday or the day before the Assistant Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of Labor both testified in favor of the \$3 million bill. I can only say that I have to accept their judgment.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Sir, I understand that ten members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy have written you a letter, sir, asking that you give the highest consideration to the reappointment of Mr. Thomas Murray, whose term expires in June.

I wondered, sir, first if you have received and read the letter and, second, if you could tell us what your reaction to it was.

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't seen it; and my reaction, if I got it, was this: it is my responsibility to appoint people in the executive department.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: There has been a general belief, sir, that the Strategic Air Command serves mainly as a deterrent to any possible Russian strike against the United States. But last week General LeMay said that SAC is now ready to put out what he called bush fire wars with nuclear weapons. And I want to know is this correct; might we use SAC as an offensive weapon in some future small war?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, SAC would be used, of course, by the Defense Department in any place where they thought they could operate efficiently and effectively better than any other force. Now, when you get a picture of the great Strategic Air Command charging all over the world for little police troubles, of course, that would be entirely wrong.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Members of the Senate labor rackets committee have spoken favorably of Federal legislation for right-to-work. Would you favor that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would want to see the specific bill in its details, and I should certainly want to consult with my Secretary of Labor and a number of others before I took a positive view.

But this particular point has not come up until this time. What has been happening is this: under the Federal law, as it exists, certain States are allowed, they are not prevented from passing right-to-work laws, and we have merely said: "Please, Mr. State, look at this thing very carefully, and let's don't get a confused thing operating within your State." That is as far as we have had to go.

Now, what would happen in the event that the Federal Government wanted to take cognizance of this thing, I couldn't answer in advance.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: If this Government received a request for advice from a shipping company as to whether it should transit the Gulf of Aqaba, what would the advice be, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we have counselled both with Suez and Aqaba that, of course, people be prudent; in other words, they not try to bull their way where they are forbidden to go.

On the other hand, with respect to the Gulf of Aqaba, we have announced our readiness to join other maritime nations in a statement that we regard that area as international waters, and we have suggested that we will do so until the World Court rules otherwise.

So I should say that we would tell them that—and I never heard of a shipping company actually asking such advice—we tell what our policy is, and then they take the initiative in doing as they choose. And if they got in trouble, we would have to go to the World Court with it, I think, right away.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: There have been suggestions, sir, from Cairo recently that apparently we were willing to defer any use of the Gulf of Aqaba while we were negotiating with the Egyptians on the Suez question.

THE PRESIDENT. If so, I have not heard it. If there is any negotiator operating in details who has said that, I haven't heard of it.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: You have not authorized any changes?

THE PRESIDENT. No, we have not changed our policy with respect either to Aqaba or to Suez, I assure you.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, a State Department spokesman yesterday said that the United States would come to the aid of Jordan if it were attacked. Now, could you tell us if that might mean the applying of the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine for the first time if King Hussein asked for our economic or military aid?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think there are at least two pronouncements of the United States that apply in that area today. In 1950 or '51, I have forgotten which now, but it was called the May 25th statement, which was an effort to promote peace in the area as between Israel and the surrounding Arab countries, in which the United States joined with Britain and France in saying we would come to the aid of the victim if either were attacked; and, of course, that was in the context of the Israeli-Arab dispute. So that could apply in one type of case.

The other thing is what we call the Mid-East Resolution which permits the United States, authorizes the United States, to go to the aid of any nation which is attacked by a Communist aggression, and where it requests our aid.

Now, under either of those two, whichever applied, that is the way you would do it if it were attacked under the conditions that made either one applicable. That's all you can say.

Q. Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, can you tell us whether the Richards mission will make special efforts to go to Egypt and Syria during his current tour of the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. At this moment his itinerary goes only as far as Ethiopia and Sudan; and I think the end of his tour will not be actually scheduled until after he has completed those trips.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, you have been reported as favoring a restoration of the deep cuts made in the USIA budget. I wonder if you could tell us, sir, how strongly you feel that this is necessary for our overall foreign policy?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I couldn't overemphasize it. I believe that the job of explaining to the world what we are trying to do to keep our aspirations, our activities, straight before the minds of all our friends as well as others, we must not regard the USIA as a diminishing but rather somewhat increasing function of Government.

Now, I have told leaders that I have not any crystal ball that gives me an exact estimate of the exact amount that is necessary. But I do say this function is so important that I think cutting dollars here uselessly is about the worst kind of economy that could possibly be practiced.

Q. Mr. Kumpa: Sir, do you feel the same way as far as some of the State Department funds are concerned, for example, some of the, let's say, the expense funds for individual ambassadors and our other representatives?

THE PRESIDENT. I think our ambassadors are some of the poorest paid people in the world, considering what we expect of them.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., Scripps-Howard: Sir, Senator Jenner says he expects your support in his campaign for reelection. Will you give him that support?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, aren't you asking a question way ahead of time? The primaries are not over yet.

Q. John L. Steele, Time Magazine: Mr. President, a fortnight ago Great Britain made public its defense paper. I wonder if you could give us your views as to the impact of that paper on our own defense program and, secondly, on the NATO defense mission in Western Europe.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is a question that couldn't be answered accurately except with quite a long explanation. Of course, you must remember that Britain has been in consultation with all its NATO partners on this move for a long time;

and everybody agrees, quite naturally, that Britain must have a sound economic base on which to build its forces or in the long run it is not an effective partner.

Now, as to part of your question, does this affect materially our own military program, I should say, no.

Now, while we are disappointed to see in this coming year 13,500 men taken out of Europe, still it does not, in our opinion, obviate the necessity for a shield in Western Europe; and, certainly, the compromise plan that was adopted and the phasing out of these people was in order to give the Germans an opportunity to fill that gap.

So I should say that the general policies and principles under which NATO was established and developed have not changed, and we expect the close cooperation to go ahead that has been characteristic of the organization in the past.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: I would take your remarks just now to apply mostly to the manpower side of this problem. What about the weapons side? Does the British reliance on missiles, is the timing of it so fast that there is likely to be a gap in terms of our ability to give them the missiles that you offered at Bermuda, and for them to make other missiles? Will the missiles fill up the manpower gap in time, in other words?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you mean, are they taking out their 13,500 men too quickly?

Q. Mr. Roberts: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, I think General Norstad wanted them to delay it as long as they could, and that is the reason they are delaying it, I believe, until the end of the year instead of doing it at the first.

The missile arrangement that we made with Britain at Bermuda, I believe, was explained at the time. It was when, as, and if they are ready for issue. In other words, they cannot count on them until they are all operating perfectly and ready for turning over to them.

So I don't think that their planning represents a gap. There

may be some gap occur in the actual strength available there—not a big one, because, as I say, they are delaying it in order to give the Germans a chance to fill it up.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Sir, this is a question on highway travel. A Senate Public Works subcommittee is studying alternate means of banning billboards from along the federally-supported highway system we are about to start building, but they seem disinclined to vote out any sort of legislation. I wonder how you feel about billboards along the highways?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I probably would feel like everybody else does. I would rather see something more beautiful than a signboard.

But I would say this: when you come down to the right of the Federal Government to do certain of these things when it isn't actually purchasing a right-of-way that goes back to the extreme limit at which they want to put these boards, then I am not certain about it. I am not lawyer enough. I think you would have to go to the Department of Justice and find out what the law is.

I don't believe the Federal Government can just pass laws willy-nilly and have them obeyed in every State merely because we are buying, let's say, a 300-foot right-of-way through that State. So I think it is a very complicated question, and while I am against these billboards that mar our scenery, I don't know what I can do about it.

Q. John M. Hightower, *Associated Press*: Mr. President, could you tell us how long, sir, you think the United States ships should refrain from using the Suez Canal?

THE PRESIDENT. Refrain from using it?

Q. Mr. Hightower: Yes. They are not using it now.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't—we have not counselled our ships—I think we used the expression they should be prudent about the thing—I don't believe we have told them they shouldn't use it. And I believe it is up to the individual shipping company absolutely, as I see it.

Q. William S. White, *New York Times*: Mr. President, your

Secretary, your Postmaster General has been accused in Congress of, in effect, of trying to coerce Congress by his cutting off the mail deliveries last Saturday in the budget dispute. Would you tell us whether he acted with your advance approval, and would you comment generally on the——

THE PRESIDENT. Under the situation then existing, he acted with my complete approval. He came to me before he did it. But, it was perfectly clear, the Budget so informed me, he so informed me, he didn't have the money to do it. Now, if you don't have the money in sight and they won't pass any deficiency bill, you can't do it.

The real argument has centered around the point whether he spent money too rapidly. He did notify and talk it over with a subcommittee of Congress in the last session, telling them what the carrying out of service at the then level was going to cost, in his estimation.

Now, all of that passed, that is a matter of technical details between the Post Office Department and the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General, I should think. But as far as the act he had to take when he didn't have the money, well, then, I stood by him in that completely.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, the O'Mahoney subcommittee clearly, and with some surprise, brought out the fact that American oil companies doing business in the Middle East do not have to pay any American income tax on those operations, giving them, as it were, a kind of free ride on what protective aspects there may be to something like the Eisenhower Doctrine. Some Senators, as a result, are examining the possibility of withdrawing the depletion allowance privilege from companies doing business in that category.

How do you feel about that sort of thing, particularly in view of the fact that the Administration now is looking hard for money?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, as a matter of fact, I don't believe

I understand your question completely for this reason: they don't make any money in the Mid-East. They make the money when they sell their stuff here, don't they? They certainly have to pay income tax on that.

Q. Mr. Morgan: That is right, sir. I am thinking of, and I am just using this as an example that came up in the hearings, of a company called Aramco——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Morgan: ——which is an American company which does business in the Middle East, and also with American companies. This American company, as I understand it, does not have to pay any income tax in the United States, partly because of an arrangement with the Treasury where a balance of credit is allowed on the income tax that it pays, say, in Saudi Arabia.

THE PRESIDENT. I will have to talk to George Humphrey about this one. I have never had—this is too——

Q. Warren W. Unna, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, as an outgrowth of the Norman case, Canada asked this country for its assurance that security information involving its citizens not be passed on by the Administration to the Congress. Are we going to be able to give Canada that assurance?

THE PRESIDENT. They are studying the matter now, and they will be communicating with the Canadian Government as soon as they possibly can.

Q. John Scali, *Associated Press*: Mr. President, we are about to report to the United Nations on the inability of Egypt to agree with us on an acceptable Suez Canal plan. Could you tell us, sir, whether in your view this development indicates that the practical possibilities of achieving international control of the international operation of the canal are just about nil?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, all we have insisted upon is operation of the canal under the six principles previously adopted by the United Nations.

Now, you stated something in your question that is not necessarily so, that we are about to do something. As you know, we,

on our own, not attempting to speak for any other nation but for ourselves, and what we believe to be the general sentiment of the West, have been talking in Cairo for a long time.

We have not completely given up hope on those conversations. We think we have made progress, but it certainly is not yet to the point that we could say that we both are agreed that the plans developing will be within the purview and the limits of the six principles.

So while I do not deny that this thing might have to go back to the body in the United Nations with which the problem has already been lodged, still we haven't given up hope that some arrangement can be made.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, Minneapolis Star and Tribune: Sir, could you tell us about your meeting with the leaders yesterday and your discussions of the farm situation with them? Was this a routine discussion of budgetary matters or were you talking about new legislative proposals, and if so, could you tell us something about them?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we are not talking about new legislative proposals. We are talking about certain of the problems that persist in our agriculture, regardless of all of the programs that have been tried since literally the beginning, or before the beginning of the war.

We have laws for the disposal of surpluses under a subsidized arrangement for which the taxpayers pay. Then when we get rid of those surpluses to a certain degree, the arbitrary provisions of the law operate: the price supports go up, and you get more surpluses. So you have in many ways a very, very difficult problem in this whole field.

Now, this Administration starts with this: we want to help the farmers who have been caught, as we call it, you know, in the cost-price squeeze for so long. This particularly applies to smaller farmers; and the problem is how to help them and not to go beyond reason, and at the same time not just continue to create new problems as you try to solve ones we now have.

At present you must remember that about half the income of farmers is from Federal subsidy. We are up to over \$5 billion in our agricultural budget for the year, and I believe the amount they told me averages over a thousand dollars a farm family that the United States is paying in some form of subsidy; not all of that, I think, gets right into the hands of the farmers.

But the pity of it is that if the small farmers were getting their adequate share of that, probably the system would be working. But it doesn't work that way. The big farmers get the most.

So what we are doing is really looking over this whole field to see how you can best have an adequate program for the farmers, one that will stand the test of time, will be stable, and will not create new problems.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, do you see any need for new Federal legislation growing out of the labor disclosures which have recently been made in Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it hasn't been brought up to me in that way, Mr. Wilson. It would appear that when funds can be used in a way that does apparently create scandal in the country, that then there ought to be some legal means of looking at these things in advance so that kind of abuse of the labor cannot take place. But I am not going to judge this case in advance, because I don't know anything about it. I am merely commenting on what the reports are in the papers.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Is any study, sir, being made in the executive branch on what such legislation might be?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have merely been told by the Labor Secretary they are watching this very closely to see whether we have any responsibility or anything we could do reasonably.

Q. Ronald W. May, Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin: A lawyers group has suggested that some of the Federal regulatory agencies should be abolished, and special trade courts be set up. And their complaint seems to be that some of these agencies have too many political appointees in them taken from the industries which they are supposed to regulate; and the committee of the

House, I understand, will also investigate this same field. I wonder if you feel these charges have any merit?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know about that, but I can tell you this: for looking for people in regulatory commissions we have normally looked to the States' regulatory commissions, and they are organized in sort of an association, and through their officers we have gotten the names of most of the people that we have appointed. I suppose that this isn't universally true, but it's been largely true.

Now, the regulatory commissions present many difficult problems, of course, because the people, in general, believe that they are under the President and he ought to be responsible for all their decisions and all their administration and their efficiency and so on; and, of course, we know that is not true.

I think they present problems, but I don't know of any particular way in which it can be improved.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, Representatives O'Hara and Harris have introduced new natural gas legislation, and O'Hara has indicated that he feels that the bill probably will meet with your approval. Are you familiar with it, and if so, can you tell us how you feel about it?

THE PRESIDENT. I have heard about the bill and its general terms; I have not seen the bill. But I understand, I was told, that a number of my assistants and associates have seen it.

From what I can understand, it agrees in general with the criteria that I announced as necessary in a bill which I would approve when I vetoed the one a year or so ago. I repeat that what we have to do here is to look at the consumer's problem, both from the standpoint of a fair price immediately, and continuing supplies so that there is stability in the whole activity.

Incidentally, I am a user of natural gas myself, and when I pay \$3.31 a thousand, and am notified it is going up 50 cents next month why I am very interested in this whole business. But I do believe that we do have to have a natural gas bill to bring about a fair, equitable arrangement in this whole field.

And from what I understand of this bill, I believe its principles are those of which I approve, and that doesn't mean, of course, that I have seen it and approve every word of it.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and eighth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:31 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 17, 1957. In attendance: 227.

73 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Mrs. John William Brennan. *April 17, 1957*

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1863, "For the relief of Mrs. John William Brennan."

The bill proposes to consider that John William Brennan, Senior, had \$4,000 United States Government life insurance in effect at the time of his death on September 15, 1952, and to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay such insurance to the veteran's widow.

The insurance protection under the veteran's United States Government life insurance policies lapsed on December 1, 1933, because of the nonpayment of premiums. On April 25, 1951, Mr. Brennan visited the Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Jackson, Mississippi, to apply for \$4,000 insurance. An employee executed a portion of the insurance application but, because of the rush of business, Mr. Brennan was apparently advised to return home, have his private physician give him the necessary physical examination, and return the completed application to the Veterans' Administration. Mr. Brennan secured the examination the following morning and mailed the application.

Section 10 of the Insurance Act of 1951 provided, in part, that on and after the date of enactment (April 25, 1951) no United States Government life insurance could be granted unless an ac-

ceptable application accompanied by proper and valid premium remittance had been received by, or mailed to, the Veterans' Administration on or before that date. Since Mr. Brennan's application and premium remittance were not mailed on or before April 25, 1951, the Veterans' Administration advised him that the statutory requirements were not met and that that agency was precluded from issuing the insurance to him. Mr. Brennan died on September 15, 1952.

It appears from the Committee reports on the bill that the correctness of the denial of Mr. Brennan's insurance application is conceded. Favorable action by the Committees apparently was based on the belief that, as a matter of equity, the delay in filing the application should be waived since, if it had been filed one day earlier, it would have been accepted and the insurance issued.

It is clear that the Congress intended to terminate the granting of National Service Life insurance and United States Government Life insurance on the date of enactment of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act. No provision was made for a processing period for additional applications or for advance notice to policy holders or former policy holders. The date of enactment depended entirely upon when the enrolled measure was actually signed by the President. This date could not have been precisely anticipated by the Congress, the interested public, or by Veterans' Administration employees processing insurance applications. Accordingly, whatever the medical facts of the case might have been, Mr. Brennan did not file his application in time to meet a deadline which the Congress intended to become effective without advance notice.

The Committees' assumption that the insurance would have been issued if the application therefor had been timely filed is not supported by the record. To the contrary, the medical records indicate that Mr. Brennan suffered from increased blood pressure and pulse rate of long standing, to a degree, in several instances, greater than can be considered consistent with good

health and beyond the acceptable limits for insurance purposes. In this connection, it is also pertinent to note that the Veterans' Administration on two previous occasions rejected applications by Mr. Brennan for United States Government Life insurance because of high blood pressure and rapid pulse rate.

Under the circumstances, it is my opinion that this case does not warrant equitable relief or present a basis for exceptional or preferred treatment. Approval of the bill would be discriminatory and constitute a precedent which cannot be dismissed. In a Federal program as large as the United States Government Life insurance program, it is most important that the laws be administered uniformly and with special favor for none. Payment of a gratuity in the guise of insurance, as proposed by H. R. 1863, would not be in keeping with these principles.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

74 ¶ Letter to the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson,
Chairman, Good Friday Observance Committee.
April 17, 1957

[Released April 17, 1957. Dated April 16, 1957]

Dear Dr. Elson:

Throughout Christendom, Good Friday is observed as a day of solemn remembrance with the Churches of our land united in the recognition of its import.

The message of this Holy Day has deep meaning for many. It brings to mind the demanding nature of life and the unending struggle for human welfare. Hunger and disease, conflict and prejudice cannot be easily removed. They can only be overcome with great effort. The price of peace, our ultimate objective, is unceasing sacrifice and prayer.

When our Christian citizens think on these things, they will be

sobered by a realistic appraisal of the needs of our age and strengthened by a new appreciation of the spiritual resources available to us all.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

75 ¶ Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 1958 Budget.

April 18, 1957

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am sure many Members of the Congress are as gratified as I am to note the growing awareness of private citizens that the dollars spent by the Federal Government are in fact their own dollars, and that Federal benefits are not free but must be paid for out of taxes collected from the people. It is good to see this realization developing into a widespread insistence that Federal activity be held to the minimum consistent with national needs. As this sentiment grows, our country will be strengthened in many ways.

The evident responsiveness of the Congress to this attitude I find equally encouraging. I assure you and your colleagues that the Executive Branch will continue to cooperate fully with Members of the Congress who work for sensible control of Federal spending.

In House Resolution 190 adopted last March, I noted the assertion that the public interest requires a "substantial reduction" in the 1958 budget and also the request that I advise the House where a reduction of that magnitude could best be made.

You will recall that last January, immediately after the budget was presented to the Congress, I requested the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to resurvey the expenditures of every Department and agency in an effort to find additional items

that could properly be reduced. I have kept in close touch with those efforts. Some of the principal results are outlined in this letter.

You realize, of course, that the 1958 budget, as all Federal budgets, is in effect two budgets within one. One consists of requests for new spending authority to enable Federal agencies to obligate themselves to make expenditures sometime in the future. The other concerns the actual expenditures of the agencies in the next fiscal year. These expenditures will be made partly pursuant to spending authority granted in previous years and partly under new spending authority. For example, one-third of the total actual expenditures in the 1958 fiscal year will be made pursuant to spending authority granted not on the basis of the 1958 budget but on the basis of spending authority requested in earlier budgets. This problem I emphasize because of its importance in appraising the effect of cuts in new spending authority which, one might assume, will reduce the level of current spending but in fact may affect only future spending.

The House Resolution, for instance, does not distinguish between these two budgetary problems, so its call for a "substantial reduction," I assume, applies to both and contemplates the reduction of both by a considerable number of billions of dollars.

There are thousands of items in the budget, each an individual fiscal plan to carry forward a new program or a program previously authorized by the Congress. The preparation of these items begins long before the Congress acts, with the result that the budgetary process places a high premium on judgment and foresight. Because Departmental needs must be forecast a year or more in advance, no responsible official would realistically contend that every estimate for every item is precisely correct and could be changed only at the risk of serious public injury, or that the funds requested are certain to meet all future needs.

Nevertheless, painstaking efforts were made in preparing the budget to pare to the minimum all projected expenditures and programs, whether large or small. Estimates were substantially

reduced before the Budget Document was submitted to the Congress, and at my request a searching re-examination by all Departments and agencies has continued to go forward since that time in an effort to reduce expenditures whenever possible. I will later discuss possible reductions in new spending authority disclosed by these months of continuing review.

Before turning to budgetary specifics, however, I invite attention to certain general guidelines that, to the extent existing law permitted, were applied in formulating the 1958 budget. These may be helpful to the House in reaching its own budgetary decisions:

First, the Federal Government should undertake only essential activities that the people cannot sufficiently provide for themselves or obtain adequately through private voluntary action or local or State government. Both the Congress and the Executive Branch should adhere closely to this principle in the interest of sound, economical government.

Second, in times like these Government spending should be held below income in order to lead the way to further reductions in taxes and the public debt.

Third, all governmental expenditures should remain under close scrutiny in the interest of strict economy and, in the currently prevailing prosperity, to help relieve competing demands for economic resources.

Such guidelines have proved their practical worth. Today Federal civilian employees are almost a quarter of a million fewer than in January 1953. The \$7.4 billion tax cut in 1954 has already saved our people almost \$25 billion in taxes. For the first time in a quarter of a century we have in prospect three balanced budgets in a row. In fiscal year 1956 the surplus was \$1.6 billion. It promises this fiscal year to be about the same size, and next year perhaps as much as \$1.8 billion. If we hold to this course, we should have paid in these three years about \$5 billion on the public debt, and the annual necessity to raise the statutory debt limit should have become a thing of the past.

By adhering to the same or similar guidelines, the House can help continue the progress already made.

Regarding the House appeal for guidance on specific budgetary items, I will comment first on the actual expenditures projected for next fiscal year and will later discuss possible reductions in new spending authority.

At the outset, we need to remind ourselves that, as in every household budget, all Federal expenditures are not equally subject to control. Many Federal expenditures are rigidly prescribed by law. Others are bills that simply have to be paid. In the 1958 fiscal year, such unavoidable expenditures will total about \$17.6 billion, or 24 percent of all Federal expenditures. These funds must be spent for such items as veterans' pensions, public assistance, and the interest on the public debt. The "substantial reduction" called for by House Resolution 190 cannot be made in this part of the budget until and unless the Congress revises or repeals the governing laws.

In the second place, 63 percent of projected expenditures next fiscal year—some \$45 billion—will support programs related to the protection of our country. Departmental estimates in this area were most carefully examined and prudently reduced before they were sent to the Congress. I foresee no early lessening of international tensions and dangers as would justify a significant downward revision in our defense and related programs. The fact is, as we carry forward our efforts for more peaceful world conditions, rapid technological advances in ships, aircraft, nuclear weapons, missiles and electronics press constantly for more, not fewer, Federal dollars. I most solemnly advise the House that in these times a cut of any appreciable consequence in current expenditures for national security and related programs would endanger our country and the peace of the world.

The remaining expenditures projected in the budget approximate \$9 billion, 13 percent of the total. These support the rest of the Federal Government—such activities as public health, the

various housing programs, all operations of most Executive Departments, the civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, the nationwide functions of the General Services Administration, the worldwide operations of the Department of State. Additional savings in such widely varied activities may well be found by the Executive Branch and the Congress. But a multi-billion-dollar reduction as evidently envisaged by the House Resolution would destroy or cripple many essential programs if concentrated in this limited area of the budget.

Thus, it is clear that a "substantial reduction" in Federal expenditures next fiscal year in keeping with House Resolution 190, whether in any one or a combination of these major segments of the budget, would weaken the nation's defenses, or cut back or eliminate programs now required by law or proposed in the public interest, or both. That forces the conclusion that a multi-billion-dollar reduction in 1958 expenditures can be accomplished only at the expense of the national safety and interest.

Turning now to requests for new spending authority, as distinguished from actual expenditures, we find a more promising outlook. Budgetary reviews since last January have disclosed the feasibility of postponing certain of these requests without serious damage to program levels. A number of the following actions, which I commend to the House, I have already suggested:

First, that new spending authority for the military assistance portion of the Mutual Security Program be reduced by \$500 million. This reduction results mainly from the new management techniques through which leadtime financing has been reduced (notably for spare parts), maintenance support not justified by the rate of consumption of our allies has been eliminated, and items have been removed from grant aid which countries can now pay for themselves. If the funds previously appropriated are continued available, this reduction will not impair the operation of military forces of other countries at mutually agreed levels.

Second, that, by delaying less urgent projects, new spending authority for military public works be reduced by \$200 million.

Third, that resulting from new projections of its operating rate and related financial requirements, the new spending authority for the Soil Bank Program be reduced by \$254 million.

Fourth, that the investment of the Federal National Mortgage Association in special assistance functions be reduced from \$250 million to \$200 million, a reduction in new spending authority of \$50 million.

Fifth, that the college housing authorization be reduced from \$175 million to \$150 million, a reduction in new spending authority of \$25 million.

Sixth, that resulting from adjustments of construction schedules, the new spending authority of the Corps of Engineers be reduced by \$13 million.

The House may wish to give attention to an additional item of \$516 million requested for Army procurement and production. The existing authority, granted by the Congress during the Korean War, plus certain reimbursements received since then have made it unnecessary to request new spending authority for this purpose in recent years. Beginning in fiscal year 1959, the Army's need for such spending authority will recur. The \$516 million item is requested now to enable the Army to phase efficiently into this new period and to ease the impact of this adjustment in fiscal year 1959. At the expense of efficient programming, the sum can be withheld if the House so chooses. Such action would, of course, increase by \$516 million the large amount that will have to be authorized for Army procurement and production in fiscal year 1959.

Exclusive of the Army item just mentioned, but including a possible reduction of \$300 million in the amount budgeted for contingent expenses, these reductions and postponements total \$1.342 billion. Once again I remind the House that less than half of this reduction in new spending authority can be reflected in reductions in expenditures during the next fiscal year, and even

a part of these expenditure reductions will have to be restored in the future. Such expenditure reductions as may result, however, will add to the \$1.8 billion surplus already projected by the budget. Given continuation of healthy economic growth and of strict expenditure control, these figures combined will begin to lay a firm fiscal foundation for the time when we can be sufficiently assured that our income will so exceed our expenses as to justify a reasonable tax cut for every taxpayer while we continue to reduce the Government's debt.

I am, of course, aware of the cuts thus far proposed by the House. These will be absorbed wherever possible without serious injury to programs essential to the public interest. Where such cuts cannot be so absorbed, the Executive Branch must and will seek restoration of the needed funds. Some of the House "cuts" have involved large sums that the Executive Branch is compelled by law to pay. "Cuts" of that kind do not save money and must be later restored through supplemental appropriations unless the governing statutes are revised.

Aside from scrutinizing individual expenditures and reducing new spending authority as suggested above, I strongly urge the House also to improve the Federal budgetary situation by taking such steps as these, most of which I have urged before:

First—adjust postal rates as soon as possible to reduce and eventually eliminate the postal deficit.

Second—establish interest rates for Government loan programs that will induce private funds to participate in their financing and, at the least, require that such rates cover the borrowing costs of the Federal Government.

Third—provide user charges as, for instance, for the use of Federal airway facilities, that will relieve the general public of having to subsidize governmental services affording special benefits.

Fourth—require State financial participation in Federal disaster assistance programs.

Fifth—encourage State and local groups to engage in partnership with the Federal Government in major water resources development.

Sixth—reject new projects not approved by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and not reviewed by all interested parties, including the affected States; provide where appropriate for more local participation in approved projects; and withhold authorization and construction of all but urgently needed projects.

Seventh—enact bills approved by the Administration to implement Hoover Commission recommendations, such as the authorization of appropriations on the basis of annual accrued expenditures and the extension of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

Eighth—establish procedures that will facilitate the return of surplus Federal land and other property to private, local or State use.

Ninth—before adopting unbudgeted programs, project the costs they would impose on the Federal budget in years ahead, and reappraise the necessity for and rate of implementation of each program.

And, tenth, to help assure continuing economy on the part of the Congress as well as the Executive Branch, take action that will grant the President the power now held by many State Governors to veto specific items in appropriations bills.

An improved budgetary situation and greater efficiency in our government will result from prompt approval of these recommendations by the Congress. All elements of the budget, meanwhile, will remain under searching examination by the Executive Branch in its continuing effort to find additional savings, large or small, that are possible under existing law. Any additional reductions found possible in new spending authority will be promptly reported in the usual way to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Finally, I repeat that as this effort to hold Federal costs and activities to the minimum proceeds sensibly in the Executive

and Legislative Branches of our Federal Government, the public interest is bound to be well served.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

76 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Law Permitting Increase in Interest Rate on Series
E and H Savings Bonds. *April 20, 1957*

I HAVE just signed the law which will permit the Treasury to increase to $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent the interest rate on current and future purchases of Series E and H savings bonds.

In a comparatively short span of years, the United States savings bonds program has become an integral part of the American way of life. It has taught countless Americans how to save. It has enabled young men and women to enjoy higher education. It has furnished the down payment for new homes and for new businesses. For many persons, it has made possible a more comfortable and secure retirement. It has provided protection against unexpected adversity for millions of our citizens.

Today, 40 million Americans own over \$41 billion in Series E and H bonds. We want to see more people continually buying more bonds so that savings bonds provide even greater financial protection for our people in the years ahead and, at the same time, help assure the economic stability of our country.

I invite every citizen to take advantage of the opportunity of investing in the now better-than-ever United States savings bonds.

NOTE: This statement, released at of the signing of H. R. 5520 (Pub. Augusta, Ga., was issued at the time Law 85-17, 71 Stat. 15).

77 ¶ Statement by the President Regarding
Congressional Inquiry Into Corrupt Practices and
Abuses of Trust in Certain Labor Unions.

April 25, 1957

THE ADMINISTRATION has followed with intense interest the efforts of the Senate Select Committee to bring to light disclosures of corrupt practices and abuses of trust by officers and members of some labor unions.

Corruption on the part of a few should not obscure the fact that the vast majority of those connected with organized labor are decent and honest Americans and that responsible labor leadership is moving speedily toward protecting their members from any such abuses, as far as their means permit. The American labor movement must be free to pursue efforts to achieve social and economic gains which in the past have benefitted the Nation as a whole.

Labor racketeering, like corruption anywhere, is an abomination which must be eliminated if and whenever it occurs. Any officer and employee of labor—and it appears there have been few—who abuse the power and trust imposed upon them are not fit to hold union offices. The American working man and woman deserve from labor leadership high standards of trust and fidelity.

This high regard for the rights and welfare of the individual worker is the concern and aim of this Administration. We seek not only to protect the individual worker in his person and in his aspirations, but in the interest he has in his union funds and dues and in the security of his welfare and pension plans.

In the area of union welfare and pension plans, the Administration has, since 1954, repeatedly made specific legislative recommendations for the registration, reporting and disclosure of

these plans. This legislation, I earnestly believe, should be enacted as speedily as possible.

In dealing with other situations in which the right of individual workmen or of the public may be endangered, each must be studied carefully to determine what remedies are necessary and whether they best lie in voluntary action, better law enforcement, administrative action or appropriate Federal or State legislation, or in a combination of these means.

I have discussed this matter with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, and have asked him to determine what actions may be required of the Administration to protect the interests of the individual working man. We are prepared to take all actions including appropriate legislative recommendations that appear to be necessary. Secretary Mitchell will coordinate the activities within the Administration relating to this problem.

NOTE: This statement was released at Augusta, Ga.

78 ¶ Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957. *April 29, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

The liquidation of the assets and the winding up of the affairs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been proceeding for the past several years, in accordance with law. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954 expedited and simplified liquidation by transferring certain functions of the Corporation to the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Small Business Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 transfers all present functions

of the Corporation to appropriate officers and abolishes the Corporation.

First, the reorganization plan transfers to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator functions of the Corporation relating to items resulting from programs which provided assistance to states, municipalities and other public agencies in financing various public projects. Also transferred are functions relating to the liquidation of programs of financial aid for drainage and irrigation projects.

Second, the plan transfers to the Administrator of General Services functions related to the liquidation of matters arising from national defense, war and reconversion activities conducted by the Corporation preceding, during, and subsequent to World War II. Functions relating to the liquidation of the Smaller War Plants Corporation are also transferred to the Administrator.

Third, the plan transfers to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (1) all of the Corporation's disaster loan functions which were not transferred to the Small Business Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954, and (2) all matters arising out of the Corporation's financial assistance programs to business enterprises except those relating to assistance to railroads, financial institutions, and insurance companies and those listed in Schedule A. The first category consists of items, such as paid loans, charged off loans and closed files, which were not embraced by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954. The second category includes generally loans or other matters involving outstanding amounts under \$250,000 arising under financial assistance programs to business enterprises, as well as all functions relating to paid or charged off loans, regardless of amount, under such programs.

Finally, the plan transfers to the Secretary of the Treasury all of the functions of the Corporation not otherwise transferred by the plan. Those functions relate principally to the obligations and loans listed in Schedule A, which consist generally of business loans with outstanding principal balances in excess of

\$250,000, and to financial assistance to railroad companies, financial institutions, and insurance companies. The Secretary of the Treasury will also receive the capital stock of the War Damage Corporation, dissolution of which is expected in the near future when one remaining lawsuit is concluded.

The functions transferred by the reorganization plan are, in general, similar to, and can appropriately be administered in conjunction with, present activities of the respective transferees.

The plan also transfers the pertinent assets of the Corporation to the respective agencies, together with the related liabilities, and by operation of law substitutes the particular transferee for the Corporation with respect to all instruments of every kind and character pertaining to the transferred functions, assets and liabilities. In order to permit the transferees to administer the transferred matters with the same flexibility of operation as obtains at present, the plan transfers to each transferee those powers, authority, rights and immunities which are now available or applicable to the Corporation for carrying out the respective functions. To the extent that it becomes necessary or desirable, therefore, the transferees will be enabled, with respect to the transferred functions, to sue and be sued, to engage private attorneys in conjunction with litigation involving the transferred functions, and to avail themselves of any other authority, powers or immunities now available to the Corporation, whether under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, or otherwise. In enacting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act the Congress included a provision reading "The activities engaged in by the Secretary of the Treasury as a result of the enactment of this Act shall continue to be subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act." The Government Corporation Control Act will continue to be applicable to the functions transferred by the reorganization plan.

By transferring the remaining assets and liabilities of the Re-

construction Finance Corporation to officers who conduct continuing programs involving similar functions, the plan will carry out the basic purposes not only of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act but also of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. The size of the Corporation's portfolio has diminished to such a point that after June 30 it should not be necessary to maintain a separate agency solely for the purpose of administering the remaining assets. The plan will make possible a more economical administration of the Corporation's functions by obviating the expense incident to maintaining a separate organization. It is not, however, practicable at this time to indicate more specifically the reduction of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of reorganizations contained in the plan.

Incident to the abolition of the Corporation, the reorganization plan (1) abolishes the function of making the final report provided for in section 10 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 609), and (2) provides for a final report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury which is to reflect the affairs of the Corporation up to the date of abolition of the Corporation and is to be made not later than June 30, 1959.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2 (a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957 was published in the Congressional Record (vol. 103, p. 5492) and in House Document 161 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

79 ¶ Remarks to the National Council of the League of Women Voters. May 1, 1957

Ladies of the National Council:

When you ask for comments on foreign policy and the operation of foreign policy, you in effect ask for a sort of marathon performance that can go on here for much longer than the time you have to spare, I am sure.

First of all, I would earnestly want to commend you for your interest in this problem. The foreign problem overshadows everything else that we have as an argument at home or as what we would call one of our domestic problems. It either causes that problem or certainly colors it. Our defensive arrangements, in all of their different aspects, account for about sixty-three percent of our budget. So all of the economies that we would like to accomplish in our tax take and in our expenditures finally come back, if we are going to make them in very large amounts, to affect this foreign policy problem that we have.

Now there are a few things that I think we should understand. A foreign policy is not difficult to state. We are for peace, first, last and always, for very simple reasons. We know that it is only in a peaceful atmosphere, a peace with justice, one in which we can be confident, that America can prosper as we have known prosperity in the past. It is the only way that our people can, in the long run, be freed of great burdens and devote their substance to the constructive purposes that we have—in schools and hospitals and helping the development of our people in every way.

We seek that peace from a position of strength. As long as there is abroad in the world a predatory force, seeking to destroy our form of government, we are going to remain strong. It is only prudence, and as a matter of fact, it is the only way to be successful. Because when you are talking to people that respect only force, you must have the ability to use force. But we recog-

nize those defensive arrangements as negative and sterile themselves. And again, we want to get rid of that burden.

Now, as we pursue peace, there was organized some years ago the United Nations. The United Nations is not always effective, of course, in any particular instance, because of circumstances. But it does represent, as we see it, the greatest hope that the world has for establishing finally a forum in which differing viewpoints will be brought and argued and where arrangements may be made that will be necessary, if we finally come to the point that all of us realize we must live peacefully. It can help, therefore, in bringing about peace and much more so in maintaining peace with justice, after we have some kind of workable arrangement that will allow us to reduce armaments.

Now, when a specific problem comes up, for example, the Suez argument of last fall, no one would claim that the United Nations is necessarily the most effective instrument for deciding the particular dispute. But if any nation such as ours, powerful as it is, ignores the United Nations in trying to solve these disputes, what is going to happen to this greatest hope of all mankind for peace?

You must respect it. You must work through it so far as it is possible. But the Charter itself of the United Nations does not preclude the attempt to establish, preserve or restore peace through individual methods. As a matter of fact, the Charter says in case of dispute the first efforts should be made between the contending countries themselves. You can do it also by regional and other organized efforts that do not involve the United Nations, but the United Nations finally—and if the United Nations is ignored, I think we do it to our future peril.

Another point that I think is important for all of us to remember: the strongest force abroad in the world today, particularly among those peoples that we call the more underdeveloped peoples, is the spirit of nationalism. This spirit is stronger than communism in these areas, and fortunately it is stronger than the spirit of any communism in some of them. What I mean

by that is this: this desire to be free, to say "I am a citizen" of this country or that country, to say "we are independent"—this is a spirit that has been growing with tremendous leaps and bounds ever since the famous pronouncement of President Wilson of the right of self-determination of small peoples. Today it is a terrific force in the world.

Now this means this: they are going to remain independent, or they believe they are going to remain independent, by whatever means they have to use.

One of the things necessary to remain independent politically is to have an economic base on which that independence can be supported. Their determination to remain independent is so strong that they will get that economic help, that economic investment money, from somebody. And if we don't supply it or do our share of the supplying from the free world basis, the free world standpoint, others will.

Now, we know that they will not long remain independent if they go somewhere else. But they don't.

It is astonishing how frequently we are compared, in the minds of a citizen of one of these countries we call underdeveloped, to Russia in terms of: well, which is the stronger and which is correct, which is trying to take us over, who is trying to be truculent, who is trying to start the war.

We know we are peaceful. We know we are a country that is ruled by ourselves. Government only with the consent of the governed does not start wars, because it is the people that have to fight them that make the decision.

This is not true in dictatorships, but the people of other countries don't understand this. I have been asked by people very high up in some of these governments: why do I not do so and so, why do I not suppress a certain magazine, why do I not do this, that or the other thing? My explanations are often, although I think very convincing—to them they seemingly mean nothing!

A man said to me, "If you were our friend, you would do so and so." They don't understand. Therefore, they do not un-

derstand that our form of government is essentially one that is stable in preserving peace, and that it is dictatorships that can undertake the reckless adventure of war.

Now, all of these problems are the kind of things that have to be considered when we are talking about the conflicting considerations of the safety of our country and our desire to keep more of our own money at home so we can spend it for what we please and not give it to the government to spend. And with this last desire, I must say I am earnestly in sympathy and I would very much like to go out of this office some day with another even bigger tax cut than we were able to put over in 1954.

The other day, I was riding in an airplane and I had some friends with me. And they began to criticize our efforts in the foreign field and say they thought we could save a lot of money there. Let us remember, foreign aid doesn't have any pressure group in any Congressman's District. It is something that has to depend on the intelligence of the American people and not on selfish interest.

And they said, "You say you are trying to be economical and you are trying to save money, yet you are spending this money over here, when you won't even give a Texas drought-stricken man so much oil meal and this and that and the other thing."

"Well," I said, "this is what I am going to try to explain in simple terms. We are riding in this airplane and let's assume we own it, but we have been looking at the operational costs and we decide we are spending too much money on it. Now we are going to save some money.

"Well, we find we have two nice stewardesses on this plane. We figure that one can do. All right, one stewardess fired.

"Well, we agree we won't fly it over such long trips so we don't need so much fuel capacity, and we can save money and carry a better payload by getting rid of a tank. We won't fly it in bad weather so we will get rid of an expert navigator and make the co-pilot double up. And we will cut down on the furniture. We will get rid of the carpets, and so on here.

"These are all the services that we have demanded up to date, but now that we find out how much it costs, we are ready to do without these services, but we are still dissatisfied with what we have saved."

So one bright fellow speaks up and says: "Well, let's just cut out one of the engines, we won't use so much gas." Now you are talking about foreign aid. Foreign aid is one of the engines that keeps this ship of ours afloat in the world and going on a steady course. So the rest of the passengers say: "Well, baloney—you take away that engine, then we lose one when we are out over the sea, and we have probably lost our reserves and we are down. We are now in an emergency without the preparation to meet it."

Foreign aid, my friends, is something that is being conducted to keep the United States secure and strong. It is preventing the isolation of the United States as a prosperous, rich, powerful country. There would be isolation if the United States refused to participate in the realization by underdeveloped countries of their proper ambitions for national independence and for the economic base that will support that individual independence. That's all there is to it.

In my opinion, you can't take freedom and allow freedom finally to be pushed back to the shores of the United States and maintain it in the United States. It can't be done. There's too much interdependence in the world.

Now I do not for one instant—this is getting to be a long speech, too, isn't it?—I do not for one instant maintain that every dollar put into this is wisely spent. I know there have been articles published showing where in Iran or somewhere else there were stores of supplies bought for a people and they found out later that they bought gang plows for people that didn't even yet know how to use a hoe, or something like that. Of course there have been mistakes. There have been human people doing this. And sometimes they are trying to do it in a great hurry, or they were

obsessed with the idea that money could buy friends and money could keep friends. Well, that is all untrue.

We can, though, with our attitude and with some investment, help these people. It is dangerous to make too close an analogy between our own experience and that of some of these countries. You must remember, when we were developing and money was being invested in our country from abroad, on a loan basis properly, we had great natural resources. Those loans practically constituted a mortgage on all those great resources. We were very low in population. We have been growing up to our resources in population ever since. We have done it under conditions that have produced the greatest prosperity any nation has known.

These other countries are already far over and beyond their capacity, in some instances, in population—without a cent. How do you collect capital in those countries to do the job that needs to be done, to produce roads, railroads, communications—the things that allow people to pull themselves up by their bootstraps? That is what we are trying to get people to do because we believe in peace. That's all.

We believe in peace. And we believe that the more these people rule themselves, the more the decision for world action lies in the hands of the people who have to fight wars, there will be fewer wars. That's what we believe.

Now I come back to my first thought, and that is how delighted I am to see you people interested in these things. Because unless the United States understands these simple truths which I have just so roughly touched upon this morning—unless they understand them, ready to push them through—I say the future doesn't look nearly as bright as it should.

If the United States does understand them, then the sacrifice of money is not going to sound in their ears like the sacrifice of our sons on the battlefield. That is what we are trying to prevent.

So let's make all the savings we can in the carpets and the chairs and the extra personnel and all the rest of the things that

we have been demanding, wherever we think it is safe and just and fair among ourselves to do it. But let's not throw away the engines of this ship of state.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 11:00 a. m.

80 ¶ The President's News Conference of *May 8, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

I have one short announcement. As you know, this is the day for President Diem to arrive here, and it will be truly a very great personal pleasure to greet him and talk to him. He is a staunch patriot and has showed great courage and statesmanship in the development of his country and government, with a very great respect for free institutions, so we will welcome him with real interest and enthusiasm.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, I have been requested to ask you a two-part question dealing with the Army's curtailed role in the guided missiles field.

The newspaper which submitted it, puts it this way: Why should not the Army extend its ballistic program to ranges of 1500 miles, to meet the requirements for tactical missile support; and, secondly, since this is such an important defense issue, do you think Colonel John Nickerson acted properly in making public the Air Force-Army controversy over the IRBM?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, Mr. Arrowsmith, you are asking me questions that properly belong to the Defense Secretary, who is a little bit more familiar with details.

Now, we have in the Defense Department one man who is put in charge of all guided missile development. The reason for that is because of terrific expense in this activity. We want to prevent duplication, so far as is possible. These machines, the research even to get the first principles of them fixed and de-

terminated, are extremely costly, so we don't want each of the three services going its own way. We get a man in who is knowledgeable, particularly in this form of science, and he is made sort of the representative of the President and Secretary of Defense, to avoid that duplication.

Now, just why or when or for what reasons they assign any particular missile, any particular type to one service, is not always readily apparent; but I would say this, just from a knowledge of the Army: why would the Army want a 1500-mile missile itself, because the first requisite of using that kind of weapon is that you have very good observation to find out whether it is doing the job you thought it was. The only way you can find that out would be with an Air Force that could penetrate at least 1500 miles into the enemy territory, and that puts you right square into the big Air Force business. So I should think that that kind of consideration would have something to do with your question.

Now, as far as Colonel Nickerson is concerned, I have, of course, not looked up the details of all the complaints, but the complaint made to me was that he exposed to public view very secret papers of the Defense Department, and not that he argued publicly with the Air Force.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, there have been and continue to be increasing reports on some departures from your Cabinet, to the immediate point, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Secretary of Defense Wilson.

First, sir, do you expect these two men to leave the Cabinet this year? Secretary Humphrey has been mentioned as getting out fairly soon. Can you tell us anything about that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can tell you this without exposing any secrets, I think: for a long time certain of the men in the Cabinet have given to me very cogent, urgent reasons why they should leave. Specifically, Secretary Humphrey has had situations involving things in which he has been concerned for years that have been difficult to handle while he is in Government

service. So, for two years he and I have had this up. Because of my great dependence on him, my great confidence in him, he has stayed this long due to my very strong personal requests. Just exactly how much longer he can stay, I don't know. But in no case has anyone submitted a formal request that he be excused from Government duty as of such-and-such a date.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Sir, could you tell us how you interpret the Russian threats against nations that agree to accept nuclear arms from the United States, and whether these threats will have any bearing on our policy?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say this: no, I wouldn't attempt to interpret and to give motives and meaning. I will say, though, that we try to develop policies that, from our viewpoint, will preserve the security of the free world and deter any war, any outbreak of hostilities, so that the threats themselves do not come into consideration as we develop those theories and these plans. These threats have been a part of Soviet activity, procedure and practice, for a long, long time, and so I think you couldn't possibly make your own plans just on that basis.

Q. David P. Sentner, *Hearst Newspapers*: Mr. President, will our future foreign aid program be affected——

THE PRESIDENT. The what?

Q. Mr. Sentner: Our future foreign aid program——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes?

Q. Mr. Sentner: ——be affected by the European atomic pool plan just announced?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't recall any specific way in which it would be affected. Of course, in that particular area we have supported EURATOM very earnestly, but there is not a very great deal of our aid now going to Europe except for the maintenance of military establishments; and EURATOM is not to develop weapons, so I would think that it would be only a slight result, if any.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, *American Broadcasting Company*: The subject of taxes, Mr. President. With the budget continu-

ing to be punished hard, and the Administration continuing to look hard for revenue, I am wondering if you are considering tightening Administration policy on special tax privileges given to large companies.

For instance, do you endorse the position that Mr. Humphrey, Secretary Humphrey, took yesterday before Senator Byrd's committee approving the repeal of the law granting quick tax write-offs to companies except those engaged in direct military production; and, as a corollary, have you had time to speak to Mr. Humphrey regarding the question we brought up at your last press conference about the fact that some American companies doing business in the Middle East do not have to pay any American income tax?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I have talked about them both.

I thoroughly agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that, with certain specific exceptions, the authority for these rapid writeoffs should be discontinued.

Now, I think that where the national security, our mobilization base, is affected, there is another story, and possibly in some very small businesses there might be another area, but in the general thing I believe that we have come to the point where we should curtail that very severely.

Now, with respect to companies doing business in other places and not paying taxes here, there is a provision in the law that states that the taxes paid by an American company doing business—and don't hold me to the exact specifications or wording of the law, but it is, in general, this: taxes paid by an American company in a foreign nation will be deducted from the taxes they pay here. When the tax equals that that they would have paid here for the actual business they do in that company, they pay no taxes because of that law.

This law—the first decisions were made in 1950 and the Bureau of Revenue has always held that this was a proper ruling in the case of the one you asked last week, which is Aramco, I believe——

Q. Mr. Morgan: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. —because the question there was, was the tax put by Arabia on Aramco merely an added royalty or was it an honest bona fide tax.

They have held, the Bureau of Revenue has held, that it is a bona fide tax, and therefore on that ruling those companies have paid no American tax on their operations in that region.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: The Russians at London have presented a new and limited version of the open sky plan involving an opening of the western half of the United States and at least an equal acreage of Communist controlled territory. Can you give us your thinking on that proposal?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course this, I think, is evidence that in this particular session of the Disarmament Committee, there is more honest and hard work being done than has been our experience in the past; but so far as the specific proposal itself is concerned, it will, of course, need very earnest study because it isn't merely acreage that is important when you are examining; it is what is within the particular areas delineated. So I think that I wouldn't want to talk about the proposal in its specific details until the studies have been completed which are now going on.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, on the disarmament question, Mr. Stassen proposed at London that future production of fissionable material be limited to peaceful uses. Would that proposal, if it were agreed upon and carried out, affect the American ability to make the so-called small nuclear weapons which seem to be becoming so important?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, if all new material went into non-weapon purposes, that is, peaceful purposes, we would expect to live very rigidly by the pledges we have made, and we would insist upon an inspectional system to make sure that everybody else did the same. So I would think that it would mean that there would be no more weapons produced at all.

Now, the only other possible outlet there could be where you

might transform some of your older and bigger weapons into a number of small ones. I don't know whether that point has been covered or not.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, (1) are you going to name Robert Anderson to be the next Secretary of the Treasury and (2) do you have an agreement with the new appointee to that job, whomever he may be, as to whether he will change monetary policy now and perhaps use his influence to bring about some lowering in interest rates?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, as you well know, my first announcement of any nominee is to the Senate of the United States, and not made public until that is done.

Secondly, I haven't gone far enough, in the selection of a possible successor, to talk about the questions you raise; and, thirdly, the monetary policy of this Government is mine, and no one underneath me is going to change my policy.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, I have two questions about TVA. The first is: as you know, in ten days a vacancy arises on the Board of Directors, and there are reports on the Hill that you are considering Congressman Howard Baker of Tennessee; and the second is: the U. S. Chamber of Commerce yesterday came out against the proposal for the TVA to issue bonds and called instead for the sale of the TVA.

I wondered if you were considering Mr. Baker, and if you were favoring that bill.

THE PRESIDENT. I told you before, just a minute ago, that my nominee for that place will be sent to the Senate first. As far as this last statement by the Chamber of Commerce, that has often been made by very many people, and I suppose that, theoretically, you can make a very great case for it. I do not believe that, practically, it is feasible whatsoever, and I don't anticipate any action along that line whatsoever.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Can you tell us when you plan to go on radio-TV to discuss your budget, and

what you think of the continuing efforts on Capitol Hill to make deep budget cuts?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't tell you the exact date. I have been working on a talk for a very considerable time, and at one time I thought that everything I wanted to cover could be put into one talk, and I am getting very much afraid I shall have to go twice on the television.

Now, I have explained this budget time and again. We have been perfectly honest about it. Every item in a budget is, after all, in a sense, a prediction of what will be needed to carry out the necessities of Government and of the Nation and of the programs that have been included in the law. It is a prediction that has to extend, when you make the first estimates, more than a year and a half in the future, and these sums are stupendous.

Now, it would be odd, I should think, if the first guesses, or the first estimates, no matter how carefully we arranged them, we send to the Congress, would prove to be exactly accurate for the next eighteen months.

Moreover, you must remember that we have on the Hill people who, in some of these subcommittees, have been there literally for years. They have become quite expert in the functions for which they are responsible, the studies for which they are responsible to their whole legislative body.

Now, in their prying into all of the business of these various activities, I should think it would be strange if occasionally they didn't find some savings. But I have told you also that you cannot reduce this budget markedly except by cutting programs, either programs of services that the United States people, operating through the Congress, have stated that they wanted the Federal Government to perform, or you must go into the great programs that are designed for the protection of this country and for the waging of peace in the world.

Now, I want to make just one more observation about this budget. If you are going to cut the budget the way we want eventually to cut it, not by a small amount, 2 percent or something

of that kind, just by eliminating a program here or there of minor importance, what we consider the least important, we have got to tackle this great thing of national defense.

You are not going to cut national defense markedly until you have eased tensions in the world, and the money we put into all of the foreign things we do—the State Department, mutual security, technical aid, information service—that whole sum which is, after all, only a small portion of the budget, is put there to wage the peace so you can finally tackle the defense item and make cuts in the budget that this country really is looking forward to with great longing.

Now, that is not going to be done in a hurry, but we have got to aim at real cuts in this budget, and they are not going to be brought about—reasonable ones can be brought about if you will abandon domestic programs, but the big ones have got to make certain that the foreign situation has been eased very, very greatly before they can be made.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, this has to do with your program on unemployment compensation. In the last, your last four economic messages——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Herling: ——you strongly urged that the States should improve their provisions for unemployment compensation as to amount and duration.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Herling: The Governor of Michigan, I understand, has wired you that he is trying to carry out your suggestion, but that he is being blocked by the Republican leadership in the State, and wants your help to overcome it.

Do you plan to get the Republicans in Michigan to come to the aid of your modern Republican position?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't seen this wire yet, but the way you describe it, there is some suspicion that the meaning is not wholly within the words that are written.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Going back to Mr.

Steele's question, sir, when you were in Geneva, Sir Anthony Eden raised the question of the neutralized zone in East Germany and in West Germany with mutual inspection on both sides. Now, the Russians have just put out a large paper on that subject indicating new interest in it.

Would you give us your estimate of that, of the possibilities of using that to relieve tensions?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, at the time—and I am trusting here strictly to memory—this was brought up as sort of a test tube operation. There was going to be a certain area selected to see, through inspection, that everybody was carrying out his pledges and whether it could be extended to a greater area.

Now, each one of these, of course, when proposed has to be examined, as I mentioned a moment ago, with respect to the areas, the vital character or the critical character of the areas affected, and consequently even a small one is very difficult to get initiated.

But I personally believe that these things that we believe are absolutely necessary, that is, mutual inspection, are going to come about through some such evolutionary development that is envisioned in that kind of a proposal; and I believe that any time that we can get one that seems fair to both sides, we would entertain the idea very sympathetically and study it very earnestly.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: The impending resignation of Secretary Humphrey tends to coincide with a difference in emphasis between you and him on the matters of Government spending. Now, there are some people who think this represents a turning point in your Administration, that you are getting a little "New Dealish" and Secretary Humphrey, as a conservative, is leaving.

Would you care to discuss that point?

THE PRESIDENT. First of all, I told you there was no resignation impending. I said he has been trying to go for a long time, but there was no official resignation, letter of resignation before me from any member of the Cabinet.

Now, I do know that sooner or later Secretary Humphrey has to go. As far as the differences between him and me are concerned, that you have seen alleged or have heard alleged, why don't you ask him, because I am the one that has to make the decisions, and so far as I know, there is no difference whatsoever. In fact, the letter that he used as a base of his talk last January, at which he finally made the statement, under questioning, that under certain conditions you could have a depression, that letter he and I jointly prepared, and it was exactly what we meant.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, sir, all, or virtually all, your Republican leaders in the Senate and House have advocated cutting the budget far in excess of the maximum figure you sent in that letter to Speaker Rayburn.

I wondered, sir, with that as a premise, whether you feel the Republican leadership in Congress is giving your program and your budget the support you think it should have from them.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, what bill are you talking about? When you say "a program," it is a very large thing.

Q. Mr. Evans: I mean the total budget taken. They have put out, asked for a cut in the total budget in excess of \$3 billion, as opposed to your \$1.8 billion maximum.

THE PRESIDENT. I will put it this way. No one has come to me and recommended that, and I tell you again exactly what I told you before: if you are going to talk about that kind of a sum, you have got to pick programs or services that are going to be curtailed. You are not going to find that kind of money just in squeezing up on some administrative detail and thing of that kind. You have got to find the programs.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, can I get back for a moment to your saying your TV report to the people encompasses so many subjects that you might have to make two. Do you envision two nationwide appearances very close together?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, not very close together, no.

Q. Mr. Smith: How long, sir, would you say?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, I wouldn't know; you are trying to pin me down here, and I don't know.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, an old defeated foe of yours, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, has expressed his willingness to serve in the Government if he is called upon, on a mission of peace. Have you ever considered calling on Mr. Stevenson, or do you foresee the possibility of a position for him in the Government, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Two years ago we urged Mr. Stevenson—I guess it was three years ago—we urged Mr. Stevenson to take a post in the United States delegation to the United Nations.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, with all the distinguished visitors coming now, have you considered inviting President Rhee of the Republic of Korea, or President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China to visit?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course, President Rhee has been here since I have been in office. President Chiang Kai-shek has not, his name hasn't come up recently, at least, and I don't recall that it has before.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Mr. President, returning to Mr. Morgan's question earlier about the special tax privileges to oil companies, do I understand your answer to mean that you favor changing the law in regard to these privileges and, two, Senator Byrd said the other day that he regarded the rapid tax writeoff to the Idaho Power Company as sort of a raid of sorts on the Treasury. Do you agree with that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know whether I agree with his statement. I do stand, though, on the statement I made awhile ago, that I believe that the time is past when it is to the advantage of the United States to grant these fast writeoffs to these great corporations, except when the national security, the national welfare, is definitely involved, and whatever decision was made in this case by the responsible authority, the one in whom the law placed the authority, it was done, certainly, according to his un-

derstanding of the present law. And, as Secretary Humphrey has mentioned to me, some change in the law is necessary before his ideas and mine could be made.

Now, with respect to the foreign countries and taxes in foreign countries, there I would be more careful about giving an opinion, for the simple reason we do want private capital to invest abroad. Now, if it is taxed already as much as it would be here, I don't know whether I would want to levy another tax on them, except on their operations within the United States. They bring that product within the United States, and now get a profit on it here. Of course, they have, sir.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Jr., Scripps-Howard: Sir, after your recent stay in Augusta, Dr. Snyder told us, or reported through Mr. Hagerty that it seemed to do you a world of good. Could you tell us how you are feeling these days?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it did. I personally think for the kind of difficulty I had, that sun is the only answer, and I spent a good many hours just sitting out behind my house just absorbing sun. And I think it helped a lot, because I feel fine.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: You have been asked this question many times before, but the Russians again seem desirous of having another Summit meeting, and I wonder if you are even thinking of considering such a meeting, say, some time this year.

THE PRESIDENT. They haven't suggested it to us, but of course you would have to know what it is they propose to talk about, all of the other things, because, after all, let's not forget that Summit meetings do not comprise merely a nice little social gathering that you can disperse and nothing happens because it was just a nice, friendly meeting.

The world expects something, and you people by the hundreds go along and you demand news, and if you don't have any news, why, it looks not only futile but almost unwise to have such a meeting; so that I would say all of these meetings have to be carefully studied in advance before you have them.

Q. Charles S. Bartlett, *Chattanooga Times*: Mr. President, in going on television on these one or two broadcasts, will your primary purpose be to press your legislative program or to avert a split in the party? Do you see the possibility of such a split?

THE PRESIDENT. I have no thought about that at all. I am concerned that the American people know exactly what the budget is, how it was made, what it means, and what it means to cut it.

Now, I saw the other day where they staged a party in Boston protesting high taxes, but the Mayor of Boston joined a group of mayors who came down here only about ten days or two weeks ago, you recall, protesting bitterly because we cut the urban redevelopment item from \$250 million to one hundred seventy-five. You see, everybody is for cutting the budget for everybody else, but when he is affected, it is a little different story.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, discussing the question of American reporters going to China, Secretary Dulles said that he thought that freedom of press guarantee extended only to the publication of news and not to the gathering of news. I wonder if you can tell us whether you share that view.

THE PRESIDENT. Listen, if I am going to make a philosophical discussion on that point, I am going to take a little more time to study it.

Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and ninth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:32 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 8, 1957. In attendance: 232.

81 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to Ngo Dinh Diem,
President of Viet-Nam, at the Washington National
Airport. *May 8, 1957*

MR. PRESIDENT, it is indeed an honor for any American to invite you to this country. You have exemplified in your corner of the world patriotism of the highest order. You have brought to your great task of organizing your country the greatest of courage, the greatest of statesmanship—qualities that have aroused our admiration and make us indeed glad to welcome you.

We hope sincerely that the talks that we shall be able to have in these next few days will do much to strengthen still further the friendship between your country and this one. You are indeed welcome, sir.

NOTE: President Diem responded as follows:

Mr. President, this is a great joy for me to be again in Washington, and a great honor to be welcomed by you. I thank you very much for your kind words about me. But it is mostly the courage of the Vietnamese people, your own faith in my

country and unselfish American aid which has accomplished a miracle at Vietnam.

The history of these last thirty months is a shining example of what faith, determination and solidarity can do to uphold and strengthen freedom in the world.

82 ¶ Toasts of the President and President Diem
of Viet-Nam. *May 8, 1957*

President Diem, my friends:

Americans everywhere, I am sure, feel honored that they may welcome to this country—to this Capital—indeed to this house, one who has in a very short space of time established himself as an inspirational leader in his own country.

More than this, by his courage, his fortitude and his states-

manship, he has become an example for people everywhere who hate tyranny and love freedom.

I know that all of you will consider it a high privilege to rise with me and to drink a Toast to the President of the Viet-Nameese Republic.

President Diem!

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at a dinner in the State Dining Room of the White House. President Diem responded as follows:

Mr. President, I wish to thank you for your gracious Toast. It is the unselfish act of the American people and your own moral support which after the general armistice have revived and inflamed the courage of the Viet-Nameese people and helped us to survive against almost incredible odds.

This has shown the world that moral forces are always stronger than brutal terror, that good will prevail over evil. It is this fact which inspires my unflagging faith in the free world—our free world.

In the spirit of this faith and with all my heart, I wish to propose a Toast to this great country, the United States, and to its people and its great President, President Eisenhower.

83 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions

With President Diem of Viet-Nam. *May 12, 1957*

HIS EXCELLENCY Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Republic of Viet-Nam, and President Eisenhower have held discussions during President Ngo Dinh Diem's state visit as the guest of President Eisenhower during May 8-10.

Their discussions have been supplemented by meetings between President Ngo Dinh Diem and his advisers and Secretary of State Dulles and other American officials. These meetings afforded the occasion for reaffirming close mutual friendship and support between the Republic of Viet-Nam and the United States. The two Presidents exchanged views on the promotion of peace and stability and the development and consolidation of freedom in Viet-Nam and in the Far East as a whole.

President Eisenhower complimented President Ngo Dinh Diem on the remarkable achievements of the Republic of Viet-Nam under the leadership of President Ngo Dinh Diem since he took office in July 1954. It was noted that in less than three years a chaotic situation resulting from years of war had been changed into one of progress and stability.

Nearly one million refugees who had fled from Communist tyranny in North Viet-Nam had been cared for and resettled in Free Viet-Nam.

Internal security had been effectively established.

A constitution had been promulgated and a national assembly elected.

Plans for agrarian reform have been launched, and a constructive program developed to meet long-range economic and social problems to promote higher living standards for the Vietnamese people.

President Ngo Dinh Diem reviewed with President Eisenhower the efforts and means of the Vietnamese Government to promote political stability and economic welfare in the Republic of Viet-Nam. President Eisenhower assured President Ngo Dinh Diem of the willingness of the United States to continue to offer effective assistance within the constitutional processes of the United States to meet these objectives.

President Eisenhower and President Ngo Dinh Diem looked forward to an end of the unhappy division of the Vietnamese people and confirmed the determination of the two Governments to work together to seek suitable means to bring about the peaceful unification of Viet-Nam in freedom in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. It was noted with pleasure that the General Assembly of the United Nations by a large majority had found the Republic of Viet-Nam qualified for membership in the United Nations, which has been prevented by Soviet opposition.

President Eisenhower and President Ngo Dinh Diem noted in contrast the large build-up of Vietnamese Communist military

forces in North Viet-Nam during the past two and one-half years, the harsh suppression of the revolts of the people of North Viet-Nam in seeking liberty, and their increasing hardships. While noting the apparent diminution during the last three years of Communist-inspired hostilities in Southeast Asia except in the Kingdom of Laos, President Eisenhower and President Ngo Dinh Diem expressed concern over continuing Communist subversive capabilities in this area and elsewhere. In particular, they agreed that the continued military build-up of the Chinese Communists, their refusal to renounce the use of force, and their unwillingness to subscribe to standards of conduct of civilized nations constitute a continuing threat to the safety of all free nations in Asia. To counter this threat, President Ngo Dinh Diem indicated his strong desire and his efforts to seek closer cooperation with the free countries of Asia.

Noting that the Republic of Viet-Nam is covered by Article IV of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, President Eisenhower and President Ngo Dinh Diem agreed that aggression or subversion threatening the political independence of the Republic of Viet-Nam would be considered as endangering peace and stability. The just settlement of problems of the area by peaceful and legitimate means within the framework of the United Nations Charter will continue to be the mutual concern of both Governments. Finally, President Eisenhower and President Ngo Dinh Diem expressed the desire and determination of the two Governments to cooperate closely together for freedom and independence in the world.

84 ¶ Letter of Invitation to His Majesty
Mohamed V, Sultan of Morocco. May 14, 1957

[Released May 14, 1957. Dated April 29, 1957]

Your Majesty:

I received with great pleasure your letter of March 8 and am most grateful for the good wishes which you have sent to me and to my fellow citizens.

I have been deeply interested in the Vice President's enthusiastic report of the hospitable welcome he received in your great country and of the wisdom and statesmanship with which you spoke on matters affecting the common interests of our two countries and the great issues which dominate our times.

I am sure that the Vice President's talks with you and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose ability and spirit of friendly cooperation he also greatly admired, have given new impetus to the further strengthening of the close ties which we have both worked to forge. For our part, we have always desired that our relationship be based on the only defensible basis, that of equality between two sovereign and independent states. It is for this reason that we have instructed our Ambassador at Rabat to inform Your Majesty's Government that the Government of the United States is prepared to participate in conversations on the subject of our military operations in Morocco. I am sure that we can look forward to continued collaboration in examining this and other questions of mutual interest to our two countries.

The importance of our relationship increases my desire to talk with you and to welcome you here in the United States, as I had hoped to do last November. I should therefore deem it a signal honor if you could find it possible to visit Washington in November of this year. I know that my fellow citizens share my desire to receive you in our midst.

I should appreciate Your Majesty's telling me whether you would find it possible to accept this invitation, after which the

precise details of your visit could be worked out by the representatives of our two governments so that we can receive you here in a manner befitting the high esteem in which we hold you and the people of your country.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: At the time this letter was made public the President announced that the Sultan had accepted his invitation, and would be in Washington for a three-day state visit beginning November 25. (The Sultan's formal letter of acceptance, dated June 4, was released on July 18.)

The Sultan's letter of March 8 was in reply to a letter transmitted to him on March 1 by the Vice President when he visited Morocco on the occasion of the first anniversary of Moroccan independence. (The President's letter of March 1 was not released by the White House.)

The Sultan's letter of March 8 follows:

His Excellency Mr. Dwight Eisenhower

The President of the Republic of the United States of America

After conveying to you the greetings of Peace, and expressing the hope that you are in constant good health and well-being, we wish to state that we have received your gracious and friendly letter which Mr. Nixon, the Vice President of the United States of America, handed to us. We were deeply moved by the

noble sentiments which your Excellency expressed toward our person and the Moroccan people. Such genuine sentiments merit our deep thanks. We also wish to express our gratitude for the kind wishes which your Excellency conveyed to us on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of our country.

It gives us great pleasure to seek this opportunity to express once more how much we cherish the age-old relations between the United States of America and the Moroccan Kingdom. These relations have for a long time been based on mutual understanding and friendship. They have been further strengthened by the adherence of our two nations to noble principles and to constant efforts toward the safeguarding of respect for the freedom of nations and the protection of human dignity.

As we express to your Excellency our ardent desire for the continuance of these relations and for the further strengthening of these bonds, we wish to assure you that we shall always hold tenaciously to the view that the identity of purpose between states, based on mutual respect and fruitful cooperation between peoples,

is the effective means for the establishment of peace and the spreading of freedom in the world.

We have sought the opportunity of the Vice President's visit to our Kingdom to discuss with him the affairs that specifically concern our two countries. We have, in addition, apprised him of our views on

the different problems with which the world is at present preoccupied.

Finally, we send your Excellency our warmest wishes for your continued good health and safety, and for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States of America.

MOHAMED BEN YOUSSEF

85 ¶ White House Statement on Report of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. *May 14, 1957*

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER this morning received the final report of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief.

The President approved the Committee's request, following a meeting with Committee members, that the Committee be discharged on the basis that it had completed the work for which it had been appointed. The President thanked the members for their work, and the people of the United States for "the wonderful spirit of America in accepting and caring for these refugees."

The President also expressed his admiration and deep appreciation for the dedicated work of the many religious and other voluntary agencies which conducted the job of resettlement at such an unprecedented rate and in so many other ways helped the refugees. He likewise praised the accomplishments of the Government departments and agencies which performed vital functions in the program.

The President emphasized his agreement with the Committee's statement that it was not dissolving because America's work for the Hungarians—here and abroad—is over. The policy of this country is to continue to meet its full share of the free world's

responsibility and unique opportunity to help these people and to assist Austria, which with such great sacrifice cared for so many of them, the President pointed out.

The President approved and released the Committee's report, a copy of which is annexed.

NOTE: The report, dated May 14, 1957, was entitled "Report to the President by the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief" (Government Printing Office, 1957).

86 ¶ Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Cost of Their Government. *May 14, 1957*

[Delivered from the President's Office at 9:00 p. m.]

My Fellow Citizens:

I should like to talk some facts with you tonight—about what happens to the tax dollars that you send to Washington.

I am speaking from the Presidential office here in the White House. In outward respects, this is quite an ordinary room. The furniture, the books, the telephones, even the paintings on the wall, are in no sense unusual.

But in one respect this room is unusual.

To this office—to the President, whoever he may be, there comes every day from all parts of the land and from all parts of the world a steady flow of dispatches, reports and visitors. They tell of the successes and the disappointments of our people in their efforts to help achieve peace with justice in the world. They tell, too, of the progress and difficulties in building a sturdy, prosperous and a just society here at home.

On the basis of this information, decisions, affecting all of us, have to be made every day. Because your President, aside from the Vice President, is the only governmental official chosen by a vote of all the people, he must make his decisions on the basis

of what he thinks best for all the people. He cannot consider only a district, a state or a region in developing solutions to problems. He must always use the yardstick of the national interest.

It is from this overall viewpoint that I want to talk with you tonight about the cost of running your Government.

The budget now before Congress is huge; even though it represents a sharply smaller part of our national production than the first budget I submitted to the Congress four years ago. Since then we have sought unceasingly to make the taxpayer's dollar go further.

We have, for example, cut the government payroll by nearly 250,000 positions.

Taxes were cut in 1954 with savings so far of some 25 billion dollars to the American taxpayer.

The proposed budget is balanced—the third in a row.

The budget now under discussion represents carefully studied estimates of the cost of all the things the government is required by law to do or by what we believe to be necessary.

All of these things I have discussed with you many times. Indeed most of these national programs have been on the books for some years. There are no surprise proposals in this budget. It was made up under my personal direction by men and women who believe deeply in economy and efficiency in government. In the process some 13 billion dollars in departmental requests were eliminated.

Now when a budget is sent to Congress, it contains estimates of costs reaching 18 months into the future. So, as I have so frequently pointed out, these estimates cannot be exact to the very last dollar. That is why they are kept under constant examination in all Executive Departments—both before and after the Budget goes to the Congress. Many of these estimates are based upon formulas in laws passed by the Congress. They are as accurate as can be made based upon our experience in administering those laws. So, if the Congress should cut the estimates in this budget for things that are fixed by law, like veterans

compensation and pensions, it should be clear that such cuts would not save money, because the actual costs, whatever they turn out to be must, by law, be paid.

I have often been asked how big our Federal budget ought to be. Now that question calls to mind a story about Abraham Lincoln. One day a man looking at him said, "Mr. Lincoln, how long should a man's legs be?" Well, he looked down at his rather long lanky legs and he said, "Well, they ought to be long enough to reach the ground."

Now that's not a very exact formula, but it has its point in this question. A budget, too, ought to reach the ground. The ground, in this case, is the essential national interest—and no more. That is the purpose of this budget.

No great reductions in it are possible unless Congress eliminates or curtails existing Federal programs, or unless all of us demand less service from the government, or unless we are willing to gamble with the safety of our country.

In this troubled world, our foremost national need is, of course, our own security. The overall cost is great, indeed—over 45 billion dollars in the budget now before the Congress. This is mainly what makes the budget so large—the costs of our present security and our quest for a just and lasting peace. There is no cut-rate price for security.

But before considering this heavy expenditure, let us look at the smaller, non-security costs we also have to pay. Including certain new activities important to America, this 26 billion dollar part of the budget meets the costs fixed by law, the routine jobs of government, and the domestic programs of service which our people have decided through the Congress to adopt.

In this 35% part of the budget, there are, first, the compulsory expenditures. We must pay the more than 7 billion dollars' interest on the national debt. Ours is not like the Soviet Government which recently told its people that it would no longer pay the interest on its government savings bonds.

Other programs are established by law, and the bulk of the expenditures under those laws is mandatory.

The largest among them provides 5 billion dollars for veterans' pensions, compensation, education, medical care, and other benefits.

Another large item of about 5 billion dollars is for agricultural programs: for price supports, the soil bank, land conservation, rural electrification, and other services of benefit to farmers.

The costs of these two great programs have tended to grow rather than to shrink over recent years.

In addition, about 3½ billion dollars is provided, as grants and loans to the states, to share the costs of such activities as administering unemployment compensation and the employment service. This sum assists the states in helping needy aged, the blind, the totally disabled and dependent children; promoting public health, sanitation, and the control of disease, as well as speeding slum clearance and urban renewal—an item which a committee of mayors recently urged me to support vigorously.

All these are programs long ago enacted by the Congress.

This part of the budget also provides funds for a new project which I have urged for two years to help overcome the acute shortage of schoolrooms in our country. The plan calls for a 4-year emergency program of schoolroom construction at a cost of 325 million dollars a year.

Now permit me a further word about this item. I deeply believe, as I am sure you do, that education is clearly a responsibility of state and local governments—and should remain so. But another truth is just as clear: during the depression, World War II, and the Korean conflict, our states and localities did not have the means and the opportunity to build enough classrooms to keep up with the increasing number of youngsters. This means that we need an emergency program to help states and localities build the schools our children must have. We must not continue to penalize our children and thereby the future of the nation.

We limit this aid to building; thus it will not result in Federal

control of education. It is limited in scope to make sure that Federal help will go where it is needed most. Limited in time, it guarantees that Federal help will be temporary.

Now I have heard people say, and I am sure you have, that no Federal program can be temporary—that any activity begun in Washington will go on forever.

I reject that kind of talk.

I believe that Americans are responsible enough to do exactly what they want to do and then stop.

I support this program wholeheartedly because it is a get-in-and-get-out emergency plan solely to overcome a schoolroom deficit created by depression and by wars.

Now after meeting the costs of interest on the national debt, agriculture, veterans, and grants to the states, there remains in this non-security part of the budget about 5 billion dollars. This pays for everything else our Government expects to do next year.

It includes direct Federal expenditures related to labor and welfare—and for things like medical research. It includes the cost of conserving and developing our natural resources—improving the national parks, building dams and reservoirs, and protecting fish and wildlife.

It includes the weather bureau, disaster relief, the census, and subsidies for civil aviation and our merchant fleet.

It includes costs of the Congress and the courts, of law enforcement, and of tax collection.

Finally, it includes funds to cover the postal deficit, which will be more than half a billion dollars unless the Congress raises postal rates, as I have repeatedly urged. If the Congress acts, this cost will be borne by the users of the mails, thereby relieving the taxpayer of this burden.

In executing these programs we constantly stress economy and seek to avoid waste and duplication. In this endeavor we have had the benefit of the recommendation of two Hoover Commissions, the great portions of which have already been accepted and are in the process of being put into effect. Moreover, we

postpone programs when we can. When we find it possible to revise cost estimates, we inform the Congress. In my letter of April 18th to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, I pointed out that we had been able to revise estimates of new spending authority downward by a possible 1.8 billion dollars, assuming Congressional cooperation.

While we shall insist on carrying out the Federal Government's proper role in meeting the needs of our growing economy and population, we shall not start any program that we do not believe necessary. We are determined to search out ways to save money and manpower so that government does not further add to the inflationary pressures on the economy.

If our people join us in this determination, we can look forward to sufficient excess of income over expenses to justify future tax reductions as we continue paying down on the public debt.

In all this we need the cooperation of the Congress and we need the help and understanding of every one of you. Almost every proposal for government aid or service has a number of citizens organized behind it. Usually each group wants the government to spend for its pet project, but to economize everywhere else. This is a good time to examine again the demands that each of us, our communities and our states, make upon the Federal Government. It is a time to limit those demands to what is necessary—and no more.

Turn with me now to the largest item in the budget—the defense of our country. There is where most of your tax dollars go.

As we survey the world in which we live, the first great concern of all of us is to make sure of the defense of our homes, our country and our way of life. The Communists have again and again announced their purpose of promoting revolution and of communizing the world by whatever means. It is important, and surely prudent, for us to understand the military strength the Communists maintain to help them achieve their purposes.

Now what is that strength today?

Without counting the Chinese Communists, the Soviets have the world's largest army. They have many times the number of submarines that Germany had when World War II began. They have atomic weapons and rockets and missiles. They have a large and growing air strength. They are competent in military technology and research. And all this is directed by a despotism which is fully capable of the supreme folly—that of unleashing these powerful forces if it should ever believe that it could—without destroying itself—succeed in destroying the free world.

One important purpose of our military arrangements is to convince others that if they start a general conflict they cannot escape their own destruction.

As I have said, the national defense item is by far the largest in our budget, but let us see just how large it is. The estimate just for our own military forces and our atomic development, together with a small amount for stockpiling critical and strategic materials, is almost 41 billion dollars. This does not, by any means, equal the full amount first recommended by our uniformed services. They wanted some 10 billion dollars more.

But I earnestly believe that this defense budget represents, in today's world, the proper dividing line between national danger on the one hand and excessive expenditure on the other. If it is materially cut, I believe the country would be taking a needless gamble. For myself, I have seen unwise military cuts before. I have more than once seen their terrible consequences. I am determined to do all I can to see that we do not follow that foolhardy road again.

Even after World War II had illustrated again the dangers of unpreparedness, our Armed Forces became so starved and depleted that by 1950 we had to withdraw our military strength from South Korea. That area was then declared to be outside our defense perimeter. The tragic results of that woeful weakness are too close to us to need recounting now to the families of America. But I say to you that I shall never agree to any pro-

gram of false economy that would permit us to incur again that kind of risk to our country and to the lives of our citizens.

Good defense is not cheap defense.

The B-36 bomber, even though built after World War II, is already outmoded. Each one cost us about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. Today's B-52 jet bomber costs 8 million dollars each.

Seven years ago, a fighter plane cost 300 thousand dollars. Today, one costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

A submarine now costs twice as much as it did seven years ago.

Atomic energy costs four times as much as it did in 1950. Daily, munitions grow more complex, more powerful and more costly.

It is clear that unless we make some progress in our persistent efforts to secure an effective agreement to limit armaments, defense costs will tend to go up year by year, if we are to keep Communist forces from outstripping us.

Consequently, though our first responsibility is to maintain defenses adequate to keep the nation secure, we do not want, because of this cost, more military force than is necessary.

Judgments on the defense budget must reflect the stern fact that real military power can rest only on a sound economy. Only with a strong and thriving economy can we have the strength to protect our freedom. But since we maintain military forces as a matter of self-preservation, we must not recklessly reduce their power.

This dilemma presents hard decisions. But they are decisions that must be made by the President, as he presents his recommendations to the Congress. To this kind of problem I have devoted most of my life. I repeat my earnest belief that the estimate in the budget for our military forces, atomic energy and stockpiling—amounting to about 41 billion dollars—represents a defense program which is as nearly accurate, in present circumstances, as is humanly possible to make it.

To this defense total should properly be added—and will so be in the future—that part of our mutual security program which

supplies arms and defense support to friendly countries in order to strengthen the military power of the free world. Expenditures for this purpose will amount next year to something over 3 billion dollars.

The costs in many of these friendly countries are low compared to ours, so this type of aid, even though moderate in amount, supplements their own efforts very effectively. This aid helps arm and maintain overseas:

some five times as many active ground forces as the United States possesses;
about twice as many naval combat ships;
and about an equal number of planes.

This aid is also a key factor in maintaining many of our vital military, naval and air bases abroad.

Without the military strength that this aid helps sustain overseas, we should have to add many more billions to our own defense spending, and have less security for our total effort.

Defense expenditures, for our own forces and our military assistance overseas, together with the domestic expenditures I have discussed, account for almost all—in fact, 98%—of the budget.

As we look at the whole range of the budget, there is only one hope of making the really great savings that we all want so much. That hope is to achieve an effective disarmament agreement with an easing of world tensions, so that the enormous sums we have to spend for our defense can be drastically reduced.

The savings we can hope to make in domestic programs are, at best, small by comparison. Of course, we could save material amounts if, by law, we abandoned or drastically cut back some of the larger programs. But in a world knowing real peace, we could save at least ten times as much in defense spending.

It is to hasten that day, as well as to enhance our security now, that the budget provides a moderate sum for waging peace.

This is a mission that military formations cannot, of them-

selves, accomplish. The entire free world military force merely puts a policeman on the corner to keep the robber out of our house and out of our neighborhood. It preserves from destruction what we already have.

But our Communist antagonists are resourceful and cunning. Their aggression is not limited to the use of force or the threat of its use. They are doing their best to take advantage of poverty and need in the developing nations, and so turn them against the free world. Success would enable them to win their long-sought goal of Communist encirclement of our country.

To meet the total threat, we, first of all—as I have pointed out—must sustain our defense preparations.

But we must do more.

We must wage peace aggressively through diplomatic efforts, through the economic and technical assistance part of the mutual security program, and through world-wide information activities to help bind the free world more firmly together. These efforts will cost about one billion dollars next year.

We wage peace on the diplomatic front through the efforts of the State Department to establish close ties with every other nation that values its independence and that recognizes the dignity of man.

We wage peace through the efforts of the United States Information Service to counteract the false propaganda spread by the Communists. We tell the truth about freedom and the rights of man and seek to win adherents to these concepts.

We wage peace through the mutual security program in another way. We help some nations in developing their own economies, so their people can be stronger partners in the defense of the free world against Communism.

Economic development is, of course, not a product for export from the United States or anywhere else. It is a homespun product, the product of a people's own work. Our opportunity is simply this: to help the peoples of these developing lands to help themselves. This we can do through sound technical as-

sistance and, where necessary and unavailable from other sources, through loans and, at times, other kinds of financial aid. Within prudent limits, this practice is in their and our best interests.

On this subject I hope to talk with you again next week, but I assure you now that this billion dollar item is one of the most important to all of us in the entire budget.

I know that in these efforts to wage peace, all does not always go well. Weaknesses there are bound to be—troubles and disappointments as well.

But I never ordered a cease-fire in a battle because some of the ammunition misfired or went bad, or some commander—including myself—may have made a mistake.

We must always do better, but we must never stop in our battle for peace. We must keep everlastingly at this job—today the most important job in this entire world.

Our defense expenditures are to assure us the opportunity to wage peace; our expenditures for diplomatic work, economic and technical assistance and information services give us the means to wage peace. Together they cost 45 billion dollars—all but about a billion dollars of this for defense.

The rising costs of defense items account for more than 80 percent of the increase in next year's budget. These facts simply reflect the kind of world in which we are living.

The plain truth is that the price of peace is high.

That explains why taxes are high and why their further reduction has been delayed. It explains also why really big cuts in government spending depend on success in our efforts to wage peace.

The sacrifices demanded of each of us are great; but they are sacrifices of dollars for a peaceful world, not the sacrifices of our sons, our families, our homes and our cities to our own short-sightedness.

I believe that you are more secure in your homes tonight because of the effort and money our nation has put into these defense and related security programs. It is almost four years

since an American fighting man has been killed in battle anywhere. Crises, great and small, we have had and will continue to have. Despite them, there has been an overall improvement in the prospects for keeping an honorable peace.

But I must say this to you: I can see no immediate relaxation of international tensions to provide the basis now for substantial reductions in these programs for preserving and waging peace. In fact, the gains we have already made impel us to press forward with no let-up.

If we do press forward—if we courageously bear these burdens of waging peace—I have every hope that, in God's good time success will crown our efforts. Then we shall know an easier and a better peace whose fruits will include a lightening of the spiritual and the material burdens we now must bear in order to gain it.

Thank you. Good night.

87 ¶ The President's News Conference of May 15, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please be seated.

I have no announcements this morning.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, Malcolm S. Forbes is running for the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Are you going to do anything in his behalf? Are you going to make any statement——

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the point——

Q. Mr. Smith: —of endorsement for him?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the point has not come up whatsoever to me. But I have known Mr. Forbes in the past, and I think he is a very fine gentleman, and certainly it would seem natural for me to say a word in his behalf, if I got a chance.

Q. Thomas N. Schroth, Congressional Quarterly: The roll

call votes in Congress so far this year show that the Democrats are supporting your program more than the Republicans.

Do you intend now or as the '58 elections approach to punish those Republicans who are not supporting your program or to reward those who do support you?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think it is the function of a President of the United States to punish anybody for voting what he believes.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Sir, Republican Senators Clifford Case, Cooper, Javits, Bush, and some others have steadfastly supported your program, most particularly the budget, and in doing so they put themselves at times at odds with the Senate Republican leadership.

I wonder, sir, if you have any particular plans or new plans to work with them or through them to gain enactment of your program.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't see how it is possible for any President to work with the Republican group in Congress, the whole Republican group, except through their elected leadership.

Now, this doesn't mean that in special cases and for special purposes you don't, but always with the knowledge of the leadership, see people and try to influence them in your direction. If they are already influenced in your direction, why, of course, it is easier to work with them.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: There is a story on Capitol Hill, sir, that the Military Affairs Appropriations Subcommittee has cut your defense budget on a tentative decision, by about two and a half billion dollars overall. Would you give us your reaction to that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Lawrence, first of all, I think the Defense Department pointed out that in their new appropriations that they could take a cut of, I believe it was, about a half billion because of their ability to do with somewhat less carry-over, shortened lead time. But if the committee can go beyond that and find two billion dollars in an honest cut on the Defense Department, then I want to see how it is done.

I have been in this business, as all of you know, a good many years, starting here in the War Department in 1927; and I think I have studied these matters as seriously as anybody else and, certainly, with the keen desire to save the taxpayers' money as well as to have an adequate defense.

If we are going to trifle with this defense on that basis, now, we are going to be in trouble somewhere along the line.

Now, on the other hand, I have not seen this bill of which you speak or this mark-up of which you speak, and it is possible that there is some meaning in it of which I know nothing. But if it is possible to do anything like this, then I am going to be educated again, that's all, because I don't see how they can do it.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, some Republicans in Congress say that they think you have grown less conservative, moved somewhat to the left, since 1952. Do you, yourself, feel that such a change has taken place in your political philosophy?

THE PRESIDENT. Far from it. If anything, I think I have grown more conservative.

I have the same concern that other people do about the very great growth of the money that is necessary to meet the national programs that have been enacted into law and that we are now supporting.

As I pointed out last night, there are \$26 billion going into that. Well that is a lot of people taken out of productive work. It is a lot of money that goes into the purchasing power without producing goods that can be bought with that money and, therefore, tends toward inflation in our economy.

Now, always I have said I believed in sound fiscal policies, preserving the value of the dollar in the interests of all of us, particularly the men and women who must live on pensions and Government bonds and all of that sort of thing in their old age.

I am absolutely against trifling with our financial integrity, and I believe that all of these programs must be studied very,

very carefully to see that we are not taking on more of a load than is good for the whole country.

At the same time, I thoroughly believe that any modern political philosophy that fails to study carefully the needs of the people today, not of 1860, of today: what do they need, by the complications that have arisen in our industrial life, in our economy; how are they going to get along; how are they going to take care of themselves in their old age; what happens if they are disabled and can't work for five months or so?

I believe the Federal Government cannot shut its eyes to these things. No matter how much it tries to work through States and get these responsibilities assumed by the States and the localities; it must assume some leadership.

I believe that unless a modern political group does look these problems in the face and finds some reasonable solution, sticking as nearly as possible to the theory of the limited powers in the central government, then in the long run we are sunk; and that, I say, I have become more and more convinced, as I see the amount of money grow and grow in that regard. And I believe, therefore, I am more conservative than otherwise since 1952.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Sir, how do you account for the fact that your own party leadership in Congress is in disagreement with you on the sum requested for the budget? Senator Knowland, for instance, after your speech last night still says, I believe, that, I think about \$3 billion can be cut out of the budget.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have always insisted to you people and everybody else that any budget that predicts expenditures really two years in advance—this study of the budget starts long before it goes to the Congress, and it is worked on until the last minute, but at the very minimum it predicts expenditures eighteen months in advance.

When these large sums are involved, there comes a chance right along for both the Executive and the Congress to do a

squeezing process; and, likewise, you sometimes find you have underestimated, as witness all of the deficiency bills that go to the Congress each spring.

But there is some squeezing possible. And I have never kicked about that. In fact, I have encouraged it. And people say I am deserting my own budget because I have encouraged it. I am a long ways from deserting my own budget because it is what I insist every week, in every Cabinet meeting and every Security Council meeting, that is one thing we must do, see whether we can squeeze out some more in administrative expenses.

Now, when they go to the sums of which you are now speaking, then I don't know exactly what they mean. Possibly they are calculating on abolishing some one of the major programs or a group of the smaller programs in our country, I don't know. But I just don't see how it is done, and I have no explanation for it.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: There is a good deal of interest over the weekend analysis of how the Battle of Gettysburg was fought. Now, you, looking back on the Second World War, do you see any major thing that you think the Allies could have done differently?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, well, yes, of course, all the time—but no one knows the answer. It is awfully hard to quarrel, Mrs. Craig, with victory. And as long as one plan brought victory in a thing that is so serious as war, it is pretty hard to prove that another plan would have brought it earlier.

Now, I just want to take a word about this quarrel. I think there are a good many of you people here, both photographers and representatives of the press, who have been going into my office for the past four and a half years, occasionally. No doubt you have noticed that on the walls there are prints of four men, men that I consider in my book are about the four top Americans of the past. They are Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, and Lee, and anybody who ever tries to put me in any other relationship with respect to General Lee is mistaken. [*Laughter*]

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President,

in your recent speech to the Republicans at Louisville, you predicted the Republicans would make gains in the congressional seats and in the governorships in the South. I should think your reference to Lee wouldn't hurt any.

I wanted to know, sir, whether in view of your position in favor of limited Government, Federal Government, your advocacy of the civil rights bill would hurt the Republican chances of winning more seats in the South.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, I don't believe, in the long run, and in its study, that it will, because the civil rights bill is a very moderate thing, done in all decency and in a simple attempt to study the matter, see where the Federal responsibilities lie, and to move in strict accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, and no faster and no further.

Q. Mr. van der Linden: Sir, you know the southerners objected to the jury trial.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I know that, but, as a matter of fact, I am not enough of a lawyer to discuss that thing one way or the other.

I do know that the Federal courts must not—I mean, their dignity and their position and prestige must be upheld. But I am not going to talk about that matter. You will have to go to the Attorney General. He knows more about it than I do.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Secretary Dulles said yesterday that Siberia, the Arctic, and northern Canada might be the most likely spot to begin a limited arms inspection agreement with the Russians. He went on to say that this was his and the State Department's view, and that this was not yet a governmental position.

Could you tell us what you think of this idea, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is not a governmental position, for the simple reason that this whole matter is under the most earnest study. The mere fact that the Soviets have indicated they might be interested instantly throws it into the study place, and just

exactly where you might end up, and what might be the extent of the territory, I couldn't possibly predict.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. Dave Beck, who is president of the Teamsters and who boasted of his close ties with your Administration, the White House and yourself, is in some trouble.

Now that the Senate investigations committee has revealed collusive relationships between Mr. Beck and officials of Anheuser Busch, Fruehauf Trailer, and other employers, would you give us, sir, your judgment as to the importance of a code of ethics for employers such as has already been issued and created by the AFL-CIO?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it must have taken you about an hour to write that question. [*Laughter*]

You are entering a field that is both philosophical in a way, and it is a very difficult one, and it is certainly sensitive from the political standpoint.

Now, I don't know why your question had to be premised with some statement that I am particularly close friends with any particular labor leader. There have been many labor leaders in the White House who have called on me; there have been many labor leaders invited there even socially. Mr. Beck has been one of them.

This affair has come up; I leave the affair completely to the investigating authorities now. In the meantime, the Secretary of Labor and I follow them very closely to see whether out of them there evolves some thought or idea where we should take the lead in making recommendations to Congress. But I believe that both the Congress and the Executive will be interested in trying to find some way that the rights, the interests of laboring people, men and women that produce the wealth of the country, will be protected.

Q. Louis R. Lautier, National Negro Press Association: I have been requested to ask this question: Would you comment on the extent to which the Civil Air Patrol program is open to

all the people without discrimination and, as an auxiliary of the Air Force, do you think it should seek recruits from all segments of the population?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, my contact with the Civil Air Patrol goes back to the beginning of World War II when I was Operations Officer of the War Department.

I found them a very splendid organization. They were completely a volunteer organization, but there was a law which provided that the Air Force in carrying out its missions could utilize this group which, so far as I know, was organized according to its own rules and under its own bylaws. And I think into those things the War Department, as it then was, at least, never inquired. I guess we thought it was none of our business.

Now, I do know at the present time the Air Force is allowed to give small amounts of time and, I believe, facilities to help these people in their training. Maybe to that extent you can say the Federal Government enters into this. But it is still a voluntary organization, and I think would have to determine its own rules for membership.

Now, for my part, as a personal thing, I believe that we hurt ourselves when, in military organizations, we try to discriminate among Americans in recruiting them. I believe that just as a matter of efficiency, it is better to use those that are capable of doing things strictly on merit and without such things as you were talking about.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Going back to the budget, sir, some observers, some very well-experienced men, including your old friend, Vannevar Bush, have said on the budget that the problem is essentially the old question of the unification of the services, the elimination of duplication, the agreement upon a strategic plan, and so on.

Could you comment on that, and give us your impression of what progress has been made on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you people, some of you here, you older ones, may know, in 1946 and '47 I was a great supporter

of unification. I had come back from a war where I had responsibility of commanding all services, dealt with all services, and I thought the day of the separate services was really gone. And I thought we could bring this about. Well, I encountered a very fierce opposition, but I stuck to my guns.

Now, there never was produced a law that, I believe, would have been the best, because there was nothing in that law that gave anyone, any one official, the specific job of uncovering all of the possible duplications, making certain that all of our logistics and supply problems were met in the most economical manner.

Now, I think Dr. Bush may be overestimating to some extent the savings that are to be made there. But I still believe they are considerable; and if we could today get rid of service prejudices to the point of such things as real unification in hospitalization and doctors, in depots where it can be done, and distribution, supply, procurement—a lot of these things—I believe there is a chance to save money.

Now, this, of course, has its limits. After you are purchasing in a certain amount, it doesn't save a great deal to purchase in double that amount except as it eliminates the competitive factor. If you and I are both trying to get 5,000 blankets, and there is only one factory making blankets on a very limited scale, we would run the price up against ourselves very hurriedly. That kind of thing could be eliminated.

But progress is being made, that is the hopeful part about it. Progress is being made, but it is not as fast and it is not as complete as I certainly hoped when I was preaching and praying for unification, which never did take place quite in the form that I thought it should be.

Q. Mr. Reston: I think the point Dr. Bush was trying to get at, sir, was not the question primarily of procurement, but the question of the philosophy of the Joint Chiefs.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Reston: And his charge was that there was a kind

of tacit agreement among the Chiefs so that one would not oppose the demands of the other, and you came out not with one war plan but with three war plans, as he put it.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. Well, I don't believe that. I don't believe there are three war plans, but I do believe this: that each one, trying to protect very earnestly what he believes should be his own capabilities and to get the things for him, for example, guided missiles of all kinds, every kind of bomb, I believe then that the war plans are not clear enough in fixing responsibility, possibly, and we could do it cheaper there.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, you have often said that you thought Congress should and could investigate matters within its scope. You were all for that, I believe.

I wonder what you think of the investigation that is starting up on Capitol Hill in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee whereby they will now investigate executive agencies which were created some years ago by Congress. They want to see if they are abiding by law in their administering of these agencies.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know of any prohibition that there has ever been on that kind of an investigation. They have had these committees, Government investigation committees, and I suppose, so far as I know, they have complete authority. But if they haven't, I had better be educated a little bit on that, I think.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., *New York Herald Tribune*: Sir, after the House reduced your budget request for the Information Agency by \$40 million, you characterized that action as the worst kind of economy, I believe. The Senate Appropriations Committee has now further reduced that item by \$50 million to \$90 million.

Do you feel the agency will have enough money to do an effective job? And how would you characterize the Senate committee's action?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I just say it is a mistake. I believe

that the tools to wage peace include a method by which you can tell the truth about America, where you can assist friendly nations in making certain that their countries are not constantly infiltrated and penetrated by false propaganda.

We know of a number of countries that have asked us, "Can't you please help us to keep this propaganda out because we are losing our people, because there is no answer?" That is the kind of thing that I believe must be done, and I think it is a mistake to cut as seriously as these people have.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, last November you characterized your reelection as a victory for Modern Republicanism, and you interpreted it as a mandate from the people in support of your program.

I wonder if you could give us your appraisal at this point of how you think your program of Modern Republicanism is faring, and whether you think the will of the people is being flouted in Congress.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you ask a question that is a pretty long one.

I think I defined my idea, my conception, of Modern Republicanism a little bit ago. I would hope that the Republican philosophy is one that adhering to the basic principles of soundness in governmental operations and with the spirit of the Constitution, yet takes every new problem that comes up and meets it head on and solves it with a clear comprehension of what our people need and what are the things that must be done for them, striving always to get this decentralized as far as it is possible. That is the kind of thing which I believe.

I believe the budget must be balanced, your money must be kept sound, we must be very conservative in these fiscal matters if we are to continue to advance and not have a flight from the dollar some time, and we must avoid inflation.

Now, as to whether or not all of the people are backing this up, I think it would be too much to expect that in every detail of your program they can all understand it at once.

What I did last evening on the budget was to take before the people of the United States the facts applying to the budget. I was not there to make any desperate plea for any one point. I was there to show them why they spend this money, why they have been spending it and where, what they risk, either domestically or in foreign fields, if they cut it seriously.

So I think that, as people are informed, they will probably support that for which they voted.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Sir, Israel has announced that it intends to send a test vessel through the Suez Canal, and this morning the reports from Cairo were that the Egyptians were quite upset over the plan. Would you give us your view, sir, about the Israeli plans?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, I have always wanted to see these matters properly decided by the international bodies that have been set up, the United Nations, the World Court.

I would see no objection if Israel sends—makes a peaceful test of just exactly where they stand. On the other hand, I believe to use force would be reprehensible. Now, possibly, they are thinking if they have a peaceful rejection of their effort, they have got a case before the World Court or some place else.

Now, you will recall that in all of this last winter, all this talk, we always urged that it not be assumed in advance that Egypt would not be won around to allowing the passage of Israeli ships. But the one thing we did take a stand on, that we believed, that the Gulf of Aqaba did comprehend and include international waters, and that we would be glad to see that one tested before the same kind of court or body.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: On the budget, sir, could you tell us what response you have had so far from your speech and, secondly, what you personally plan to do beyond the second speech in trying to get it through Congress? Are you going to do a little lobbying up there?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I often go up, when I am invited, so I don't know what you call "lobbying" and what you don't. I

would certainly try to influence people in a quiet conversation to see the logic of a position I take.

Now, after the speech of next week, which will be mainly on the matter of mutual security and what it is doing for us—or again put it, waging peace, I have no specific plans for a talk. But as incidents come up, as the situation unfolds, I certainly do not preclude the possibility that I might again take to the air. But I am, as you know, very earnestly concerned in some things. Other things, if the Congress wanted to eliminate them why I think I could go along, but some of them I am very interested in.

Q. Paul Martin, Gannett News Service: Mr. President, putting aside for the moment the '58 budget, the budgetmaking process is beginning in earnest for the 1959 budget.

THE PRESIDENT. That is right.

Q. Mr. Martin: Now, I wonder if you can tell us at this date whether, perhaps, you can submit a budget to Congress next January that would be lower than the one you have presented now with, perhaps, some hope of tax reduction.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, again you have the world situation, and you have your domestic programs. I don't know of any great amounts that are now being spent except by authority of law.

The one program that I have advocated is this of inducing the States and localities to catch up on the schoolroom deficit, and that I will continue to support because I see no other way of getting it through.

Now, as far as looking ahead for the budget, we try to forecast trends, far from just next year to '49 ['59], we try to forecast them three or four years ahead, and in the meantime we start serious work on '49 ['59].

The effort is going to be redoubled to keep these programs from growing. You see, as you get a big new program started this year, and maybe the first year its budget is \$250 million on it in Defense, you can very well soon have a billion for that very same program to sustain it, for replacements, for maintenance

and all that sort of thing. The organization grows, with all its auxiliaries. You get new supporting things, new bases. So everything has to be watched this year because of its influence on next year. That is the reason you try to project them four years in advance.

Now, whether or not we can actually come down is going to depend on the state of the world and to what extent we can get rid of programs that are costing us money. [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*] I was told I said “’49” twice, when I meant ’59. I correct it.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, you emphasized strongly last night that we could not expect any real reduction in spending until we could tackle this business of the defense item. That brings us back to the subject of disarmament.

Could you spell out for us some of the reasoning that has impressed you most as to why the Russians at this particular time seem to be talking more seriously in London, and whether you think there is real hope that they may continue in this vein?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, when you say “real hope,” Mr. Morgan, you are asking a man to use an adjective that I think is probably not quite justified. Certainly, we must not lose hope. That would be fatal. That would be consigning the world, as I see it, to a fate that is very desperate no matter which way it goes.

I think that the reason that the Soviets are taking a different tone is because they, as well as all the rest of the world, are feeling the pinch of building, supporting, maintaining these tremendous military organizations. They are bound to feel the pinch. They have an economy, say, a third of the productivity of our own. We feel the pinch. Now, they don’t feel it in the same way because their taxes are handled very abruptly and even rudely. Their taxes are lowered by telling the people, “We won’t pay the interest on the national debt,” or any other thing they want to do. We can’t operate that way. We are a free society, and we use the personal incentive as the way to generate

the power that the United States must generate. But they are nevertheless feeling the pinch. And because they feel that pinch, and because they see, just as well as anybody else, where the world is really pushing, I believe that they are now growing more serious.

Now, this doesn't mean that they are not at the same time going to be very difficult, because they are going to want just as big an advantage out of the thing as they can get. They will want the scales tipped in their favor. We will try to insist it be a definite *quid pro quo* equality, and there will be so many arguments about that.

But I do believe that the seriousness comes about because of an awakening sense of responsibility everywhere; no matter how dictatorial or how arbitrary a government, you cannot escape the logic of world events as they are developing around us today.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and tenth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:32 to 11:03 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 15, 1957. In attendance: 209.

88 ¶ Letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., on Labor Dispute at Certain Atomic Energy Facilities. May 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On May 14, 1957, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 206 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (61 Stat. 155), I issued Executive Order No. 10710 creating a Board of Inquiry to inquire into the issues involved in a labor dispute between the Goodyear Atomic Corporation and certain of its employees represented by Local 10-689 of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, at certain facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

On May 15, 1957, I received the Board's written report in the matter. A copy of that report is attached hereto. The labor dispute which led to the strike and which is referred to in Executive Order No. 10710 has not been resolved and continues to the present time. This strike involves the Atomic Energy Commission's gaseous diffusion plant, known as the Portsmouth Plant, near Waverly, Ohio.

In my opinion, this unresolved labor dispute has resulted in a strike affecting an entire industry, or a substantial part thereof, engaged in trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among the several States and with foreign nations, which strike, if permitted to continue, will imperil the national safety.

In order to remove a peril to the national safety and to secure a resumption of trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States and foreign nations, I direct you, pursuant to the provisions of section 208 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to petition in the name of the United States any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties to enjoin such strike at the Portsmouth Plant facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission located near Waverly, Ohio, and for such other relief as may, in your judgment, be necessary or appropriate to protect the national interest.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Executive Order 10710 was published in the Federal Register (22 F. R. 3405) and in title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The Board's report of May 15, 1957, and a final report submitted

on July 16, 1957, by the Chairman, Guy Farmer, were not printed. Multilithed copies of both reports were made available by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

89 ¶ Remarks at the Opening of the National Convention of the American Red Cross.

May 20, 1957

Mr. Harriman, General Gruenther, and my friends of the American Red Cross:

Normally, when I am asked to appear before a Red Cross meeting, I am told, "Oh, just come for a minute or so and say a word of greetings and leave."

But when I meet a group of Red Cross people, it just simply isn't enough. I have to try to express something of what is in my heart and mind. It ranges all the way from admiration and respect to downright gratitude.

I have a personal reason for my gratitude. Like some other Americans, I was responsible in World War Two for great numbers of our young men. They were called off the farms and from the villages and cities of America to serve in that greatest of all tragedies, war. They served on the battlefield.

Often they were bewildered. They were worried about their families. They were starved for some kind of direct communication with their homeland. And often they were just plain lonely and homesick.

The Red Cross stepped in to fulfill the functions, as they called it, of "the home away from home."

I know of no staff service in all of the wartime years to which senior commanders feel more grateful, to which they feel more lastingly obligated, than they do to the American Red Cross and to the devoted people that the Red Cross sent over to the theatres of operation to help young Americans in their terrible ordeal.

So again it is my high privilege, through you, to thank the American Red Cross for what they did then to help me in the discharge of the responsibilities that rested upon me.

The twentieth century has been a century of crises. We have

passed from one war to another, from one type of world tension to another.

The last decade has been no exception.

We have had the Korean War. We have had cold war everywhere.

From each of these crises that affected us as a people, I think America has not only met the issue triumphantly, but has emerged from it stronger. I think we are a better people, a more informed people, because of the crises through which we have passed. As we have comprehended the terrific tensions that are created in other portions of the world by unsatisfied and legitimate aspirations, by poverty, by foreign domination, by despotisms, and as we have met the problems that have been presented to us, we, as a people—as a government—have surmounted them. We are a better people because of this.

There has been, at the same time, the kind of crises that the Red Cross has had to meet—or has met for us—to satisfy our desire, aside from government, to do our duty by humanity. That volunteer spirit of the Red Cross, I would say, is its truly greatest asset. It expresses for all other Americans their hope to be of help in alleviating human distress, human suffering and human want.

We have had all types of natural disaster here at home. In the East in the Appalachian area, in the far West, and in the Southwest, we have had fire and floods and droughts and every kind of storm that called upon the Red Cross to marshal their resources to speak and act for the American people in that voluntary spirit of helping neighbors.

I think that as the nation has emerged stronger from those emergencies—the crises that it faced—so has the Red Cross. As the nation is sure of its destiny, devoted to the strengthening of the unity of the free world and the preservation of the blessings of freedom and liberty for ourselves and for those of our friends who want to live that way—so the Red Cross—by preserving in

us and in helping us to express our desire to help a suffering brother—has done a great deal to enrich us as a nation.

I think both the nation and the Red Cross can look forward to the future with confident ability that with this kind of experience behind us, we can measure up to the challenge the future poses.

General Gruenther has told me that these crises of the past two years that have come on us so rapidly, with such widespread character have diminished your reserves by 50 million dollars.

I realize this poses for the administration of the Red Cross—for all of you—a terrific problem. But again it is one that can be surmounted. America will respond. I conceive it to be one of your jobs, as it is indeed for all the rest of us, to carry a recitation of these facts to the people: what you have done, what you are prepared to do, what you are doing for all of us.

I believe that the 50 million dollars will be restored rapidly. Just as I walked in here, I learned that for next year's Finance Chairman you have General Lucius Clay, another of my World War associates. I assure you, if there's 50 million dollars left in the country to find, he will find it.

I think that the one great truth we should now get in our heads is this: this is no time for your country or for the Red Cross to falter, to hesitate, to think of turning back. The world grows. It grows in population, and as it grows in population the complexities of its problems increase.

For ourselves as a people, for each of us as an individual, I believe we will have to increase our understanding, not only of the statistical factors in all the problems that we come up against, but the human problems. We must assure ourselves that legitimate human hopes and aspirations are being satisfied under a system of freedom. Else freedom in the long run will have to retreat.

Of all the agencies that help to demonstrate this both at home and abroad, I think the Red Cross is one of the most important.

Your help does not cease with alleviating disaster—alleviating suffering—in our own country. It goes abroad.

Only recently, in Hungary, where the Red Cross was the only one of the agencies that were anxious to help that was allowed within the borders of the country to search out those in need of help and to give it.

Governments could make special regulations to absorb some of the Hungarian refugees. They could help in other ways, but finally the human part of the job had to be done by the Red Cross. Coordinating the work of all the others, it had also to bridge that gap between the possibilities of government aid which are normally of the public utility type and that of human need which only personal contact—in other words, the Red Cross—can bring.

I am afraid that if I do not “push the button” here pretty quickly, I will be cutting into someone else’s time, but I do want to urge one more point.

The Red Cross is simply not strong enough, not strong enough in volunteer workers. We must realize that the strongest force in all the world is the spirit of man. And in America the strongest force is that spirit combined behind a worthy enterprise.

So I would urge that when this meeting here in Washington is over—which I certainly hope will be interesting and informative for all of you, as well as enjoyable—that when you go home, each of you undertake the task of getting two more volunteers for the Red Cross, preferably young dedicated people that can stick with us for the next sixty years. In any event, get two new dedicated volunteer workers to help to carry the load of informing the American people and giving to them the opportunity to do what America always wants to do: preserve justice and prevent suffering.

Thank you very much indeed.

NOTE: The President spoke at Constitution Hall. His opening words “Mr. Harriman” and “General Gruenther” referred to E. Roland

Harriman and Alfred M. Gruenther, Chairman and President, respectively, of the American National Red Cross.

90 ¶ Special Message to the Congress on the
Mutual Security Programs. *May 21, 1957*

To the Congress of the United States:

The safety of our country, the preservation and strengthening of world peace, the minimizing of risk to American lives and resources in future years, all imperatively demand that we hold fast in our world-wide collective security effort.

In supplementing our country's defense, the tested and proven mutual security programs give the American people more security per dollar invested than any other expenditure they make.

In our most important task of all—the waging of peace—these programs lay firmer foundations than any other effort of our country.

For almost a decade every objective analysis has supported these views. This past year they have been convincingly re-affirmed. Congressional Committees, the Executive Branch and distinguished private citizens have just examined these programs anew. On two fundamentals these groups have unanimously found:

First, that both the military and economic elements of our mutual security programs are essential to the security of the American people and to world peace.

Second, that these programs will continue for some years to come to be indispensable to the attainment of our country's goals in the world.

These recent studies again substantiate that these programs—
—strengthen our own defenses;

—advance our own interests through the stimulation and growth of the economies of less developed countries; and,

—provide a necessary, powerful weapon with which to meet political and economic crises abroad that endanger our own vital interests.

Our grave responsibility, therefore, in this session of the Con-

gress, is not only the continuance of these programs but also their continuance at a level dictated by the dangers we face—and the opportunities we have to counter them.

The recent studies have also generally agreed that these programs will be strengthened by a clearer identification of their principal elements with their purposes. I shall first refer to these elements of the programs and then discuss specific changes which I ask the Congress to adopt to improve their effectiveness.

First is defense assistance—our and other free nations' common effort to counter the Soviet-Chinese military power and their drive to dominate the world. That power continues to grow—in armaments, in nuclear capability, in its economic base. The Communist goal of conquering the world has never changed.

For our nation alone to undertake to withstand and turn back Communist imperialism would impose colossal defense spending on our people. It would ultimately cost us our freedom.

For other free nations to attempt individually to counter this menace would be impossible.

We in our own interest, and other free nations in their own interest, have therefore joined in the building and maintenance of a system of collective security in which the effort of each nation strengthens all. Today that system has become the keystone of our own and their security in a tense and uncertain world.

Only if truly mutual—with mutual acts building mutual strength—can this system of collective security succeed.

On our part, in addition to our own forces at home and abroad, we provide military equipment and training for many countries as well as economic assistance to some to supplement their support of enlarged forces required in the common defense.

On their part, friendly nations man their forces and, in most cases, provide the greater part of their direct financial support. These nations also provide strategic sites for our own as well

as their air, ground and naval forces—sites essential to our combined capacity to deter aggression and defend our homelands.

In the last eight years this nation has furnished direct military assistance to these nations' forces in an amount approximating \$17 billion. In the same period free world nations have put \$107 billion into their own and the common defense.

Through this \$17 billion we have helped develop and equip a free world strength of 200 divisions of friendly military forces.

They have some 27,000 aircraft.

They operate some 2,500 active combatant naval vessels.

This assistance which we have furnished and are furnishing our friends increases their ability to defend themselves against subversion from within and aggression from without.

It substantially strengthens the security of the United States.

By helping to stabilize world affairs, it heightens the prospects for a just and lasting peace.

This collective security effort has proved its value to the protection of America and the prevention of war. I give here a few of the historical incidents in which failure to give aid could have meant ultimate disaster for our country and world peace.

Had it not been for American assistance in 1947, Greece and Turkey would have succumbed to Communist power.

Had it not been for our assistance since 1948, the determination of Yugoslav leaders and people to develop their nation independently of Moscow might not have survived.

Had it not been for our assistance in 1954, strategic Vietnam and Southeast Asia would probably be lost today to the free world.

Today in Korea and Free China our assistance helps preserve national will and independence under the very muzzles of Communist guns.

Today in the Middle East our assistance helps to preserve the integrity of one of the most vital regions in the world as well as the independence of some of the nations in that area.

At this very time, when our prior efforts are bearing good fruit,

while Soviet intrigue and power continue their probing and pressure in every critical area in the world, it would be supreme folly for our country either to stop these efforts or to cripple them through an overweening zeal to scrimp at their expense.

The second major element of our mutual security programs is economic development assistance and technical cooperation.

This part of the programs helps less developed countries make the social and political progress needed to preserve their independence. Unless these peoples can hope for reasonable economic advance, the danger will be acute that their governments will be subverted by Communism.

To millions of people close to the Soviet and Chinese Communist borders political freedom is still new. To many it must still prove its worth. To survive it must show the way to another and equally essential freedom—freedom from the poverty and hopelessness in which these peoples have lived for centuries. With their new freedom their desire and their determination to develop their economies are intense. They are fixed upon raising their standards of living. Yet they lack sufficient resources. Their need for help is desperate—both for technical know-how and capital.

Lacking outside help these new nations cannot advance economically as they must to maintain their independence. Their moderate leaders must be able to obtain sufficient help from the free world to offer convincing hope of progress. Otherwise their peoples will surely turn elsewhere. Extremist elements would then seize power, whip up national hatreds and incite civil dissension and strife. The danger would be grave that these free governments would disappear. Instability and threats to peace would result. In our closely-knit world, such events would deeply concern and potentially endanger our own people.

The help toward economic development that we provide these countries is a means to forestall such crises. Our assistance is

thus insurance against rising tensions and increased dangers of war, and against defense costs that would skyrocket here at home should tragedy befall these struggling peoples.

These revolutionary developments in distant parts of the world are borne on the crest of the wave sent out a century and a half ago by the example of our own successful struggle for freedom. The determination of the people of these nations to better their lot and to preserve their newly gained liberty awakens memories of our own noblest traditions. Our helping hand in their struggle is dictated by more than our own self-interest. It is also a mirror of the character and highest ideals of the people who have built and preserved this nation.

The third major element of the mutual security programs is the special—often emergency—assistance we provide to help friendly nations through critical periods when violent political change, natural disaster or other circumstance threaten both their stability and our own national interests.

In 1953, strategically-located Iran, under an erratic leader, verged on Communism and chaos. The Iranians succeeded in establishing a government friendly to us and freedom. Our assistance gave them the additional strength needed to stabilize their nation and to consolidate their victory over violence and subversion.

Similar aid to Guatemala enabled republican government to survive there after a pro-Communist regime was overthrown in 1954.

In the many unstable regions of the world, Communist power is today probing constantly. Every weakness of free nations is being exploited in every possible way. It is inevitable that we shall have to deal with such critical situations in the future. In America's own interest, we must stand ready to furnish special assistance when threatened disaster abroad foretells danger to our own vital concerns.

The major elements of our mutual security programs are therefore still as urgently needed for our own security as ever before. But, as others have recently urged, I believe that these elements should be more clearly defined in order to facilitate more efficient and more economical administration. I recommend four specific changes in existing programs:

First, defense assistance programs should be separated from programs for economic development.

Second, defense assistance should be recognized and treated as an integral part of our own world-wide defense efforts.

Third, economic development assistance should be provided primarily through loans, on a continuing basis, and related closely to technical assistance.

Fourth, needs for special economic assistance should be met by funds authorized and appropriated specifically for this purpose.

To accomplish these purposes I recommend the following legislative actions:

First, I recommend that defense assistance, both military assistance and related economic support, be separated from economic development assistance.

We spend the largest part of our mutual security funds to strengthen friendly military forces through the use of two types of defense assistance:

One is military assistance—that is, guns, ammunition, tanks, planes, ships and other weapons which we furnish to military allies, plus training in the use of such weapons.

The other is defense support. Although superficially economic in purpose, this assistance enables friendly nations to maintain military forces and provide military facilities substantially greater than they could otherwise support.

The present arrangement of our mutual security programs does not clearly differentiate defense support assistance from economic development assistance. Until now, both military and defense support assistance have been joined with development assistance in one appropriation measure. In the process, eco-

conomic development assistance for countries with which we have military assistance agreements has tended to lose its identity.

To remove uncertainty as to the character and purpose of our aid, I recommend a clear separation of military and defense support assistance on the one hand, from economic development assistance on the other. The program being submitted to the Congress provides for this separation.

The second legislative action I propose is this: that defense assistance appropriations be included as a separate title in the regular Department of Defense budget.

Our expenditures for defense assistance differ neither in basic purpose nor character from those for our own armed forces. Once incorporated in our own Defense budget, they will become recognized here and abroad—as indeed they should be—as part of the military effort of the United States. To assure a continuing close coordination of all elements of the entire program, I also propose that these funds be appropriated to the President.

I recommend also that appropriations for both military assistance and defense support be pursuant to a continuing authorization enacted by the Congress. This would fittingly recognize that our own security requires continuance of these parts of our own military effort as long as Communist imperialism remains a menace to free peoples. This would also enable the Congress to consider simultaneously appropriations both for our own armed forces and for assistance to friendly forces. In this way, these two interrelated elements of our military budget can be better integrated and balanced, and the effectiveness of both increased. I recommend also that these defense assistance funds be authorized as our own military procurement funds are authorized, whether this be on the present basis—available until expended—or as it may be modified in the future. Policy guidance for both military assistance and defense support would, of course, be effected by the President through the Secretary of State.

For these two types of defense assistance programs in fiscal year 1958 I recommend appropriations totalling \$2.8 billion in

a separate title of the Department of Defense appropriation. Of this sum, \$1.9 billion will be for military equipment and services. The remaining \$900 million will be for defense support.

As a third major legislative action, I recommend that long-term development assistance be provided from a Development Loan Fund.

Our assistance to less developed countries can add only in limited degree to their own resources. Nevertheless, if so provided as to encourage these peoples to help themselves more than they can now, it can make a critical difference.

This objective requires a clear statement of our intention, in our own national interest, to help the people of less developed countries in their efforts to develop their economies. It requires also a greater assurance of continuity.

Development assistance programs are managed as effectively and economically as possible under the present system but suffer from major difficulties. One is that the present law makes funds available only from year to year with no assurance of continuity. Obviously, sound economic development is not a year to year undertaking but a continuing process. Another difficulty is closely related. Under present law funds are requested each year on the basis of estimated country programs. This leads to the establishing of levels of aid for each country that have to be prematurely formulated. Thereafter they become difficult to change without risking misunderstanding on the part of the countries we help.

In addition, even the personnel needed to administer these programs, most of whom must be highly skilled technically, cannot be assured of more than short terms of employment. This makes it exceedingly difficult to recruit and to hold good personnel.

Countries seeking and meriting our help should take increasing responsibility for carefully planning the projects which they need and can justify. It is no less important that our aid be

geared to these projects and that our continued assistance be related to the progress being made in carrying out these projects.

That there may be greater continuity, efficiency and economy, and other nations encouraged to greater self-help, I recommend that the Congress establish a Development Loan Fund to finance specific projects and programs which give promise of contributing to sound development. This Fund would be used not for short-term emergency requirements but for economic development of long-term benefit to the borrowing country.

I visualize that assistance from this Fund would be provided essentially on a loan basis. Such loans should not compete with or replace such existing sources of credit as private investors, the International Bank, or the Export-Import Bank.

These loans should be made on a reasonable expectation of repayment in dollars or local currencies, even though we should recognize that this expectation would be based on confidence in the long-range development of the borrowing country and on hope for an improved international political climate rather than on presently demonstrable financial soundness.

The Fund would closely coordinate its operations with existing lending institutions. It could directly and independently provide financing or do so in conjunction with such institutions. A major purpose would be to promote—not impede—the flow of private investment, and to this end the Fund should have authority to engage in appropriate financing operations. Properly operated, it should increase sound activity by these other sources of credit and investment.

In order to avoid needless administrative duplication and to assure coordination with our foreign policy objectives, I believe the Fund should be established and administered in the International Cooperation Administration.

To achieve its objective, the Fund should initially command sufficient resources to finance its operations during the coming three fiscal years. Only thus can we break away from the advance country programming and other operating practices which

now encumber and complicate the administration of development assistance. Lacking such assurance of continuity, the Fund would be little more than a new name for continuing, with minor improvement, the present practices.

I ask the Congress, therefore, for an initial appropriation for fiscal year 1958 and also for authority for the Fund to borrow from the Treasury in succeeding years, within stated limits. Such borrowing authority has been used to finance many other United States lending operations. I believe this financing mechanism is well suited to the character of the Fund.

In order to get the Fund under way in its first year, not less than \$500 million should be appropriated—an amount which is included in the total request for new funds later presented in this message. I anticipate a substantial increase in sound requests for assistance in the following two years, as countries' development programs move forward. I therefore expect the Fund to require capital of \$750 million in each of the fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

In order to accomplish the purposes of the Fund, sufficient capital must be provided now. To create a fund for long-term economic development while denying it the means to succeed would be to deceive ourselves, discourage our friends, and dissipate our money.

The technical cooperation program is one of the most valuable elements of our entire mutual security effort. It also should be continued on a long-term basis and must be closely related to the work of the Fund. I therefore propose that the Congress authorize technical cooperation on a continuing basis while continuing to appropriate funds on a yearly basis as is done now. For fiscal year 1958 I request an appropriation of \$152 million for this program.

"Special assistance" I recommend be established as a separate category of aid to serve three major purposes:

First, to provide primarily by grant, economic assistance to

meet needs of importance to our country which cannot be properly met by the basic types of assistance.

Second, to meet unforeseen additional military or other requirements above the funds programmed and requested. This I expect to be of particular importance during the initial year of the revised program.

Third, to be prepared to meet emergencies and contingencies that require waiver of certain restrictive legal provisions to protect the Nation's security interests. I request authority to waive these restrictions on the use of appropriated funds in the same amount as now provided. Part of the additional needs in the Middle East which I discussed before the Congress last January will be provided from such special assistance.

For these three purposes of special assistance—for which appropriations should be made annually—I request \$300 million of new funds for fiscal year 1958. This sum includes \$100 million to cover already anticipated requirements and \$200 million for reserve and contingencies.

I should like to note especially one of these anticipated requirements. I refer to a program—malaria eradication—which will appear separately in the bill proposed to the Congress but will be financed from the special assistance fund.

Malaria is today the world's foremost health problem. Each year it attacks 200 million people, bringing death to two million and causing enormous suffering and economic loss in many areas. Today it is practicable to end this scourge in large areas of the world. I propose that the United States join with other nations and organizations which are already spending over \$50 million a year on anti-malaria activities. In five years these activities are expected to eradicate this disease.

In addition to the programs already discussed, \$113 million is required for multilateral programs, the program for peaceful use of the atom, and the administration of the nonmilitary programs.

It is especially important to continue our contributions to

United Nations and other international programs in the fields of technical cooperation, assistance to refugees and migrants and children's welfare. These contributions, augmented by the contributions of other nations, will enable these organizations to continue their valuable work. I believe participation of the United States in these endeavors should be continued at substantially the present level. I also request continuance of our program to assist escapees from Communist despotism.

Before the United Nations General Assembly in December 1953, the United States first offered to assist other countries and to share with them its technology in the peaceful application of atomic energy. Our mutual security programs for fiscal year 1958 include additional funds to implement this offer by providing assistance in financing research reactors, other equipment and services to the growing number of countries engaged in peaceful nuclear activities.

The total request for new funds for fiscal year 1958 is \$3.865 billion, a sum \$535 million less than estimated in my budget message last January. Nearly all of that reduction is made possible by savings in the military assistance program in an amount of \$500 million, which, if carried over, can be used to meet program needs of fiscal year 1958. This sum is not deferred spending but a real saving. These savings are largely attributable to a reduction in spare parts requirements based on experience in the actual use of our equipment by the forces we are assisting, reduced needs resulting from better planning with our allies, and a continuing improvement of the administration of the program. I ask that this \$500 million be carried over to fiscal year 1958.

We are—all of us—seeking to cut the cost of government. All of us want taxes reduced when possible without injury to our country.

There is, however, only one sound way for us to achieve a

substantial tax reduction. That way is to succeed in waging peace, thereby permitting a substantial cut in our heavy military expenditures. A substantial cut in these expenditures, in the face of present world conditions, would be foolhardy.

Similarly, and for the same reason, refusal to give adequate support now for our crucial mutual security programs could hardly be more ill-advised or ill-timed. It would risk not only the ultimate attainment of the tremendous military savings to which we all aspire; by encouraging aggression and discouraging our friends, it would also risk forcing our own defense spending to a level far higher than it is today. In this kind of a gamble, American lives are just as much in the balance as American dollars.

The Congress must also weigh these facts:

First, a substantial cut in defense assistance would force a reduction in the strength of allied forces. Thereby the risk of local Communist aggression would be increased. In order to forestall that, we would have to expand our own forces and station more of our youth abroad, or else supinely accept Communist expansion at the expense of the free world. I need hardly point out that such a procession of events would sooner or later force an increase in the number of young men inducted into our forces as well as a substantial increase in our own defense cost.

And second, we simply cannot afford to blight the hopes of the newly independent peoples who turn to the free world for help in their struggle for economic survival. Should we do so, these peoples will perforce be driven toward Communist or other totalitarian solutions to their problems.

I know of no precise relation between economic well-being and responsible political development. Yet continued poverty and despair are conditions that will foredoom moderate political life in these countries. If the best that these free governments can offer their peoples is endless hopelessness and grinding poverty, then these governments will surely fall. Certain it is that our peace, our political freedom, and our prosperity would not

long survive the sweep of Communist despotism over these new nations.

Failure to provide adequate funds to help these struggling nations move forward could well become tragically expensive to every citizen in our country.

Our mutual security programs have become, during the past ten years, proven instruments of tremendous power for winning our struggle for peace. The proposals I have made for their improvement stem equally from the Legislative and the Executive Branches. I urge the Congress to join with me in giving these programs the strength which the present and future security of our Republic requires.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

91 ¶ Radio and Television Address to the
American People on the Need for Mutual Security
in Waging the Peace. *May 21, 1957*

[Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p. m.]

My Fellow Citizens:

Just one week ago I talked with you about our Federal budget as a whole. Tonight I want to talk with you about one part of it: our Mutual Security programs. These programs are the source of military and economic strength for our alliances throughout the free world. They form, in fact, a saving shield of freedom.

Although the cost of these programs amounts to only 5 percent of the budget, I am talking exclusively about them tonight for two simple reasons.

First: In my judgment these programs do more than any other—dollar for dollar—in securing the safety of our country and the peaceful lives of all of us.

Second: They are the most misunderstood of any of the Fed-

eral Government's activities. Their nature, their purposes, their results are vitally important to all of us—but little known to many of us.

The common label of "foreign aid" is gravely misleading—for it inspires a picture of bounty for foreign countries at the expense of our own. No misconception could be further from reality. These programs serve our own basic national and personal interests.

They do this both immediately and lastingly.

In the long term, the ending or the weakening of these programs would vastly increase the risk of future war.

And—in the immediate sense—it would impose upon us additional defense expenditures many times greater than the cost of mutual security today.

This evening it is my purpose to give you incontestable proof of these assertions.

We have, during this century, twice spent our blood and our treasure fighting in Europe—and twice in Asia. We fought because we saw—too late to prevent war—that our own peace and security were imperilled, by the urgent danger—or the ruthless conquest—of other lands.

We have gained wisdom from that suffering. We know, and the world knows, that the American people will fight hostile and aggressive despotisms when their force is thrown against the barriers of freedom, when they seek to gain the high ground of power from which to destroy us. But we also know that to fight is the most costly way to keep America secure and free. Even an America victorious in atomic war could scarcely escape disastrous destruction of her cities and a fearful loss of life. Victory itself could be agony.

Plainly, we must seek less tragic, less costly ways to defend ourselves. We must recognize that whenever any country falls under the domination of Communism, the strength of the Free World—and of America—is by that amount weakened and Communism strengthened. If this process, through our neglect or

indifference, should proceed unchecked, our continent would be gradually encircled. Our safety depends upon recognition of the fact that the Communist design for such encirclement must be stopped before it gains momentum—before it is again too late to save the peace.

This recognition dictates two tasks. We must maintain a common world-wide defense against the menace of International Communism. And we must demonstrate and spread the blessings of liberty—to be cherished by those who enjoy these blessings, to be sought by those now denied them.

This is not a new policy nor a partisan policy.

This is a policy for America that began ten years ago when a Democratic President and a Republican Congress united in an historic declaration. They then declared that the independence and survival of two countries menaced by Communist aggression—Greece and Turkey—were so important to the security of America that we would give them military and economic aid.

That policy saved those nations. And it did so without the cost of American lives.

That policy has since been extended to all critical areas of the world. It recognizes that America cannot exist as an island of freedom in a surrounding sea of Communism. It is expressed concretely by mutual security treaties embracing 42 other nations. And these treaties reflect a solemn finding by the President and by the Senate that our own peace would be endangered if any of these countries were conquered by International Communism.

The lesson of the defense of Greece and Turkey ten years ago has since been repeated in the saving of other lands and peoples. A recent example is the Southeast Asian country of Viet-Nam, whose President has just visited us as our honored guest.

Two years ago it appeared that all Southeast Asia might be over-run by the forces of International Communism. The freedom and security of nations for which we had fought throughout World War II and the Korean War again stood in danger. The

people of Viet-Nam responded bravely—under steadfast leadership.

But bravery alone could not have prevailed.

We gave military and economic assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam. We entered into a treaty—the Southeast Asia Security Treaty—which plainly warned that an armed attack against this area would endanger our own peace and safety, and that we would act accordingly. Thus Viet-Nam has been saved for freedom.

This is one of the nations where we have been spending the largest amounts of so-called “foreign aid.” What could be plainer than the fact that this aid has served not only the safety of another nation—but also the security of our own.

The issue, then, is solemn and serious and clear.

When our young men were dying in the Argonne in 1918 and on the beaches of Normandy and in the Western Pacific in 1944 and at Pusan in 1950—and when the battlefields of Europe and Africa and Asia were strewn with billions of dollars worth of American military equipment, representing the toil and the skills of millions of workers—no one for an instant doubted the need and the rightness of this sacrifice of blood and labor and treasure.

Precisely the same needs and purposes are served by our Mutual Security programs today—whether these operate on a military or an economic front. For on both fronts they are truly defense programs.

To the truth of this, a number of thoughtful and qualified Americans have recently testified.

When the Congress last year approved the Mutual Security programs, I believed—as did many others—that it was time to review their whole concept. Since then, careful studies have been completed by Committees of the Congress, by competent private groups and by two public groups of leading citizens from all walks of life.

All these studies unanimously agreed that these programs are vital to our national interest and must be continued.

Some important revisions in the structure of our programs were recommended by these various studies. And with the benefit of these recommendations, my Message to the Congress today has proposed certain changes.

The whole design of this defense against Communist conspiracy and encirclement cannot be with guns alone. For the freedom of nations can be menaced not only by guns—but by the poverty that Communism can exploit.

You cannot fight poverty with guns.

You cannot satisfy hunger with deadly ammunition.

Economic stability and progress—essential to any nation's peace and well-being—cannot be assured merely by the firepower of artillery or the speed of jets.

And so our Mutual Security programs today—at a cost of some 4 billion dollars—are designed to meet dangers in whatever form they may appear. Thus, their key purposes are three.

First: To help friendly nations equip and support armed forces for their own and our defense.

Second: To help, in a sustained effort, less advanced countries grow in the strength that can sustain freedom as their way of life.

And third: To meet emergencies and special needs affecting our own national interest.

II.

Examining each of these purposes briefly, I first speak of the military aspect of these programs.

This accounts for about three-fourths of their total cost—just under 3 billion dollars. This sum serves—indeed it belongs to—our own national defense. And to recognize that plain fact, I have today requested the Congress henceforth to appropriate funds for military assistance as part of the regular budget of our Department of Defense.

Our system of collective defense unites us with all those 42

countries with whom we have defense treaties. It embraces the Organization of American States in this Western Hemisphere, and defense arrangements with many Far Eastern countries like Korea and the Republic of China. It includes our readiness to cooperate in the Middle East with any free country threatened by Communist aggression and seeking our aid.

In Europe this collective effort is symbolized by NATO—the 15 countries of the North Atlantic Treaty alliance. And NATO's strength involves much more than symbols. In addition to our forces, NATO has more than 80 trained divisions, active and reserve, some 5 thousand modern aircraft, 600 major naval vessels. Here—as elsewhere throughout the world—our allies provide manpower, resources, and bases, while we help with weapons and military training.

Here again we see in the most concrete and practical way how collective effort and collective security serve our own national good. For our nation to try, completely alone, to counter the Communist military threat would be not only more hazardous strategy; it would also be far more costly.

It would demand many billions of dollars more in defense expenditures.

It would mean raising the draft calls throughout our land. It would mean more of our sons in uniform. It would mean longer service for them.

And even if we did all these things—and I do not hear the critics of Mutual Security publicly proposing such alternatives—even then we would finally provide a defense inferior in strength to the collective defense we share with our allies today.

Around the world we have provided our allies, over the past 7 years, some 17 billion dollars in direct military assistance. Over the same period, the defense budgets of our allies have totalled some 107 billion dollars.

Let us see what this united effort has achieved in 8 years.

In 1950, the strength of our allies totalled 1,000 combat vessels, 3.5 million men in their ground forces, and 500 jet aircraft.

Now, in 1957, they have: 2,500 combat vessels, 5 million men, and 13 thousand jets.

Within this world-wide program, our own contribution is vital. There are free countries in danger which—if thrown back completely on their own resources—would have to cut their armed forces. They would at once become targets for renewed Communist pressures. We would have to increase our own military strength—and in the process we would suffer in terms of both cost and security. And the endangered nations would suffer a slow strangulation quite as fateful as sudden aggression.

These are the harsh and inescapable facts of international life in this mid-twentieth century. We must face these facts and act accordingly—or face, instead, ultimate disaster as a people.

III.

Now let us look at Mutual Security on the economic front.

The peril here can be just as great to us as in the military arena.

Today in many countries one billion free people—across three continents—live in lands where the average yearly income of each man is one hundred dollars or less. These lands include the 19 nations that have won their independence since World War II. Most of them are on the frontier of the Communist world, close to the pressure of Communist power. For centuries the peoples of these countries have borne a burden of poverty. Now they are resolved to hold on to political independence—to achieve the economic strength to sustain that independence, and to support rising standards of living.

In these lands no government can justly rule, or even survive, which does not reflect this resolve, which does not offer its people hope of progress. And wherever moderate government disappears, Communist extremists will extend their brand of despotic imperialism.

Our own strength would suffer severely from the loss of these lands—their people and their resources—to Communist domination. As these lands improve their own standards of living they

will be stronger allies in defense of freedom. And there will be widening opportunity for trade with them.

We seek to help these people to help themselves.

We cannot export progress and security to them.

Essentially, they must achieve these for themselves. But there are practical ways by which we can help—especially in the early struggles of these young nations to survive.

For one thing, they need the knowledge of skilled people—farm experts, doctors, engineers—to teach new techniques to their people. Our program of technical cooperation aims to do this. It will cost 150 million dollars next year.

At the same time—because their inherited poverty leaves these peoples so little for saving—they need the help of some capital to begin essential investment in roads, dams, railroads, utilities—the sinews of economic strength.

Already many of these countries, like India and Pakistan, are with great difficulty devoting substantial amounts of their limited resources to this kind of long-range investment. But at this critical moment of their economic growth a relatively small amount of outside capital can fatefully decide the difference between success and failure. What is critical now is to start and to maintain momentum.

While we want and intend to see that private investors and other lending agencies supply as much as possible of this outside capital, our Development Assistance Program under Mutual Security has a vital role to play.

Here I am convinced that we should rely more upon loans than upon gifts. This is the sound and proper way for free allies to work together—to respect and to encourage the pride of each nation, to inspire in each nation greater zeal and sense of responsibility, to encourage thoughtful long-term planning rather than frantic emergency action.

This outlook signifies a fundamental shift of emphasis from the practice of past years.

I have accordingly asked the Congress to create a Develop-

ment Loan Fund with enough capital to allow orderly and continuing operations. Only this kind of sustained operations will allow for the prudent and thoughtful use of money. Only such operations will assure priority to the most sound and necessary projects.

To assure this continuity and coherence of action, I have specifically requested for the first year 500 million dollars already in the budget, and authority for 750 million dollars for each of the two succeeding years.

In this whole program, we do not seek to buy friends.

We do not seek to make satellites.

We do seek to help other peoples to become strong and stay free—and learn, through living in freedom, how to conquer poverty, how to know the blessings of peace and progress.

This purpose—I repeat—serves our own national interest.

It also reflects our own national character. We are stirred not only by calculations of self-interest but also by decent regard for the needs and the hopes of all our fellowmen. I am proud of this fact, as you are. None of us would wish it to be otherwise.

This is not mere sentimentality. This is the very nature of America—realistically understood and applied.

If ever we were to lose our sense of brotherhood, of kinship with all free men, we would have entered upon our nation's period of decline. Without vision—without a quick sense of justice and compassion—no people can claim greatness.

IV.

There remains—in addition to continuing defense and economic aid—a final aspect to our mutual security programs. This entails assistance to meet various special needs, including sudden crises against which prior planning is impossible. Such crises generally demand the swiftest action.

We have seen several such examples in recent years.

In the Middle East, the freedom of Iran only 4 years ago was threatened by the rule of a Government inclined toward Com-

munism. Under the courageous leadership of the Shah, the people of Iran met that danger. In their effort to restore economic stability, they received indispensable help from us. Iran remains free. And its freedom continues to prove of vital importance to our own freedom.

In our own hemisphere, Guatemala not long ago faced a similar peril, with heavy Communist infiltration into the Government. Here, too, the people rose to repel this threat, but they needed—and they received—the help without which their efforts could have been in vain.

Most recently, we have witnessed a like instance in the Middle East. The Kingdom of Jordan came under the sway of a succession of Cabinets, each one seemingly more tolerant of Communist infiltration and subversion. King Hussein has acted swiftly and resolutely to forestall disaster, and the peril now seems checked.

Yet this victory would surely be lost without economic aid from outside Jordan. Jordan's armed forces must be paid. The nation's utilities must function. And, above all, the people must have hope.

Some necessary aid can come from neighboring Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, but some also must come from the United States. For the security of Jordan means strength for all the forces of freedom in the Middle East.

Now, you have undoubtedly heard charges of waste and inefficiency in some of these programs of assistance such as that in Iran. I do not doubt that isolated incidents could be cited to support such charges.

On this I have two convictions.

First: the remarkable truth is not that a few Americans working abroad may have been inefficient, but that so many thousands of patriotic Americans have willingly and competently done their jobs in distant lands, under the most difficult conditions, often in the presence of real danger.

And second: when we speak of waste, let none of us forget

that there is no waste so colossal as war itself—and these programs are totally dedicated to the prevention of that most appalling kind of waste.

All such situations—as in Iran, Guatemala, Jordan—have been tense moments in the world struggle. Each such moment has vitally touched our own national interest.

I have asked the Congress for the sum of 300 million dollars to enable us to act—and to act swiftly—in any such moment as it may strike.

Only such part of that sum will be used as is clearly needed to serve our national interest. But the history of these years surely means one thing: to give saving help at such moments is true economy on a world scale—for it can mean the saving of whole nations and the promotion of peace.

v.

These, then, are the kinds of help and action that make up our Mutual Security programs, for which I have asked the Congress to appropriate less than 4 billion dollars—one-twentieth of our national budget. This is not a mathematical guess or an arbitrary sum. It reflects economies already achieved in some aspects of military aid.

It is a reasoned figure.

And, considering the issues at stake, it is a minimum figure.

I know of no more sound or necessary investment that our Nation can make. I know of no expenditure that can contribute so much—in the words of the Constitution—to our “common defense” and to securing the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.

To see all the day-to-day results of these programs in concrete terms is not always easy. They operate in distant lands whose histories, even their names, seem remote. Often the results are not swift and dramatic, but gradual and steady. They operate in a way rather like police or fire protection in our own cities.

When they are least in the news, they are really doing the most effective work.

We live at a time when our plainest task is to put first things first. Of all our current domestic concerns—lower taxes, bigger dams, deeper harbors, higher pensions, better housing—not one of these will matter if our nation is put in peril. For all that we cherish and justly desire—for ourselves or for our children—the securing of peace is the first requisite.

We live in a time when the cost of peace is high.

Yet the price of war is higher and is paid in different coin—with the lives of our youth and the devastation of our cities.

The road to this disaster could easily be paved with the good intentions of those blindly striving to save the money that must be spent as the price of peace.

It is no accident that those who have most intimately lived with the horrors of war are generally the most earnest supporters of these programs to secure peace.

To cripple our programs for Mutual Security in the false name of “economy” can mean nothing less than a weakening of our nation.

To try to save money at the risk of such damage is neither conservative nor constructive.

It is reckless.

It could mean the loss of peace. It could mean the loss of freedom. It could mean the loss of both.

I know that you would not wish your government to take such a reckless gamble.

I do not intend that your government take that gamble.

I am convinced of the necessity of these programs of Mutual Security—for the very safety of our nation. For upon them critically depends all that we hold most dear—the heritage of freedom from our fathers, the peace and well-being of the sons who will come after us.

Thank you—and good night.

92 ¶ The President's News Conference of
May 22, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please be seated.

I have no announcements this morning, gentlemen.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, now that the House Appropriations Committee has cut the Defense budget by two and a half billion dollars, what do you think of it?

THE PRESIDENT. I have seen the detailed report only a very short time, but as far as I can work out, about one billion three of this money they are talking about is not a budget cut at all; it is reducing balances and funds that are the reserves under which the Defense Department operates. In other words, it is nothing in the world but a bookkeeping operation and will not reduce 1958 expenditure by one cent. So, it will not provide an additional nickel to the Treasury Department.

Five hundred million of that I had suggested to them in my letter to the Speaker of the 18th, I think it was, to the effect that they could, if they saw fit, reduce it by that much. We thought we would get along; I didn't think it was particularly wise, but it doesn't hurt.

Now, there is other money like that. A part of it is calculating on the deutschemarks we will get—another very hypothetical figure because we don't know exactly how many deutschemarks we will be paid by Western Germany; and if it is not made good, they know very well on the Hill that they will have to make up that money through supplementals.

But, we do get down to a billion two [\$1.2 billion], that is direct cuts. I think it's about 600 million in the Air Forces, 200 million in the Army, and three or four hundred million in the Navy.

Now, in making up this budget, as I told you before, I and my associates cut it way down below what the uniformed services

had requested and they thought and believed to be necessary. We had taken the figure of two million eight,¹ as it now stands, and, realizing that it was going to be very difficult to stay at that strength, had trimmed the budget down until we thought that it was the bare minimum.

This billion two, therefore, is going to cut directly into defense. Somewhere programs in aircraft procurement, guided missile development are going to have to suffer if it stands. So, I am very hopeful that the Senate certainly restores every bit of the money here taken out that has to do with cutting into the defense program that has been designed, because I believe that that program is just as low as it should be.

The bookkeeping money that was taken out we will try to live with, reserving the right if those reserves go down to the danger point, that we have to go back to Congress.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Mr. President, Senator Byrd of Virginia said that your recent plea for the budget as a defense budget ignored an increase in the last few years in civilian and nondefense spending, something in the neighborhood of five billion I think a year, and he insists that you could still cut this budget five billion a year.

I wondered if you would welcome a chance to call the Senator in and perhaps have him show where he thinks that it can be cut.

THE PRESIDENT. I'll tell you, Senator Byrd is my good friend, and I admire him; but I outlined in a talk a week ago exactly what that twenty-six billion dollars, what he is talking about—where it goes and what it does.

Now, I haven't heard anybody coming along, arguing that we should cut seriously into the farmers' returns, that we should seriously reduce the amount of money we are paying for veterans, and certainly no one arguing that we should quit paying interest on our public debt.

Now, there you account already, out of that twenty-six, for

¹ The figure used here refers to the 2,800,000 military personnel authorized.

seventeen billion dollars of this money; so you have nine billion that you are going to cut five billion out of. Well, that is going to be quite a trick, if you can do it.

Q. Charles von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, you have taken your budget defense to the people twice in a week's time now, sir. Does your case now rest, or do you plan to speak out in the future publicly, such as you did on radio and television?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as long as I am in a fight, I never rest until the United States gets what my associates and I believe to be necessary for the operation of this Government, for the protection of ourselves in this critical world, and for the waging of peace. I shall never stop until a decision is reached.

So, these two speeches were an effort to be informative, that more people could understand what we are doing, what the budget itself covers; and last night, mutual security: what does it mean to us, to every last man, woman and child in the United States.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, last week, sir, you were asked if you intended to punish Republican Members of Congress who didn't go along with your program. Leaving out the question, the concept of punishment, would you be more disposed to support those who do back your program and less disposed to back those who do not, next year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, if you want to make that statement within reasonable—and what I would call logical—grounds, I think it will be a pity if ever we tried to organize in this country political parties that are based upon slavish adherence to every detail and concept of government that can be advanced, because then you will have nothing but a whole group of splinter parties, probably 170 million political parties, as far as I can see. Therefore, each party should encompass a very great deal—I mean a very wide range—of political thinking.

But, I do believe this: when a political party gets together and agrees upon a platform and that platform is presented to the American public as the political basis on which they are going

to try to conduct the Government if elected, they should remain true to it. I believe they should stick with it through thick and thin unless conditions so change that anyone would understand that some change would have to be made in this platform.

So, I have no right and no desire to punish anybody. I just say this: I am committed to the support of people who believe, as I do, that the Republican platform of 1956 must be our political doctrine.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Mr. President, in that connection it has been suggested by some columnists that Senator Knowland should resign as majority leader because he is opposed to so much of your program. Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. The organization of the Senate and of the political parties within the Senate is a matter for Senate decision and for the party decision in the Senate. It has never even crossed my mind to ask the resignation of anybody because they are not direct subordinates of mine.

Now, I do believe this: that if you will look up the record you will find that, at least Senator Knowland not long ago said this, that his record of support for things which I have advocated was very good indeed, the highest percentage, I believe he said, in the Senate.

He has differed with me on some very important points, and I think some of them are critical and they represent real differences, but it does not mean that he is my enemy. It means that he has got some very strong convictions on the other side of the fence.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, to carry Mr. Donovan's question a step further, if I might, sir, in previous elections, both '52 and '56, you have always supported every Republican who was running for the Senate or the House without regard to their voting record. I am wondering whether that will continue to be your attitude in '58, or whether you do have some degree of enthusiasm with which you support

those who help you, and those who don't do anything for you.

THE PRESIDENT. Now, I hope that I will never be accused of being so namby-pamby that I don't have degrees of enthusiasm about people that stand with me and those that stand against me.

Now, what I do want to make clear is this: I most earnestly believe that the Congress and the White House should be occupied and controlled by the same party, whenever this is humanly possible that this could be done, for the reason then you can fix responsibility. We get into the picture of who is taking credit for what. I recall in the last election that some of the other party were claiming credit for having thought of the soil bank first, and now this year the soil bank money has been cut out in the House. Incidentally, I hope it will be restored in the Senate.

But, the point is: who is responsible for these things in the minds of the people? And I believe, therefore, that a President should stand for the organization of the House and the Senate by his party; and to that extent, of course, I am for whoever the Republicans of any particular State or district nominate. But when it comes down to who I am for enthusiastically, and who I am for merely because they are Republican, there is a very wide difference.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Sir, I wonder if you could tell us about some of the reaction that you had to last week's television speech, and whether or not you feel that the speech itself has attained your goal that you set out.

THE PRESIDENT. From the very beginning of the submission of this budget to the Congress, which was, of course, very large, there have been correspondence and communications come to the White House. Now, at first, they were all—or, I say they were all, they were certainly predominantly either questioning or actually opposing, hostile; as these speeches have done this, as time has gone on and press conferences and other people's speeches have explained the purposes, the necessity for these great expenditures, there has been a gradual turn in the tone of this

correspondence, until we now find, as of today for example, the correspondence is very much in favor of the Administration's stand.

But, this has been a slow turn, and how much of that can be attributed to a speech, I don't know. I don't know how effective such speeches are. I do know they at least clear my conscience in the effort to make America see what I believe to be so necessary for our welfare.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, can you tell us whether the supplying of modern weapons to South Korea has begun?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think that there has been any actual move in that direction. There has been, of course, for some many months a knowledge that we were operating under a very, very bad handicap when we knew that this armistice was not being carried out in the North, and merely being carried out in the South, and some way has to be found out of the dilemma. I don't think there has been any actual concrete move in that direction yet.

Q. Mr. Sentner: There has been a report that the National Security Council has made a decision. Do you know of that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, if the National Security Council made a decision, I know of it because I don't miss them—[*laughter*]—but at the same time, I don't talk about National Security Council's decisions anywhere.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Sir, I wonder, in view of these recent storms, if you or anyone under you have asked the Weather Bureau to step up their research.

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't; but there is a research that is going on, both publicly and privately. For example, my friend, Lou Douglas, out in Arizona, is in a project that offers some great results. Really, it is a good question in this regard, that if we could get some real warning of these things, and find out about them, we could certainly save lots of money and lots of distress.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: You have given assurances to Japan and to other countries that the United States is working toward an end to nuclear tests when acceptable agreements can be reached. At the same time there are reports that the United States is now actively preparing for H-bomb tests in the Pacific next year.

Could you say if that is true?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think the next series of tests that are coming off are all in Nevada, and I don't know of any beyond that. They have not been brought up to me.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Congressional tax experts say that spending in fiscal year '58 will be a billion dollars more than your 71.8 estimate. Have your experts given you that same information—regardless of appropriations?

THE PRESIDENT. 71.8 was NOA¹ wasn't it? Wasn't it new authority—authorization?

Q. Mr. Brandt: No, for spending and——

THE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three—all right.

Q. Mr. Brandt: ——in revenue, leaving you a surplus.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I tell you right now we are having this difficulty: for the forecast of expenditures in, what year was it, '57?

Q. Mr. Brandt: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. There are certain departments that are running over seriously and we are having a hard time keeping them down, no matter what we do, and to keep up the programs that we are either authorized or directed by law to carry out. Whether or not these will run over in '58, I don't know, I have had no such warning.

Q. Mr. Brandt: And they have not informed you that it would affect your tax reduction program?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, tax reduction program comes when you prove that you have the money in sight. I would never agree

¹ Term used by the Bureau of the Budget, meaning "new obligational authority."

to tax reduction when we are in the precarious state of balance we are now. We are working our very best to keep this budget in the black and the next one in the black, and we certainly expect to do it.

But, I certainly have not gone to the point yet where we can be talking about tax reduction.

Q. Stewart Hensley, United Press: Have you been filled in on this controversy concerning whether American or Japanese courts should try the American soldier in Japan who is accused of manslaughter? Do you have any views on this, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. You have used a strange word "filled in." I have been talked to about it at very great length and both the State Department and the Defense Department are working on it very hard so that we keep our international agreements, but that we make certain that no injustice is done to any American. The man is actually at this moment in the hands of American authorities.

Q. Louis R. Lautier, National Negro Press: On the basis of the weekly reports from your congressional leaders, are you satisfied with the progress being made by Congress on your domestic program, particularly Federal aid to school construction and civil rights?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you say "are you satisfied."

I have learned that progress in Congress is a very spotty thing. It goes along, and there is nothing done for a long time, and suddenly there is a great burst of energy and you are signing bills almost faster than you can write.

This is what I know from my reports of our leaders in the Congress: both of these bills, they are making their best efforts to bring them up and to do the best they can to get them passed.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, over the weekend Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, in talking about disarmament, said the only fair basis to decide which territories to throw open to aerial inspection would be for the United States and Russia to swap territory on a mile-for-mile basis. Now, since

Russia seems to have more territory to swap than we do, what would you think of any such arrangement?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, strange I hadn't heard of that particular thing, although it has been implicit in some of the suggestions that I have seen. I don't think we could possibly do it on a mile-for-mile basis unless each wanted to select an area where it was completely insignificant. I think that we have got to reach honest understandings on these things in which each can have confidence which is fair, and the world can see is fair.

I just do want to take this occasion to say one more word about disarmament. It seems to me that the more any intelligent man thinks about the possibilities of war today, the more he should understand you have got to work on this business of disarmament. I think our first concern should be making certain we are not ourselves being recalcitrant, we are not being picayunish about the thing. We ought to have an open mind and make it possible for others, if they are reasonable, logical men, to meet us half way so we can make these agreements.

Now, on the other hand, any nation that is facing a government which has a history of breaking of treaties, and so on, that we have encountered in our dealings with the Soviets over these past years, we have to be especially careful of the inspectional systems, systems in which we can have confidence. We must, at the same time, though, keep our minds open and keep exploring every field, every facet of this whole great field, to see if something can't be done. It just has to be done in the interest of the United States.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: On that same subject, sir, could you tell us what you feel is the essential point that you are aiming at here? Is it in fact disarmament or arms reduction or an effort to freeze the arms race where it is, or lower tensions by eliminating the element of surprise attack? Is the word "disarmament" in fact a fair description of what is under negotiation?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course I think everything which you discuss comes under the general heading of "disarmament." Even

if you agreed to limit armaments, it is disarmament to the extent that you are not pushing any further, I mean if you would say we will stop where we are now. Partial disarmament is still disarmament.

This is what I believe: you mentioned just casually the words "world tensions" or the phrase "world tensions." That has got to be diminished or there is going to be no progress in the other. At the same time there has got to be progress in some kind of disarmament or there is going to be no reduction in world tensions.

Here is something that you have got to look at as a package, and I think it would be futile to hope for a complete or a final drastic agreement, answer in the first instance. I believe it has got to be gradual because each side will want to test the confidence of the other, and so if we can make the first simple moves which will give us each a chance to test the good faith, the efficiency of inspectional systems, all the rest of it, then I think you can confidently hope to take the next step, and the next step, until we can get to a place where these defense budgets, whether they are reported honestly in dollars, as is ours, or concealed in a great and enormous work program, as in the case of Russia, are brought down within reason so that so many man-hours don't have to go into the production of weapons.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Mr. President, in answer to an earlier question you said that you couldn't seriously consider tax reductions at the present time.

I should like to ask you if you have considered, or you and your financial advisers have talked about reduction of tax privileges as a means of increasing Treasury revenue? I have particularly in mind the efforts by Senator Williams and Senator Douglas to reduce or end the 27½ percent depletion allowance enjoyed by the oil companies.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the 27½ depletion allowance has not come up lately, but I must say that both the Secretary of the Treasury and I, I think, have made several statements on the

basis of eliminating these fast tax writeoffs except in the most direct cases where the security of the country is involved.

Now, there are other places where the Secretary of the Treasury is trying to stop all these leaks and he has a group working all the time, and we hope certainly when the time for tax reduction comes around, to submit a complete list of what we believe is correct.

Now, the 27½ percent depletion allowance, I am not prepared to say it is evil because, while we do find I assume that a number of rich men take advantage of it unfairly, there must certainly be an incentive in this country if we are going to continue the exploration for gas and oil that is so important to our economy.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: On the general subject of getting along with Congress, you told us a while back you didn't believe in desk-pounding, but rather in convincing people. Could you discuss in a positive way your philosophy of Presidential leadership, particularly vis-a-vis Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, with respect to Congress, of course, the first thing you must do is to respect their organization. In other words, I would never go behind the backs of anybody in trying to deal with an individual if there is an organization set up. If it is—let's say it's one of your newspaper organizations—if I wanted to discuss it, the first person I naturally go to is the president. I don't go down and try to start a rebellion against him. If he says, "No, I can't see anybody," I'd say, "After all, this is a free country."

Now, in the same way, if leadership of Congress is definitely against a project in which I am interested, I am not barred, and by no means do I ever expect anyone to try to bar me from seeing the individual Senators or Congressmen that I believe are sympathetic and can help. But the point is, you always go first to the leadership and notify them of what you are doing.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, this is a kind of sequel to Mr. Scherer's question, sir.

I wonder if you would care to give us your own analysis as to what has been happening in the country. You were re-elected last November by a whopping majority, the largest on record, and leaving all of your Republican associates far behind. However, since then your popularity, though still high, according to the pollsters, has fallen sharply. The Congress seems to be in what might be called open revolt against much of your program.

Have you analyzed the reasons as to why you are in the position that you are in?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not particularly, for this reason, Mr. Morgan: I believe that these so-called popularity curves tend to go up and down. This is the simple way I go about it: I made at least a limited campaign in 1956, at least limited as compared to 1952, and I took the Republican platform and I spoke for it and I made my pledges and promises to the people, based on that platform.

I intend to carry it out to the very best of my ability.

My associates in the executive department believe the same.

If others disagree with us, then they must put up something constructive in its stead. And I will say this: so far as I know, every Republican who spoke in 1956 did accept that platform at least implicitly, if not explicitly. Certainly, I did explicitly, and I expect to adhere to it.

Louis Cassels, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and eleventh news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:31 to 10:58 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 22, 1957. In attendance: 201.

93 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

May 22, 1957

[Recorded on film and tape]

My Fellow Americans:

I appreciate this opportunity to talk to you about a human problem of importance to all of us. This is the full employment of our handicapped workers; providing jobs for men and women handicapped by physical injuries caused by battle or accident or affliction.

To begin, there is one basic thing to remember about hiring workers who are physically handicapped. It is good business to hire them—good for the Nation and good for the person. It makes an earner out of an American who would otherwise be relatively helpless. I would like to congratulate the citizens who understand this and are helping to promote the widespread use of our handicapped workers.

Since the last war, our Nation has made some splendid progress in employing the handicapped. Public employment offices have found almost three million jobs for them since 1945. Many more have found jobs on their own. This is clear proof that America has learned by experience that handicapped workers can be among our most productive and our most dependable employees.

In finding good men to fill hard jobs, we know it is a person's ability, and not his disability, that counts. I remember once, during the war, asking for a particular man for a certain assignment. He was just the man I needed but the doctors would not recommend him because they said he had great difficulty in walking. That made no difference to me. I needed the man's head and heart and if he could not walk to work, I knew

he would find some way to get there. And he did. He came, and took the job and filled it with distinction.

Each of you has had a similar experience. Each of you has probably seen how courage and training have successfully overcome the handicaps of physical injury. Now, we must tell others about the value of employing the physically handicapped because two million Americans with physical disability are still waiting to be used. Two million Americans could enter the labor force today if they were properly prepared and equipped to do so. Congress has recognized this opportunity and has provided funds for stepping up the rehabilitation program. I hope all States will soon take advantage of the increased Federal funds which are available.

It is part of the American tradition to help others to help themselves. We also believe in the God-given dignity of each individual. This dignity is our birthright and it finds its mature meaning in useful employment.

I urge all employers, therefore, to use the handicapped wherever possible. I urge all workers to accept their handicapped fellow-Americans as their co-workers. In these demanding times, the labor force of our Nation is our most precious asset. Working shoulder-to-shoulder, the handicapped can add spirit and power to America as we seek to promote the strength of the whole free world.

NOTE: This statement was recorded for use in connection with the observance of the tenth year of opera-

tions of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

94 ¶ Remarks to the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

May 23, 1957

General Maas, Secretary Mitchell, members and friends of the Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped:

There are numerous bodies working in the United States under the name of a President's committee for this or that—the President's commission for this or the other function. There is none in whose work I take greater satisfaction and follow with keener interest than I do this one.

So, before I say any other word, I should like to express to each of you my lasting thanks, my sincere gratitude, for the work you do, which is in the good of America as well as for the benefit of the individuals with whom you are specifically concerned.

I think my feeling in this matter is deepened by the fact that I had a prominent position in World War II and in carrying out the mission that was assigned to me by the American government, necessarily, many people lost their lives; others were permanently injured. You have helped so many thousands of those, that on their behalf and because of my connection with them, my thanks are even more keenly felt than they would be, possibly, otherwise.

I think it is rather appropriate that I was introduced to you by the Secretary of Labor and you meet in this building dedicated to labor and serving labor; because from every report and from the results achieved, this is a working committee; it is a laboring committee. And it seems to me that as you work for our people, to make them earners, you are almost an extension of the arm that we maintain in this country and call the Department of Labor.

I referred a minute ago to this committee as the President's committee. I am rather proud that they call it the President's committee, but certainly I would be remiss if I didn't point out

that my connection with it is of necessity only tenuous, while its success is due to the inspiring leadership of General Maas who has over the past years visited my office time and again. In your work, and in this extraordinary advance that you are making in making useful citizens out of people who at one time in our civilization were merely considered to be on the shelf and a drag upon the economy and society.

In changing them into useful citizens, giving them the feeling of oneness with the rest of us, you are satisfying that human longing to be part of something, to contribute to something that is worth while, so that he can get for himself the satisfaction of saying "I helped to build." And in this case, "I helped to build America." All of us are builders, if we are doing our duty. We are building it bigger and better to hand it on to someone else. And the philosophy that you apply in helping these people become useful, contributing citizens to our great society is the philosophy that underlies America's mutual security program in the international field.

We find states that are physically handicapped. The United States applies some of its energy, some of its techniques, and provides some of its teachers, to helping these countries become earning, contributing members of the society of free nations. And as they grow stronger, we grow stronger. Just as these physically handicapped grow stronger and contribute more, America grows stronger from within.

And so my trip over here this morning is not merely to say thanks but to assure you that from you and your work I gain confidence, and I gain inspiration in the performance of my own.

I should like to make special mention of two things. I noticed that all of the essay winners, when they handed me the report—all the essay winners are girls. I hope that doesn't mean that the ladies are getting to be smarter than the men. But in any event it must mean that they are working a little harder at this particular job, or at least more intelligently. I congratulate

them, even though I would hope to see some boys among them next year.

And then I want to congratulate Mr. Deffner for his choice as the eminent handicapped man of the year, for the work he has done. In doing it and attaining this distinction he has worked for others as well as himself. He has, as I understand it, tried to make every building in the United States accessible to one who possibly cannot climb stairs. And I hope that he is having every success in that effort, because sometimes they do seem steep—even to me.

Again, as I close, I would like to find words to urge you to work even harder to recruit additional people to assist in what you are doing. The records show we are making tremendous progress, but until we have every American who is given full opportunity to display and utilize all the capacities he has, considering his physical condition, then we still have more work to do.

As I say goodbye, may I say also God bless you and your work.

NOTE: The President spoke at the annual meeting of the Committee in the Interdepartmental Auditorium at 11:30 a. m. His opening words “General Maas” and “Secretary Mitchell” referred to Melvin J. Maas, Chairman of the Committee,

and James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor. Later in his remarks he referred to Hugo Deffner of Oklahoma City, Okla., who had been chosen as “the eminent handicapped man of the year.”

95 ¶ White House Statement on Regulation of Consumer Instalment Credit. *May 25, 1957*

THE PRESIDENT will not ask the Congress to enact legislation creating a Presidential stand-by authority to regulate consumer instalment credit.

The possible need for such legislation was discussed in the Economic Report of the President for January 1956. It was stated in the 1956 Economic Report (p. 94) that “Although

present conditions do not call for the use of . . . authority to regulate the terms of instalment credit, this is a good time for the Congress and the Executive Branch to study the problem.”

At the request of the President, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has since conducted and made public an extensive survey and analysis of the subject. These and other materials were carefully examined by the Council of Economic Advisers and other agencies of the Executive Branch.

In reporting its findings based on the study and Board discussion, the Board of Governors stated that “a special Presidential authority to regulate consumer instalment credit is not now advisable.” The Board further stated that in its judgment “the broad public interest is better served if potentially unstabilizing credit developments are restrained by the use of general monetary measures and the application of sound public and private fiscal policies.”

The President indicated his agreement with the conclusion reached by the Federal Reserve Board. In this connection he released the following summary of a memorandum from the Council of Economic Advisers.

“First, fluctuations in consumer instalment credit have tended to accentuate swings in general business conditions, though movements in this type of credit have usually accounted for a relatively moderate proportion of overall changes in credit.

“Second, the losses involved in extending consumer instalment credit, even in periods of economic contraction, have not been large enough seriously to affect the financial position of lending institutions.

“Third, the growth of consumer instalment credit at a rate considerably more rapid than the rise in personal incomes mainly reflects the fact that a greater proportion of middle-income families are using this type of credit rather than that instalment debt has grown relative to the incomes of indebted families.

“Fourth, recent experience confirms confidence in the capacity of existing instruments of general credit control to hold changes

in total bank credit and the money supply within appropriate limits. Although there is an apparent lag between changes in general credit conditions and changes in the cost and availability of instalment credit, there is evidence that general credit controls do reach consumer lending institutions and the use by consumers of instalment credit.

“Fifth, the large expansion in the use of consumer instalment credit in 1955 was in response to a cluster of powerfully favorable circumstances not likely to recur in the same combination. Prominent among these circumstances was a marked liberalization of credit terms. It is likely, however, that consumer and lender resistance will increasingly check further liberalization of downpayment and maturity terms in this credit area.”

96 ¶ Statement by the President in Response to the Report of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives. *May 26, 1957*

I HAVE READ with great interest the twenty-seven recommendations contained in the Report of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives and have discussed them personally with my brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, who served as Chairman of that Committee.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Representatives of each Chief of State who served on the Committee. I believe that they have made excellent progress towards the goal which was originally set for the Committee—making the Organization of American States a more effective instrument in those fields of cooperative effort affecting the welfare of the individual. I hope that many of the recommendations will be put into effect as promptly as possible.

These recommendations cover a wide field of endeavor, including economic, social and technical matters.

I am particularly impressed by the program for eradicating malaria from the Western Hemisphere within five years and by the proposal to establish an Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission to further the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The considerable expansion planned for the activities of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences should prove of great long-range benefit to the peoples of America. The great increase in the number of scholarships for the youth of our various countries should result in wider educational opportunities and in improved international understanding.

A number of the recommendations call for specific action by the Organization of American States. I have given instructions to the appropriate officials of the Administration to see that the proper steps are taken, through United States Representatives in the Organization of American States, to support these recommendations.

NOTE: The Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives was appointed as a result of a proposal made by the President in July 1956 at the Panama meeting of the Presidents of the American Republics.

The report referred to in the first paragraph was submitted on May 8, 1957, to the Chiefs of State of the American Republics. Before the Committee was dissolved, the Rep-

resentatives agreed that the complete text of their report would not be released until May 25, 1957, in order to provide each Chief of State an opportunity to receive and study it, and to issue it with such comments as he might care to make.

The report was prepared in mimeographed form only and was made available by the Pan American Union.

97 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the President of Viet-Nam.

May 27, 1957

[Released May 27, 1957. Dated May 23, 1957]

His Excellency

Ngo Dinh Diem

President of the Republic of Viet-Nam

I was deeply touched by your message. Your most welcome visit to the United States has served to strengthen even further the friendship between our two countries and to permit the people of this country to demonstrate their high esteem for you and the people of Viet-Nam. It has been a very great pleasure for me to have met you personally and to have had a frank exchange of views on matters of mutual interest to our countries. The progress of the Republic of Viet-Nam, under your leadership, in promoting peace, stability and the general welfare of the Vietnamese people augurs well for the future of your country.

My warmest wishes go with you on your return to Viet-Nam.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Diem's message, dated May 21, 1957, follows:

Upon leaving the United States of America, I want to thank you and the American people for your warm hospitality and kindness during my visit. I am most gratified to find such response to the efforts made by the Vietnamese people and myself to achieve and to keep our freedom. My visit has also convinced me that the American people are as rich in moral strength and spiritual values as in material resources. Everywhere I have seen prodigious achievements,

enormous prosperity and almost incredibly high living standards due to free competition, firm initiative and organization, painstaking efforts, solidarity and social justice. These are qualities of every great nation and give me still more confidence in true Democracy and in the future of our threatened free world.

This confidence has also been strengthened by my meeting you and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: it is certainly fortunate for our two countries that the foreign policy of the United States is being

directed by men of such generosity,
farsightedness and integrity.

God bless you and the American
people.

NGO DINH DIEM

98 ¶ Toasts of the President and Chancellor Adenauer of the Federal Republic of Germany.

May 27, 1957

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice President, My Friends:

Mr. Chancellor, we should like very simply but very sincerely to welcome you and your party to this country. We realize that in this room—among your associates—is much of the leadership of modern democratic Germany. With the German people, we believe that we share many great ideals and aspirations. Among those are the ideals and aspirations that pertain to the great concepts of human liberty and dignity.

We have admired the courage—the persistence—with which you, Mr. Chancellor, have advanced this kind of thinking in modern Germany. And, sir, I assure you that we are quite certain that no other individual of modern times has been more effective than you in helping to translate these ideals into practical policy.

So it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I ask the company to rise and to drink a toast to the German people and to President Heuss. President Heuss.

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at a luncheon given for the Chancellor in the State Dining Room of the White House. Chancellor Adenauer responded (through an interpreter) as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your President was kind enough

yesterday to invite me to come to his farm in Gettysburg.

Now you have been friendly and kind enough, Mr. President, to invite me to lunch here in this room today, and to propose a Toast to the German people and to President Heuss.

I may say, Mr. President, that you enjoy with the German people the

greatest trust and confidence, the greatest prestige and respect. The United States of America may be convinced that Germany will never forget what the United States has done for the German people in these years of greatest misery and greatest distress. And I may assure you, sir, that we—as you—will firmly stick to these ideals of which we have spoken: the ideals of liberty and democracy.

99 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1958. *May 27, 1957*

I HAVE approved H. R. 4897, the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1958, although, after allowing for certain increases in expenses, such as retirement contributions, within-grade increases, and so forth, required by law to be paid, it provides less funds for operations of the Post Office Department for fiscal year 1958 than were appropriated for 1957.

While the Post Office Department will continue to make every effort to operate economically, it is clear, in view of the rising volume of mail, that the appropriations for the Post Office Department will be insufficient, unless postal services are to be substantially curtailed beginning July 1, 1957.

To enable the American people to continue to receive the postal service to which they are entitled, I shall submit to the Congress shortly a request for supplemental appropriations for the Post Office Department for fiscal year 1958.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 4897 is Public Law 85-37 (71 Stat. 35).

100 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions
With Chancellor Adenauer of the Federal Republic
of Germany. *May 28, 1957*

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany concluded today the cordial discussions they have conducted during the last several days, with the assistance of the Secretary of State and the German Foreign Minister, and other advisers.

These discussions permitted a comprehensive exchange of views concerning German-United States relations, the European situation, and the world situation. They have served to strengthen still further the close understanding and harmony of views already existing between the two governments.

As a result of their talks, the President and the Chancellor have issued a Joint Declaration regarding matters of mutual interest.

JOINT DECLARATION

I.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that the basic aim of the policies of their two countries is the maintenance of peace in freedom. To that end it is the common policy of their governments to work for the achievement of conditions in which all nations can live in peace and freedom and devote their energies and resources to promoting the welfare of their peoples.

They agreed that the realization of these conditions depends upon the removal of the causes of tension existing between the Soviet Union and the Free World. This tension is mainly attributable to the acts and policies of the Soviet Union, among them the deprivation of other peoples of their freedom.

The President and the Chancellor noted with great concern the consequences of the brutal Soviet intervention in Hungary. The continued suppression of the rights of the Hungarian people

makes it difficult for other nations to accept as genuine the professed Soviet desires for peaceful coexistence.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed that the ending of the unnatural and unjust division of Germany is a major objective of the foreign policies of the two governments. Germany must be reunited on a free and democratic basis by peaceful means. If the Soviet rulers really desire peace and the relaxation of international tension, they can give no better proof than to permit the reunification of Germany through free elections.

The President and the Chancellor emphasized that the restoration of German national unity need give rise to no apprehension on the part of the Soviet Union as to its own security. It is not the purpose of their governments to gain any one-sided military advantage from the reunification of Germany. In conjunction with such reunification, they stand ready, as stated at the two Geneva conferences of 1955, to enter into European security arrangements which would provide far-reaching assurances to the Soviet Union.

II.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that NATO is essential for the protection of the security of the entire free world. They agreed that the defensive strength of NATO must be further improved in the face of the continuing Soviet threat and the absence of a dependable agreement for major reductions of armaments. The German Federal Government will proceed as rapidly as possible with building up its agreed contribution to the Western collective defense system.

For the purpose of contributing its fair share to the defense of the North Atlantic area, the United States intends to maintain forces in Europe, including Germany, as long as the threat to the area exists. As the North Atlantic Council agreed at its recent meeting at Bonn, the Atlantic Alliance must be in a position to use all available means to meet any attack which might be launched against it. The availability of the most modern

weapons of defense will serve to discourage any attempt to launch such an attack.

III.

The President and the Chancellor expressed gratification over the significant progress made over the last several months toward closer economic integration in Europe. The Chancellor expressed his belief that the treaties establishing EURATOM and the European Common Market, signed at Rome on March 25 of this year, constitute a further step of historic significance toward European unity. The President expressed the great interest of the United States Government and of the American people in these treaties and his belief that their entry into force will benefit not only the people of Europe, but those of the entire world.

IV.

The two governments are in agreement that efforts must be pressed in the United Nations to reach agreement on measures for disarmament, with respect to both conventional and nuclear weapons, under an effective system of international control.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that, if a beginning could be made toward effective measures of disarmament, this would create a degree of confidence which would facilitate further progress in the field of disarmament and in the settlement of outstanding major political problems, such as the reunification of Germany.

They agreed that if such initial steps succeed they should be followed within a reasonable time by a comprehensive disarmament agreement which must necessarily presuppose a prior solution of the problem of German reunification. Accordingly, the Chancellor advised the President, as he has the French and British Governments, that the Federal Republic would consider that the conclusion of an initial disarmament agreement might be an appropriate time for a conference on the reunification of Germany

among the Foreign Ministers of the four powers responsible therefor. The United States will consult with the French and British Governments regarding this matter.

The President stressed that any measures for disarmament applicable to Europe would be accepted by the United States only with the approval of the NATO allies, which he hoped would take a leading role in this regard, and taking into account the link between European security and German reunification. He assured the Chancellor that the United States does not intend to take any action in the field of disarmament which would prejudice the reunification of Germany. He stated that the United States would consult with the German Federal Government closely on all matters affecting Germany arising in the disarmament negotiations.

101 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the
President and the King of Tunisia on the First
Anniversary of Its Independence. *May 29, 1957*

Your Majesty:

It is with sincere pleasure that I take the occasion of the visit of the Vice President of the United States to your country to send you this letter of personal greetings.

I know that your nation, soon to celebrate the first anniversary of its independence, shares the desire of the entire Free World for international peace and justice and works actively to fulfill the role which has fallen to it as a member of the family of nations. I am also aware that you and your government are dedicated to the furtherance of the welfare of your people.

I am therefore especially pleased that the Vice President is able to see Tunisia at first hand and to talk with you and the members of your government concerning your nation's policies and prob-

lems. I look forward to his return to the United States and his personal report to me of his visit.

I extend to you my best wishes for your continued health and happiness,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The King's message follows:

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent,
the Merciful*

*From: Mohamed Lamine (the
First), King of Tunisia*

*To: His Excellency Dwight D.
Eisenhower, President of the
United States of America*

We received with great happiness and pleasure the message of amity and friendship which Your Excellency sent to Us through your Honorable Vice President, Mr. Nixon, on the occasion of his visit to Our country to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of Our independence.

It is Our pleasure to avail Our-

selves of this opportunity to record Our great satisfaction with the noble sentiments and good wishes of the friendly American people for the Tunisian people who, for a long time, have not ceased to strive toward strengthening the bonds of amity and close cooperation between Our two countries.

We avail Ourselves of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency Our respect for your noble person and Our best wishes for the honor, prestige, and well-being of your people.

Greetings from your friend,

MOHAMED LAMINE

King of Tunisia

102 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of George M. Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury.

May 29, 1957

Dear George:

Although I have known for more than two years that your retirement from government service could not be indefinitely postponed, the actual receipt of your letter of resignation fills

me with profound regret. Yet, because of your personal situation, which I fully understand, I, of course, accept your decision.

It would be idle to attempt expression of my feelings of gratitude for the extraordinary talents that, more than four years ago, you brought to the Treasury Department and for the loyal and tireless way in which you have, ever since, applied them to problems of the greatest import. It has been of real satisfaction to me that in working on these problems we have invariably found our conclusions and convictions to be practically identical.

I thank you further for allowing me to designate the actual date of your separation from the Federal service, with the commitment that such date will be no later than the close of the current Congressional session. There are a number of critical problems to be considered during this session, and, until the bulk of these have been satisfactorily solved, I deeply believe that your experience and the confidence that you enjoy everywhere in government will be great assets in reaching the best answers. Consequently, the date you turn over your duties to your successor will, within the limits indicated, be dictated somewhat by circumstances.

I share your satisfaction that Robert Anderson has been able to accept my nomination as the individual to take over your duties in the Treasury Department. I am sending his name to the Senate today. I agree with you that he will continue to follow the general path that you have so clearly marked out. So long as you must leave the post, I can think of no other to whom I would rather entrust the responsibilities of that office.

Finally, I am grateful to you for your offer of future assistance to the Administration. From time to time I know we shall want to call upon you for advice and counsel, and have no doubt that such occasions will be of considerable frequency.

On the personal side, I cannot tell you what a sense of loss it is to Mamie and to me to know that you and Pam will shortly leave the intimate Cabinet family. But a friendship of the strength and

depth of ours cannot suffer merely because of your departure from Washington.

With affectionate regard to you both,
As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Secretary Humphrey's letter of May 28, 1957, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

It is with sincere regret that I tender my resignation as Secretary of the Treasury, to be effective at the time which you determine will be best suited to the transfer of this office to my successor. I hope that this date may be no later than the close of the current Congressional session.

You know of the responsibilities which I left when I assumed this office. Because of the illness and recent retirement from business of one of my former partners, my resignation from your Cabinet is now an absolute necessity.

I want to express my deep appreciation for the warmth of the friendship which you and Mamie have given to Pam and to me and for the opportunity you have given us for the friendships we have made with the members of your official family, which we will cherish always.

I am most grateful for the privilege you have given me to assist you during these past four and a half years in developing financial plans

and programs which you and I jointly have deemed to be in the best interests of our country.

I will be glad to assist with Congressional consideration of the various items of the budget, with particular reference to the defense and mutual assistance programs which so vitally affect the security of our country, and with such other matters now pending in which I can be helpful.

As you know, Randolph Burgess, who has served so effectively as Under Secretary, is planning to leave his present post to accept another Government appointment. At our request, he has also agreed to remain with the Treasury for the transition period.

The knowledge that you have asked Robert Anderson to succeed me allows me to leave with assurance that the policies in which we believe will be continued. In our close association during the time of his previous service in your Administration, I learned of his great capacity at first hand and I know that it is his fixed determination to carry forward the plans and policies in our fiscal affairs which have guided us continually

during the time that I have been here with you.

It is hard to interrupt our close association, but you well know and will remember, I am sure, that I stand ready to help you and your Adminis-

tration in the future in any way that I can.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY

103 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and President Coty of France on the Postponement of His Visit to the United States.
May 31, 1957

[Released May 31, 1957. Dated May 27, 1957]

My dear Mr. President,

I have received your communication telling me that it will not be possible for you to come for your visit at the beginning of June. I want you to know that Mrs. Eisenhower and I were looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming you to this country and we very much regret that your trip cannot be made at this time. We sincerely hope it may be possible for you to make the visit at a later date.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest esteem.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: President Coty's message of May 24, 1957, follows:

My dear President:

It would have been a great joy for me to answer your kind invitation and to bring personally to you and to the United States affectionate greetings from France. That is why,

up to the last moment, I could not resign myself to postpone a visit which I believed useful to the friendship between our two countries. But today I feel too uncertain as to the date when a new government may begin its work, to run the risk for myself, and especially for you, of a postponement at the last hour, with-

out lacking in courtesy to you, my dear President, and to those who are getting ready to welcome me. For this reason I find myself obliged today to ask for your permission to postpone a project so close to my heart.

I am sure that thanks to your understanding you will be good enough to excuse this change of plan that all my compatriots and myself deplore.

Would you allow me to express the ardent wish to find soon another opportunity to formally reaffirm the friendship linking our two Republics and the feeling of gratitude that France maintains for her liberator?

Please accept, my dear President, the expression of my feeling of sincere and cordial friendship.

RENÉ COTY

104 ¶ Letter to Carter L. Burgess Designating Him as Chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth. *May 31, 1957*

Dear Carter:

I am delighted to hear of your willingness to assume a responsibility which I know will be personally rewarding and of great benefit to the young people of America.

To alert our country on what can and should be done to reach the much desired goal of a happier, healthier, and more totally fit youth in America, I have just appointed a President's Citizens Advisory Committee to work with the President's Council on Youth Fitness. The members of the Committee are named in the list attached.

I am happy to designate you as Chairman through July 1, 1958, knowing that your foresight and leadership will bring tangible results in this essential work on youth fitness.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: A list of the 119 members of the Committee was attached to the letter.

The President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth and the President's Council on Youth Fitness were established

by Executive Order 10673 of July 16, 1956 (21 F. R. 5341; 3 CFR, 1956 Supp.), as amended by Executive Orders 10704 of March 25, 1957, and 10740 of November 21, 1957 (22 F. R. 2005, 9379; 3 CFR, 1957 Supp.).

105 ¶ The President's News Conference of *June 5, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I have no announcements.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, in the last few days some top geneticists and other scientists have testified that fallout radiation from nuclear weapons tests will damage hundreds of thousands and, perhaps, millions of the yet unborn in terms of physical deformities and shortened life spans. Could you, as the man who must make the final decision on these tests for our country, tell us what your scientist advisors tell you on this matter?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, last October we published a very long report from the National Academy of Sciences which gave a very full discussion of this whole matter, bringing up the amount of radiation you get from natural sources, the sun and X-ray pictures and all the rest of it—I believe down even to include phosphorous on the dial of your watch, and things of that kind. That is the authoritative document by which I act up to this moment, because there has been no change that I know of.

Now, on the other hand, here is a field where scientists disagree. Incidentally, I noticed that many instances—scientists that seem to be out of their own field of competence are getting into this argument, and it looks like almost an organized affair.

I am concerned, just as much as I am of this fallout, I am concerned with the defense of the United States. I have tried, and this Government has tried, to make the abolition of tests a part of a general system of disarmament, controlled and inspected disarmament. If we can do that, we will be glad enough, and very quickly, to stop tests. But we do have the job of protecting the country.

Our tests in recent years, the last couple of years, have been largely in the defensive type of armament to defend against attack from the air and, particularly, to make bombs cleaner so there isn't so much fallout. We have reduced the fallout from bombs by nine-tenths. So that our tests of the smaller weapons have been in that direction, to see how clean we can make them.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, *Baltimore Sun*: Mr. President, Mr. Alcorn, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, told you yesterday that some of the State finance chairmen are having trouble and difficulty in getting contributions from some of the old heavy contributors. He said that they were not very happy about the high budget. I wonder, sir, if you have any advice to these State chairmen in their soliciting.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know whether advisement at this time—I think Meade Alcorn and whoever gets to be chairman of the Finance Committee would do that.

I would point out one or two things, however: that it might be better for some of these people that are complaining so bitterly to look up the actual facts instead of merely listening to partisan speeches. And some of the facts that would be interesting are: what would be the budget today if it followed the projection that was here in 1953, or what would be the budget if we had followed and adopted some of the programs presented by the opposition in the last two or three years affecting roads and schools and a number of other things that involved a lot of money.

I have no particular appeal of my own to make to these people except to read the facts, understand what is going on, why we

need a lot of money for this Government, and what are they going to do about it.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, could you elaborate a little for us, sir, on your saying that among the disagreeing scientists on the question of fallout that some of them are out of their field of competence, and it looks like an organized affair? Why do you say that, sir? Who is organizing it, in your opinion?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. I haven't any idea, but I just say it seems to come up in so many places and so many different speeches, and you find scientists of various kinds other than geneticists and physicists in this particular field that have something to say about it.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, can you tell us what you think about Khrushchev's television interview Sunday, including his offer to withdraw Russian troops from Europe if the United States would do likewise?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this is what I say, of course, about such an appearance. Now, let's make no mistake, that appearance was not the same as taking a kinescope of one of these press conferences and broadcasting it completely in Russia. We know that there are no prepared questions here and no prepared answers. It is a matter of trying to deal honestly with each other, and then putting it in the papers and on the radio and on the television screen; and this other performance of last Sunday afternoon was far from that.

Now, with respect to his proposal, he took one part of a proposal that affects not especially our country, but countries of our allies; and it is an old method when you are dealing with a number of allies to try to propose something which seems to be to the obvious interests of one in order to drive a wedge between them. What is done in Europe, what we do there, is always going to be the subject of consultation between us and our allies before we do anything about it. So this matter—I noticed he didn't say that

Germany would be reunified or anything of that kind, just merely withdraw the troops.

Q. Edward V. Koterba, Hammond (Indiana) Times: Mr. President, the new Federal highway program has caused apprehension among some communities and States and toll road commissions. These agencies have been waiting for the interstate projects to get going and this, in effect, has caused them to hold up their own roadbuilding plans.

Could you, sir, give some assurances of a speedup in Federal roadbuilding that may clear up any doubts regarding the Federal highway program?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the last report on it, I thought, was rather favorable. It had not been authorized too long; and it takes time to get these things going; and I believe they told me \$700 million in contracts are already let. And I would think that would be a pretty good showing up to this moment. Not even a suggestion has been made to me that we should evade, let up, or do anything else but to carry out the law just as it is written.

Q. Milburn Petty, Oil Daily: Mr. President, do you still feel that legislation to remove utility-type controls from gas producers is still absolutely essential, as you said several weeks ago?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I believe that a reasonable bill to encourage exploration for gas and oil in this country is just as much in the interests of the consumer as it is of the producer.

I don't, by any manner or means, say that someone with a monopoly on this kind of fuel should be able to exploit the country to the full. You do have these public utilities which are interstate pipelines; but I do seriously object to any kind of public utility control over the well or the producer himself.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, Mr. Khrushchev, in answering questions on disarmament, said that Russia, in his words, was quite prepared to seek a first step of partial disarmament agreement rather than to hold out for the comprehensive disarmament agreement, which has been their policy in the past. Since this objective also is what we are seeking, do

you think that his words, at this particular time, add encouragement to the possibility that an agreement along these lines is really possible at this time?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that we can only say we can only hope so.

As I told you before, all the reports are that this time at London the conference reflects, apparently on all sides, a more serious, a more definite, purpose to get ahead with substantive matters than ever before, and to use it, the occasion, less as a mere platform for propaganda. So, every word that indicates a desire to meet sensibly on a step-by-step basis—which is the only way, by the way, I think it can ever be done—I welcome it and certainly don't reject it until it's been explored to the full.

Q. Louis R. Lautier, National Negro Press Association: I wonder if you would care to add any comment to that of the Attorney General on efforts of opponents to add crippling amendments, such as the jury trial amendment, to your civil rights proposals?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think I have anything to add.

One thing that I have been struck by was Chief Justice Taft's comments on a similar effort; and he stated that if we tried to put a jury trial between a court order and the enforcement of that order, that we are really welcoming anarchy.

Now, I think most of us here are not great constitutional lawyers. Mr. Taft, by the way, made that statement when he was President in 1908, but there is no evidence that he ever changed his mind; and I would take his opinion far more than I would an opinion that was given in, let's say, in the heat of partisan argument.

Q. Ronald W. May, *The Capital Times*, Madison, Wis.: Joseph E. Davies has offered to give his million dollar estate as the official residence for the Vice President. No one has accepted this offer, and some have suggested that the Vice President needs such a residence for official entertaining, as you did in your budget message earlier this year.

Senator Wiley has now proposed a study commission of members from Congress and from the executive branch of Government to look into the whole question of official entertaining.

I wonder if you still favor such a residence and how you feel about such a commission?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, certainly, I think if the Vice President is being used to the limits of his capacity for aid in the interests of the United States, he ought to have something of that sort.

Now, you must remember that the history of America does not always show any close connection between the President and Vice President. In fact, sometimes they have been rather opposed to each other; and, under such circumstances, I assume the Vice President can do very little except to attend to his own constitutional duties.

But in the way that Mr. Nixon has worked and in the way he has acted for the interests of the United States, I certainly think that kind of a Vice President should have it; and since I assume that we are probably establishing a little precedent for others to follow, I am in favor of it very much.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, the comments here this morning, sir, about the fallout are, I think, open to the inference that this is just an organized campaign, and that the scientists who are——

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, no.

Q. Mr. Reston: ——disturbed about it——

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, no; I didn't say that at all. I said there does seem to be some organization behind it. I didn't say a wicked organization.

Q. Mr. Reston: I think the way it is left right now, this is merely an opinion, is open to that inference.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't mean that at all.

There are as many of these people just as honest as they can be, there is no question about that. But as I say when they begin to talk a little bit out of their fields, well then I would rather go myself to the Academy of Sciences, which has no axe to grind of

any kind, is not looking for publicity, and say, "Now, what do you people think?"

I made mention that I was living by the document that they have given at this moment.

Q. Mr. Reston: May I ask two questions about this: whether you have any plans to deal with the anxiety of the country about the fallout; and, second, whether in any way you are modifying your plan about testing?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't say I have got a plan, because the plans that we have for testing are all bound up in the plans we have for disarmament, which we think is necessary. We think if you are going to include these weapons as almost certain weapons of war in any future global thing, we would be foolish indeed to be behind anybody else. Now, that means testing because the scientists in your laboratories each year believe they have found something that makes them cleaner, better, more efficient or particularly what we are working on so hard, as you know, is defense against hostile aircraft. So those people cannot continue to work unless they can test them.

On the other hand, I would like to allay all anxiety in the world by a total and complete ban of all testing, based upon total disarmament in this field—that's what I'd like.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: You have told us several times what you would do and would not do as President. Can you give us your conception of the role of a President as the leader of his party?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is quite a lecture, I should think, you are asking for. He is the leader not of the, you might say, hierarchy of control in any political party. What he is is the leader who translates the platform into a legislative program in collaboration with his own executive department and with the legislative leaders.

And after that, once that program is established, I think it is his duty to use whatever means he deems most effective in order to get that program as large as he can translated into law.

Q. Mr. Brandt: On that point, we have had in American history, three strong Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, and Harry Truman. They were leaders of their party.

Do you consider yourself in that class?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe I would go in for comparisons, thank you. [*Laughter*]

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: In view of the attention that has been focused on the Status of Forces agreements by the Girard decision yesterday, would you say if you felt that——

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't understand the first part of your question; you will have to repeat it.

Q. Mr. Davis: The attention that has been focused on Status of Forces agreement——

THE PRESIDENT. Oh.

Q. Mr. Davis: ——by the decision in the Girard case announced yesterday, do you see any need for a new approach to Status of Forces agreements in our relations with foreign countries? And also would you have any comment on your decision in the Girard case?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that the Status of Forces Treaty lays out as nearly an equitable arrangement between sovereign states as can be devised. You might change it a little bit in some detail. I started working on this in 1951 when I was sent to Europe, after leaving Columbia; and all the time I was there I conferred with governments in the effort to get this Status of Forces agreement written.

One of the most irritating things that one nation can do is to have its own troops stationed in the territory of a friend. It gives rise to all sorts of difficulties, and it creates dissension at home when people believe that their sons should always be tried solely by the courts of their own nation.

Now, the Status of Forces Treaty in this particular case was not brought into question. The United States never gave up primary jurisdiction in this case, I mean, never admitted that it does not have a primary jurisdiction. But in the actual oper-

ation, there are certain processes that go through that sometimes make it better for all concerned to cede or to turn over to another primary jurisdiction.

For example, there have been over 14,000 cases of this kind arise in Japan. Thirteen thousand six hundred forty-two of those were turned over by Japan with primary jurisdiction to the American Forces, voluntarily. They weren't compelled, and there was nothing in the treaties that could have kept them from trying these thirteen thousand if they had wanted to. They turned them over voluntarily.

In this case, due to a number of things that are explained fully and carefully in the statement just issued yesterday morning, jurisdiction was turned over.

Now, I do want to make this one comment: merely because you let another nation try your man does not relieve the defense forces or, indeed, the Commander in Chief for the need for following that case and seeing that justice, fair justice, is done.

Actually, in the cases the Japanese courts have tried, they have been eminently fair; and our legal people have reported to me that their respect for the Japanese legal procedures and the sentences that they pass out is very high, indeed, and based upon very great concern for the rights of the individual and justice to him.

We pay for the lawyer to defend him; we watch it through our lawyers all the way through; and if any possible injustice happened to that man, it would be a case that would be taken up diplomatically, of course.

Q. Harold R. Levy, *Newsday*: It has been suggested that the time might be appropriate for realignment of parties, such as has occurred before in American history—that today's modern Republicans and liberal Democrats might form one new party, and the nonmodern Republicans and Southern Democrats another. What do you think, sir, of the possibility or desirability of such a realignment?

THE PRESIDENT. I am busy; I am working hard. I haven't any time for such stuff as that.

Q. William McGaffin, Chicago Daily News: Sir, the newspaper reports say that you will not ask for equal time on the Soviet radio and television to reply to Mr. Khrushchev. Well, sir, aren't you missing a good opportunity to get to the Russian people? You would have a perfect reason to ask for a quid pro quo in this case.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, let's take a look at this: a commercial firm in this country, trying to improve its own commercial standing, went to unusual effort to get someone that, really, made a unique performance in front of our people; and he could do that because this is a free country. Everybody could listen, and the newspapers carried it, in general, in the full text.

Now, if the President of the United States should go to Russia and ask for full time, now let's see what he would get: first of all, there are twelve television stations—[*confers with Mr. Hagerty*—Pardon me. Don't let me cheat—fourteen—and there is radio coverage.

I would say this: if the Soviet Union in return for that courtesy of themselves wanted to ask an American, no matter who it might be, because, after all, you know Khrushchev is not the head of the Russian State—except in power—[*laughter*—but if they should invite an American to come, and guarantee that there would be no jamming, that there would be no interference, that they wouldn't put up counter attractions to take people away from their radios and all that sort of thing for that time, if you can believe that that will happen, I can tell you this, that somebody in this Government would be glad to accept.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, on this same subject: the President, former President Truman had a grandson born this morning. Do you believe that this lad will grow up to live under socialism?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you can see, of course, and in any free

country, developments and signs that seem to point toward a readiness on some part to accept governmental control over great portions of their economic life in return for something that might appear to be a quick advantage. Such things can, of course, in the long run lead to communism, but we have had this same kind of thing inherent in our form of government for many years.

If you will read your Macaulay again, you will find that Macaulay, I think about 1828, showed why the American experiment was bound to fail under the influence of pressure groups on the Congress, and that eventually you would have an entirely different form of government; while he didn't say socialism, it was something of that kind.

Now, frankly, if they are going to have socialism by the time that child grows up to live under it, at least they are going to say this: if I live these next three and a half years, the first three and a half years are going to be a terrible battle. They can say that.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: In speaking, sir, of your desire for what I believe you call the total and complete ban on tests under disarmament agreement, do you mean, sir, that you would be willing to agree to such a ban under this first step agreement, as part of this first step agreement, with the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT. Only you could do that, I think, in toto the way I expressed it there, in a complete thing. You could do that only if the same agreement were so couched, so made, that you could see there would be no more atomic bombs used in war.

Q. Mr. Roberts: But it could be as part of the so-called first step if it were firm enough?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, only if it brought in that other part, though, that we were going to eliminate these things as weapons of war, and there were an inspection system that could make sure that that was coming about; otherwise, you couldn't do it.

Q. Mr. Roberts: I am not clear, sir. Are you speaking of the so-called fourth country problem?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not at all. Other fourth countries have got a right to do as they please.

I am saying that we couldn't enter into any program which forever banned tests unless we also had a system which we knew would and could be convinced would forever ban the use of these weapons in war.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, the simultaneous translation of the Khrushchev TV appearance was very sketchy. Did our Embassy in Moscow or any other official American take a tape or a stenographic, for our use, or on what are you depending for the text?

THE PRESIDENT. Nothing except what the rest of you have seen on the—in the—have we got—[*confers with Mr. Hagerty.*] Mr. Hagerty says we have it. I haven't seen it. All I have seen is what you saw on the television.

Q. Charles von Fremd, CBS News: A moment ago you referred to a commercial firm trying——

THE PRESIDENT. I meant it was not governmental.

Q. Mr. von Fremd: ——trying to improve its commercial standing, sir.

The CBS News and Public Affairs program was Face the Nation, which is a sustaining program. I just did want to get this clear, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, isn't the CBS a commercial firm?

Q. Mr. von Fremd: Yes, but the program on which he appeared is a sustaining program. I just did want to get this straight, Mr. President, and that is you don't believe, do you, that CBS was remiss in its news judgment in seeking to get Mr. Khrushchev to appear on the program?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not willing to give an opinion on that one. [*Laughter*]

Q. Sarah McClendon, San Antonio Light: Sir, a House Public Works subcommittee surveyed the flood situation in the Southwest last week, and found that the dams that had been constructed

were saving millions of dollars worth of property, but that there were not as many dams there as were needed.

I wonder if you would go along with the views of Senator Lyndon Johnson that expenditures for flood control are a good investment?

THE PRESIDENT. I go along with the engineering advice of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation when they have surveyed each carefully as a part of a whole river system and say that such and such a dam is necessary and is consonant with the needs of the whole river basin, and not merely that immediate part; that is what I go along with.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, particularly since the Formosa riots, there has been an increasing amount of speculation on the possible need to reassess our position toward the two Chinas.

Can you clarify this, particularly on two points: the possibility of some increased commercial relations with Peiping, and what this Administration thinks of the durability of our relations with the Nationalist Government in the possibility of the disappearance of Chiang Kai-shek, either by death or other means?

THE PRESIDENT. Nobody—it has occurred to no one to ask an easy question this morning, has it? [*Laughter*]

In the first instance, there is nothing in this particular case that would in itself require a reassessment of our relationships with the so-called two Chinas.

The Generalissimo has been very prompt in his expressions of regret and has, as a matter of fact, taken a great deal of blame for it himself for not moving more rapidly. While the violence of the outburst was unexpected, there were also very many signs that there was some kind of organization behind it, no one knows what. But in any event, our relationships with Formosa are unchanged as a result of that incident as of this moment, and so far as I know, no one has suggested any change.

With respect to the trade, there is a law on the books, I believe,

preventing all shipments of American property to Red China. So long as that law is on the books, of course, that is that.

Now, there is a very great division of opinion in America, as there is in the world, about the value of trade with Communists. There is—we have had this subject up here before—there is one school of thought that thinks any trade with the Communist countries is bound to be to their benefit; whereas there is another school of thought that thinks that the Yankee, for example, is a very fine trader, and that we got to be a great country by trade; and they assert that trade in itself is the greatest weapon in the hands of a diplomat, and if skillfully used, it can be used as a very great instrument of governmental policy.

In this case the argument or the point at issue has been over the last many months, should we maintain the differential between the shipments allowable to the western part of the Communist area in Eurasia, and the eastern part.

Those that argue for the elimination quote several things. First, that it is foolish to say China can't have something, and then you ship it to Russia and it can go on through. The opposing argument is that they have to do that and use up their transportation space; that costs them some money.

Another argument on the side of the liberalizing of this trade is that Japan, our friend, must make a living. She can't trade all around the world because too many people have some kind of bars.

Here in this country, as you know, there is constant agitation to set up bars against textiles and light machinery, and all that sort of thing.

Where is she going to trade? All right. They say we want Japan for our friend, 95 million of people; she must be allowed to trade somewhere; and, therefore, we ought to liberalize the trade with China.

The other side says if you let that happen, the next thing you know you are going to have Japan communized.

So it is that kind of an argument, going into numbers of factors, that goes on all the time.

Now, frankly, I am personally of the school that believes that trade, in the long run, cannot be stopped. You are going to have either just authorized trade or you are going to have clandestine trade. You can stop the shipments from here. That is on the law, and that will be continued as long as it is on the law.

But whether or not it should be, whether we should eliminate this differential, frankly, I don't see as much advantage in maintaining the differential as some people do, although I have never advocated its complete elimination.

Q. Robert L. Riggs, Louisville Courier-Journal: Can you give us any information on the progress of the selection of a board member for the Tennessee Valley Authority?

THE PRESIDENT. The what?

Q. Mr. Riggs: The selection of a board member for the Tennessee Valley Authority, TVA?

THE PRESIDENT. No, that is still under argument.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, it seems to me that the discussion on testing of H-bombs has left a lot of vacant spaces that we don't completely understand, at least I don't understand. You have said that our tests are going toward the point of testing clean weapons at the present time.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Does this mean that we will not test any more H-bombs which create a great fallout?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as a matter of fact, I don't think your statement is correct. I think we have found that the H-bomb in proportion to its size is probably one of the cleanest. I don't think that your statement is correct.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Let me ask it again.

THE PRESIDENT. You could check up against the AEC and Admiral Strauss, but I think that is correct.

Q. Mr. Wilson: Let me ask it again. Will there be any more tests of H-bombs similar to the large one in the Pacific which caused such a wide fallout?

THE PRESIDENT. The early one, you mean?

Q. Mr. Wilson: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. I would doubt that anything like that would ever be repeated. But I want to say this again: our plans, and even our thinking on this, we are trying to weave into programs which we must concert with our allies before they are of great value. And if I have not been as frank in this one subject as you people think I should, remember this: if I say something that Britain or France or some other great ally, or Canada, cannot accept, and they get irritated or embarrassed by it, then our whole program of trying to achieve real disarmament and real cessation in all these terrible fields is hurt. So I have told you what I think is public property and what I think is proper to say.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, this is an easy question.

THE PRESIDENT. Sure.

Q. Mr. Folliard: It is about the plan to tear down this old State, War, and Navy Building, and put up a White House Office building. As you know, there has been some controversy about it.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Folliard: Just how do you feel about that plan?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, put it this way: I worked nine years in this building, and so from sentiment's sake I would say probably I wouldn't want to see it torn down.

But I appointed a disinterested commission, and I have this feeling, that only in a term of office such as I am now holding can you really expect progress to be made on this line and disinterested action to be taken. Everybody knows you couldn't change things in time to do anything for me. Therefore, it is for future Presidents that we should be concerned.

Now, this commission was made up of able men, thoughtful men, who turned in a good report, and as long as they say that

is what should be done, I believe it should, and I will add one thought: we must never minimize what the White House, just as a building, means to America. I have seen strong men come into that building, and merely because they were invited to walk through its social parts, with tears on their cheeks.

Therefore, I think the White House should never be overshadowed by anything or ill-treated so that we weren't maintaining a White House of this type of architecture for every generation that is coming along, not only these grandchildren we talked about awhile ago, but on into the distant future.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one face Building from 10:31 to 11:06 hundred and twelfth news confer- o'clock on Wednesday morning, ence was held in the Executive Of- June 5, 1957. In attendance: 239.

106 ¶ Message to General of the Army George C. Marshall on the Tenth Anniversary of His Address Setting Forth the Marshall Plan. *June 5, 1957*

[Released June 5, 1957. Dated June 3, 1957]

Dear General Marshall:

Only ten years ago, the nations of free Europe stood on the brink of economic collapse and political chaos. Millions of men and women who had fought and suffered in World War II to regain peace and freedom were confronted by a new danger infinitely more complex but no less terrifying than war itself. The fate of all Western Civilization hung in the balance, and there were many to whom disaster seemed inevitable. That this tragedy was averted is due in large measure to the bold and imaginative undertaking which you proposed and which right-fully bears your name.

Today, on the tenth anniversary of the pronouncement that launched this undertaking, free Europe has recovered a remark-

able degree of economic health, accompanied by an upsurge in political stability, military power, and spiritual vitality.

As the world today looks ahead to the troublesome problems of the future, we can take courage and confidence from our experience in this program—from the proven demonstration that even the most intricate of human problems are soluble—from the knowledge that mankind is still capable of moving forward with imagination and faith to build a safer and happier world.

I trust that you feel great pride in the success of the European Recovery Program. I assure you that the American people have a deep appreciation of what you did for them in proposing and designing that program.

With best wishes for your continued health and happiness,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: A ceremony honoring General Marshall was held at the President's Guest House. The President went there after his morning news conference, greeted General and Mrs. Marshall, and posed for pho-

tographs with them. He then returned to the White House. His message was read by Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol, Department of State.

107 ¶ Remarks to the Officers and Men of the U. S. S. *Saratoga*. *June 7, 1957*

TO ADMIRAL PIRIE and his staff, and to the officers and men of the *U. S. S. Saratoga*, I want to express my appreciation for the interesting demonstrations my colleagues and I have witnessed on your fine ship. The *Saratoga* looks good. We know just as you do that she is good. Our special thanks to all of you for your many courtesies during these few hours we have been able to be with you.

Moreover, I want to express my personal and my official thanks to the officers and crews of all those ships that we know have been

hunting the two pilots that we know have been downed in this region. My congratulations to those who have found and rescued one of the downed pilots, and doing it so expeditiously. And my prayerful hope—my sincere prayers—that they will find the second pilot very soon, alive and well.

Thank you very much and goodbye. Good sailing—and to all of you Good Luck in the important tasks which you are performing in defense of our country.

NOTE: The President spoke at noon, days aboard the aircraft carrier ob-
shortly before he left the *U. S. S.* serving maneuvers off the coast of
Saratoga at Mayport, Fla., to return Florida.
to Washington. He had spent two

108 ¶ Address to the Republican National Conference. *June 7, 1957*

Mr. Chairman, Senator Schoeppel, Congressman Simpson—my fellow Republicans:

You have heard that time and tide wait for no man. I assure you, also, they won't hurry up for any man. And so, in offering my apologies for being late, I must blame it on the tide that wouldn't let us into harbor earlier.

Just a few hours ago I stepped ashore from an American warship—one of the mightiest that this world knows: the aircraft carrier *Saratoga*.

During my two days aboard that vessel, living with her men and officers, I was impressed anew by the skill, patriotism and selfless devotion of Americans serving in our armed forces. Their dedication to duty reminded me again of that wonderful statement by General Robert E. Lee, when he said: "We cannot do more than our duty; we would not wish to do less."

As I talked with these young men, I could not help feeling as though I were talking with all Americans—about their homes, their ambitions, their hopes, and their problems. And, let me

say, every American family can feel proud and secure in the knowledge that these young men—our nation's best—are being equipped with and supported by the finest weapons in the world. I know that the American people will continue to see to it that the defense budget is adequate to provide every fighting man the best our scientists, our workers and our industry can produce.

Now, you who are here in this room today, as key officers of the Republican Party, also have a duty that vitally affects your country's well-being. That duty, which you are daily performing, is to help make representative government work in this country.

Representative government can succeed only where there are healthy, responsible political parties. These parties must have at the center and core of their being the same dedication to the service of our nation as inspires the men of our armed services.

This sense of patriotism is felt by both of America's great parties—in this matter let no one anywhere in the world think Americans are divided.

But one thing more is necessary: A political party must stand for something—policies that it believes will advance the best interests of the entire nation. It must stand for principles and programs that the sovereign voters of the country can clearly see, identify and judge.

So what do we as Republicans stand for?

Why have we joined together in a national organization? And why do hundreds and thousands of Republicans work side by side—often without recognition or distinction or reward—in tasks assigned by this organization to which we all belong?

We do this because we have been drawn together by a set of common beliefs and principles respecting government and its relationship to other governments, to our own economy and to each individual citizen.

These beliefs are plainly stated in our Declarations of Faith and our Declarations of Determination which are the Republican National Platform of 1956. As we read and re-read that platform—

a practice which I commend to all of you—it becomes very clear that the modern Republican Party stands one hundred percent for the basic principles of Republicanism that have been its guide since the days of its founding.

Some of the features of those beliefs:

We believe in integrity in government—not government by crony.

We believe that whatever can be done by private effort should be done by private effort rather than by the government—and not the other way round.

We believe that, if a job must be done by government, it should whenever possible be done by State and local government rather than by the Federal government—and not the other way round. We oppose unnecessary centralization of power.

We believe in a sound dollar—not a rubber dollar.

And therefore, we believe that a government should operate on a balanced budget and not go into debt except in emergencies—we reject deficit spending as a fiscal policy for America.

We believe that we should work to reduce taxes—not raise them; as we also seek to reduce our huge national debt.

And as we think, ladies and gentlemen, over the record of the past four years, let us not forget that the greatest tax cut in history was granted by the Republicans in power in Congress and the Administration. And we have paid something on our national debt.

We believe in vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws.

We believe that private business is a healthy force which is the foundation of our prosperity, and should be respected and encouraged—not bullied and abused. And the fact that the four-year period since the re-introduction of this attitude into government has also been the period of the greatest sustained growth in jobs, production and incomes of all modern peace times is not, may I say, a mere congenial coincidence.

We believe that government can and should discharge its con-

stitutional duty to promote the general well-being of its citizens—and can do so without excessive centralization.

We believe that to preserve our own freedom we must concern ourselves with the security of other free nations constantly exposed to the threat of domination by international communism. Nothing today can present more danger to us than a retreat to the folly of isolationism.

We believe in the pre-eminence of the individual citizen and his rights—with the government his servant, not his master or his keeper.

It is principles like these, then, that not only draw us together, but also set us apart from the easy-spending, paternalistic, business-baiting inflationists who were so influential for years before 1953.

But, while our principles have remained unchanged for a hundred years, the problems to which these principles must be applied have changed radically and rapidly.

Fortunately, one of the most all-pervading principles of our Party—and one most important to us today—is the willingness to adapt our basic convictions imaginatively to current problems.

We recall those ringing words spoken by Lincoln at a time of great tension and change. He said:

“The dogmas of the quiet past, are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew.”

My friends, it comes down to this simple statement: It is the problems that change; the principles do not.

Let us look at several examples in government.

Agriculture. Because of the unique exposure of the farmer to economic forces over which he has no control, and the dependency of the nation upon our agricultural economy, the Federal government must concern itself in practical ways to assist in assuring a sound farm economy and income. That’s the principle.

Now, one application of this principle a hundred years ago: A Federal Homestead Act, passed under Lincoln, providing free quarter sections of land to settlers. That's what they did a hundred years ago.

The application today: a new set of Federal actions, such as sensible price supports, the Soil Bank, stepped-up Federal research, and development of markets.

It is the problem that has changed; the principle has not.

Education. The principle: Education is vital to free government and it is a local matter; the Federal government should do only what has to be done toward provision of adequate education that State and local governments cannot do, things which will never allow the Federal government to become a controlling factor.

One application a hundred years ago: the Land Grant Act sponsored by Congressman Justin Smith Morrill, one of the organizers of the Republican Party from Vermont. That Federal Act made possible the growth of higher education in many places where it otherwise could not have been begun or would have had great difficulty in starting.

The application today: emergency Federal help to assist the States to knock out a schoolroom deficit resulting from the national—not local—disasters of depression and war.

It is the problem that has changed; not the principle.

Mutual aid. The principle: Concern for the fate of other nations, and the conviction that our prosperity at home is aided by two-way trade with flourishing free economies abroad.

The application in President McKinley's time: Here are his own words of 1902 about the American situation. This is what McKinley said in his last and greatest speech, just the day before he was shot: "The period of exclusiveness is past. . . . Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times. . . . Isolation is no longer possible or desirable."

The application today: not merely encouraging the maximum flow of mutually profitable trade, but also employing programs

of mutual aid. Why? Because around the globe new nations have sprung up which must make industrial progress if they are to continue to live in freedom and as our friends. Because godless dictatorship is bent on seeking their destruction—and through theirs, eventually our own. And because we know that as they prosper, we not only prosper but enjoy greater assurance of world stability and peace.

It is the problem that has changed; not the principle.

Overseas Information Activity. The principle: We have a responsibility to explain our motives and actions to the people of the world.

An early application at the dawn of our history as a nation, we find it in the eloquent words of our Declaration of Independence. "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." And further, ". . . out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

The application now of that same truth must recognize that almost every action we take has an impact on the interests of other countries. At the same time, unfriendly powers use every device of communication to misrepresent our actions and purposes. So the modern application of the old principle requires us to maintain a first-rate overseas Information Agency.

It is the problem that has changed, and not the principle.

And Defense. The principle is that the Federal government must provide for the common defense, using those methods that are most effective and the most economical.

The application of a century ago: Almost exclusive dependence on state militias, with tiny and inexpensive Federal forces.

The application today is changed because the nature of defense requires military forces of great size armed with costly equipment. To lessen the cost, we participate in a system of mutual aid with friendly nations. We do this because it costs far less than if we tried to provide the same amount of effective defense by direct accumulation of military might at home. But secure we must be.

The principle remains: The most effective defense for the least cost.

Now, although we are agreed on our underlying principles, when we try to apply them to the fast-changing and highly complex world, it is not surprising that we develop among ourselves real disagreements, some of them sharp.

But let us not talk and act as though our disagreements concerned our basic principles. I believe they do not. I believe they concern the application of the principles to new facts, through specific measures and proposals.

Now let us look squarely at this question of internal disagreement within the Party. Let us not react to it as though something unheard-of and catastrophic had suddenly appeared for the first time in the history of political parties.

You know, some of us Republicans have a talent for magnifying and advertising our differences. Our opponents then seize on these statements to throw up a smoke screen to conceal their own deep division. Why should we help them play that game?

The true fact is that it is our opponents who are hopelessly split. In their case the split is not mainly one of methods, but is one of basic philosophy and principle. They combine long enough to seek election—but when they are sent to Washington they tend to cancel each other out at the expense of needed action.

And so, if our opponents say we suffer from splinters, let us remind them that a splinter in a party's political structure is one thing; but a political house divided against itself is quite another.

The real question for the Republican Party is: Accepting the existence of some disagreement as normal and natural, how do you then go on as a party to take the decisive and unified action that a party must take if it is to survive and play its proper part in representative government?

This, I think, we do not need to argue. Unless a representative political party in Washington can in its legislative and executive parts effectively enact the program for which it stands and which it is pledged, then in the long run it will not deserve, nor will it get the support of the American people.

So the answer to our question seems obvious. We can do this—we can be loyal to principle and meet the problem of disagreement on methods by carrying out loyally the pledges and promises of the Party Platform.

Let us remember that the Platform itself is not the product of one mind or of one group of minds. It is a consensus of Party thinking.

We argue and debate and hold hearings, at which everyone is welcome to express himself.

Then we do our best to iron out the differences, through compromise, concessions, and the application of good will, good sense and restraint on all sides.

As a result of just such a process, the Republican Platform of 1956 was drawn up. It was unanimously adopted by the National Convention. It was then overwhelmingly endorsed by the country's voters—by a margin of almost 10 million votes.

On the pledges of that Platform, your Administration was returned for another four years.

Now, there may be some cynics who think that a Platform is just a list of platitudes to lure the naive voter—a sort of facade behind which candidates sneak into power and then do as they please.

I am not one of those.

Anyone who talks like that about Party Platforms is, in effect, saying the whole principle of representative government is a pretense and a sham. This none of us believes.

So far as I am concerned, the Republican Platform of 1956 is a solemn commitment to the people of this nation. It was accepted as such by them and endorsed by them—and I am going to use every power at my disposal to see to it that their hopes and expectations are honored!

Now, when you go to carry a Party Platform into effect, the first step is its translation into legislative proposals. I do not know how this may have been done in the past, but in this Administration there have been each year earnest, exhaustive and long con-

sultations between the Executive Branch and our leaders of the Legislative Branch to devise a program best giving legislative effect to the Platform.

My friends, I do not mean to say that there has been unanimous approval behind any proposal, so far as I know, ever made in such meetings, but again the effort is exactly like it is in making the Platform, to get the consensus of opinion and to present something sensible and right to the Congress.

This, today, the result of the last consultations, is the Administration's Legislative Program.

And so far as the Budget is concerned—that Budget represents the cost of conscientiously fulfilling those pledges—nothing more and nothing else. Our need for economy—and it is a real need—must be balanced against the things that need to be done.

We must not forget that to be truly conservative today is to be alert to the dangers of loose spending and of tampering with our nation's fiscal integrity. It involves, also, providing those things which would keep this country healthy, strong, growing and secure.

My fellow Republicans: we all want to see victory in 1958 and 1960. And we can have victory in 1958 and in 1960.

To bring this about, one thing is necessary.

That one thing is: to subordinate our differences on specific methods or measures, and to unite as a Party to forward these basic principles which the country has so overwhelmingly endorsed at the polls.

Although there were disagreements on some of the platform pledges before they were adopted, we did adopt them unanimously, and we did commit ourselves and our Party to them before the public.

It follows that there must be general support within our Party, either for the Administration's specific legislative measures to carry out these pledges, or else for some other measure that equally carries out these pledges. Otherwise the entire concept of Party responsibility, and indeed of representative government, collapses.

Republican leaders, whether in Congress, in the Executive Branch, in the Party organization, have a special responsibility for carrying out these pledges. None of us can afford to allow his personal preference as to detail to blind him to the need of loyally supporting our Party's platform.

Suppose, during a team huddle on the football field, an argument develops on what the next play should be. The halfback wants an end run. However, the play called is a plunge through the line by the fullback. Now the fullback gets through the line and has only one tackler between him and the goal. Now the dissenting halfback is in position to block out that tackler. Now does he say, "I disagreed with this play; therefore I won't throw this block"? Of course not. He does his part, and the team goes on to score.

In the infinitely more important business of producing good government and good legislation, surely it is not too much to expect the same degree of selflessness in a joint cause.

It's this simple: We've got a good team. Let's look like one!

And next, I have talked of our principles, of how we use them to meet changing problems, and of how we must deal with the inevitable disagreements that develop. Let me make one more point.

If we are true to our principles and pledges, and if we rise above these detailed disagreements, there is every reason for the most buoyant and enthusiastic confidence in the success of the Republican Party, not only in 1958 and 1960, but in the years beyond!

As we work out our troubles, let us never for a moment forget our tremendous assets.

Let's talk like winners!

Let's not forget that only a few months ago a Republican Administration was returned by a majority of almost 10 million—which majority included millions of Independents and Democrats attracted to our Platform!

Let's not forget—and may I interpolate, let's not let the country forget, that in the past four years business has continued to

grow and flourish, wages and employment have been strong, steady progress has been made toward easing of world tensions and toward the hope of some start on disarmament.

Let's not forget that thousands of young people have caught the excitement of our forward-looking program, and have cast in their lot with us. This is particularly heartening for the long-range future of the Party—a great gain that we must maintain and enlarge.

We believe that our principles and our program truly reflect the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Americans. There are those who rationalize a narrower point of view by saying they would rather be right than win. If such were the issue, all of us would agree. But this is not the issue. The Republican Party can and will be both right and win. It will do so because its central core of conviction is what America believes and wants today.

If we unite behind these principles and programs that the American people have so emphatically endorsed—my friends, we just can't lose!

The key to victory is unity.

As for myself, I welcome every person who believes in the principles our Platform expresses.

The great main stream of our cause is broad enough to include the oldest and finest of our conservative traditions, along with the most up to date application of those traditions to the age of automation and the atom.

Certainly none of us would want to be guilty of the supreme suicidal folly of forfeiting victory for vital principles, in order to indulge too long our differences as to the tactics to use.

Consider the alternative!

Suppose we go down to defeat? Suppose we go down to defeat because of these tactical differences, in support, we think, of the same principles? Will the Administration that follows be more to the liking of any Republican? I think we know the answer to that one.

Who wants to go back on the New-Deal Fair-Deal toboggan of loose spending, centralization, punishment of business and fiscal irresponsibility?

Of this there is no danger, if we close ranks now!

Lincoln said, in one of his most powerful statements:

"We succeed only by concert. It is not," he said, "'can any of us imagine better?' but," the question is, "'can we all do better?'"

Certainly, each of us thinks he can "imagine better" than the Platform on which the Party has agreed. But this is not the question. The time is here for doing.

My fellow Republicans: I believe in the Republican Party, with all my heart. I believe in its capacity, in positions of political leadership, to serve our country today more effectively than can any other. I accepted nomination for this office, and again re-nomination, because I believed this, and because I believed in Republican principles of good government. I still believe those things. Every act of this Administration, of all my principal associates and myself stands witness to this fact.

Above all, I sincerely believe, as I said at last summer's convention, that the Republican Party can, should and must be the Party of the Future. It can and should be an instrument through which the American people, by the grace of God, carry our country forward to new heights of well-being, justice, harmony and peace.

Thanks very much, my friends.

Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 5 p. m. The Conference was sponsored by the Republican National Committee, the Republican Senatorial Committee, and the Republican Congressional Committee.

"Mr. Chairman, Senator Schoeppel, Congressman Simpson" referred to Meade Alcorn, Chairman, Republican National Committee, Andrew F. Schoeppel, Chairman, Senate Republican Campaign Committee, and Richard M. Simpson, Chairman, House Republican Congressional Committee.

The President's opening words

109 ¶ Remarks at the Ground-Breaking for the
School of International Service, American
University. June 9, 1957

President Anderson, and members of the American University family and their friends:

It is indeed an honor to be present when a significant step is being taken in establishing this school for preparing young men and women for international service.

I have been informed that the Methodist Church is assisting markedly in this effort by donating a large sum of money for that purpose. It seems to me most significant that this great University should join her sister institution in the Capital, Georgetown, to carry on this kind of work, because in the great foreign service of the United States we do not recognize race, color, or creed—only merit.

Eleven years ago, I made my first appearance upon this campus, speaking to some disabled soldiers who were here being trained. It happened that that evening I talked about the need for leadership for peace. And so it seems to me, tonight, that American University and I at least agree on this: that the waging of peace demands the best we have, the best young men and women that we can find to put in this great effort which must go on around the world all the time.

And again, I think the support of the church means that we recognize that our policies and our effort must be based on the moral law. Just as our political organizations are really a political expression of a deeply-felt religious faith, so must success, I believe, in international relationships around the world represent truth, integrity and honesty—or they cannot long endure, even if there could be a temporary benefit of expediency.

So I come out this evening to congratulate American University on this great step, to congratulate all those people who have had anything to do with making possible the erection of the

building and the establishment of this new school of training, and to express my good wishes to all students who will enter that school to go into the service of our country in the noblest work that our nation can possibly pursue, and that is the seeking of a peace based on justice and the right.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at the forty-third commencement. After the ground-breaking ceremony held in his remarks he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The Campus Quadrangle in connection with American University's

110 ¶ Remarks to the Committee for a National Trade Policy. *June 14, 1957*

Mr. Coleman, My Friends:

First, I should say that I agree with every word you have to say about OTC. It seems to me to be almost ridiculous that we do not promptly join this organization in order that there may be an administrative group to make certain of the protection of our own rights as we try to advance the whole theory of better world trade all around the globe.

I am constantly impressed, as we deal with this difficult subject of foreign relations, how often the subject of trade does intrude itself in a very definite, a very important way, and must be considered in the political relationships that can be established with our friends, and must be maintained.

I mean it in this way: a country is having a hard time making a living, countries that are small and industrial in character—Japan, Britain—I mean small in area—both of them would be examples. They have to perform services for somebody else, which means that their entire living, really, comes out of exports. They can export only if there is a readiness of others to buy.

Now, another way they could live, of course, if richer countries are making a lot of money, would be just to keep up mutual aid

and grant programs. We don't want to do that. It's a poor way to do it. They don't want to do it.

So there must be freer trade if they are to make a living. There are other inhibitions. We don't want the communists to get a lot of strategic goods in the world. So these nations have, certainly so far, been observing very great restrictions in the amount of their goods that they can manufacture to sell to the part of the world that is behind the iron curtain.

So, where and how are they going to make a living? Yet if they don't make a living, the consequences upon us are not merely commercial, not merely what progress we make in the way of prosperity. It is in the political relationships we will be able to retain with these countries, whether they will believe fervently in the processes of free government, in free associations among friendly nations, or whether they will be forced to deal with others in a way that we should never accept if we can possibly help it.

In other words, we would be put in an awful fix, because in this great struggle that is being carried on between two forms of government in the world, we need these people on our side and we are struggling always for more.

So this whole question of foreign trade affects us, as I see it, in two ways: our economy, our future, and the prosperity we ourselves are going to enjoy, but in our political relationships it is, to my mind, even more important. Because, finally, those political relationships—if they weren't healthy—could destroy anything else we might set up.

Consequently, I mention these things just briefly, but very sincerely, in order that you can see how really deeply I feel obligated to you people for the work you do, to carry an enlightened view of world trade to our people so they can see that we are not talking about trying to put American people out of work or undersell an American manufacturer and drive him to the wall, or anything else. We are striving to make a better world for ourselves and

for our children—the only kind of a world in which free men can live—and I think it is just that simple and just that important, and as long as we approach it in that way, I think we shall never give up. On the contrary, I think we shall win.

Again I say, thank you very much—you, and Mr. Coleman and Mr. Randall—all of you working on this thing. God bless you. I hope you have even more success everywhere—in Congress—and abroad through the land—than you yourselves anticipate.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 11:00 a. m. At the beginning of his remarks he referred to John S. Coleman, Director of the Committee, and to the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC). In closing, he also referred to Clarence B. Randall, Special Assistant to the President.

111 ¶ Letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the 50th Anniversary of His First Service in the Field of Foreign Affairs. *June 15, 1957*

Dear Foster:

I am told that today marks the fiftieth year since you first began your service in the field of foreign affairs, when you served as secretary on the Chinese delegation to the second Peace Conference at The Hague. Apparently, your associates of that early date clearly recognized your ability to carry heavy responsibilities, for heavy they must have been for a young man of nineteen.

In any event, through that experience you were committed to the waging of peace, and your name has been prominently associated with many of the International Conferences, since that date, which have had as their purpose the development of world stability and peace based on justice. In those years of enriching experience, you have gone on to ever increasing responsibility in the field of public service to which you have dedicated your-

self, and have established a reputation for meeting every new assignment and challenge with wisdom, imagination, and vigor.

My personal appreciation of your extraordinary ability in the field of international relations has constantly grown since you became Secretary of State in 1953.

Your statesmanship has been demonstrated in countless negotiations and conferences of international import. The beneficial results of your labors can never be accurately measured, but such accomplishments as the conclusion of the Austrian Peace Treaty, the formulation and adoption of the Caracas Resolution against Communist infiltration into this Hemisphere, the development of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the Formosa Declaration of 1955, and the Doctrine for the Middle East which the Congress recently approved, bear witness to your competence as our country's chief representative in global relations.

Recitation of these few instances serves at least to give some hint of the broad basis on which rests my personal and official gratitude to you. I am quite certain that as this Administration joins those which are viewed from long historical perspective, your accomplishments will establish you as one of the greatest of our Secretaries of State.

Nevertheless, at this moment, the future must occupy both you and me more than can the past. In extending to you my felicitations on a half century of fruitful service to your country, I also express my profound hope that the nation shall have the benefit of your experience and wisdom for many years to come.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

112 ¶ Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the Hoover Commission Recommendations.

June 17, 1957

Dear ———:

On April 18, 1957, in commenting on House Resolution 190 which asked me to provide the House of Representatives with suggested ways in which the 1958 Budget could be reduced, I indicated that there were a number of bills pending before the Congress which would implement various Hoover Commission recommendations for which legislative action is required.

Subsequently I have received an up-to-date report from my Special Assistant, Mr. Meyer Kestnbaum, outlining progress in implementing the Hoover Commission recommendations. Much of the action needed for further implementation of specific recommendations requires no additional legislative approval. However, some of the remaining outstanding recommendations of the Hoover Commission will require Congressional action.

I am aware of the fact that the Congress already has enacted a number of bills which provide for implementation of Hoover Commission recommendations. I realize also that a large number of bills to implement other recommendations are before this session of the Congress. In order to assist in the consideration of such measures in this session, I am listing herewith a series of such bills on which this Administration has favorably reported, including those to which the Administration would attach top priority.

Specifically, in order that we may have final Congressional action at this session of the Congress I would urge that priority be given to bills implementing the following Hoover Commission recommendations:

1. Extension of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

2. Authorization of appropriations on the basis of annual accrued expenditures.
3. Provision for training of Federal personnel at public or private facilities.
4. Repeal of provision for clearance of real property transactions with Congressional Committees.
5. Discontinuance of the Postal Savings System.

The attached memorandum from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget indicates the status of bills concerned with each of these proposals, as well as other Hoover Commission proposals now pending before the Congress which the Administration has supported. I am glad to note favorable action by one or the other House on some of these proposals. I commend these measures to the Congress for its earnest consideration with the thought that approval of them would be further evidence of our joint determination to take advantage of every opportunity to bring to our Government greater efficiency and economy in operation. Even though implementation of such recommendations does not always manifest itself in dollar savings which can be readily identified in a budget, I know the Congress is as eager as I am to achieve every possible improvement in our Government.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The President's letter of April 18, 1957, appears as Item 75 above.

The report of the President's Special Assistant, Meyer Kestnbaum, informed him that, of the 497 Hoover Commission recommendations, 367 (73.8 percent) had been accepted

wholly or partly by the executive branch, and that 280 had already been implemented or were in the process of implementation. Entitled "Report on the Status of Hoover Commission Recommendations," it was released by the White House on May 23, 1957.

The memorandum from Budget Director Percival Brundage was entitled "Status of Certain Pending Legislative Measures to Implement Hoover Commission Recommenda-

tions which have the Support of the Administration." Under the heading "A. Priority Items" the memorandum listed the current status of the items enumerated in the President's letter. Under the heading "B. Additional Items" the memorandum outlined the status of the following items:

1. H. R. 86, to provide Presidential, in lieu of statutory, exemptions from GSA authority over surplus

property management activities.

2. H. R. 32, to provide for a Commission on Naval Vessels.

3. H. R. 83, to direct the Comptroller General to make a study of TVA fertilizer production costs.

4. H. R. 81, to abolish the National Industrial Reserve Committee.

The Budget Director's memorandum was published in House Document 197 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

113 ¶ Remarks to the National 4-H Conference. *June 18, 1957*

FOR A LONG TIME I have been meeting with members of 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers and I don't know of any meeting that brings to me a sense of greater satisfaction and hope.

I think people my age feel that they are at least trying to work for the future, and when I get with people of your age then I suddenly realize you are the future, and you are going to do the things that we now wish we could do. We must have faith that each generation gets better, more efficient, and I am quite positive that all of those things that you are dreaming now, and we are hoping for, you will do.

So when I see such a healthy, good-looking group of people as this, it sends my spirits up. I don't know where you could travel in the world and call together a bunch of people of any age and get a greater sense of satisfaction than I do in looking at you now.

I hope you are having a good time. I hope that not only you are finding your trip here to the Capital instructive, I hope you are finding it thoroughly interesting and enjoyable.

And by the way, just a few years from now I will be really

farming in earnest, and maybe I'll call on some of you for advice. I'll need it.

Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 10:00 a. m.

114 ¶ Remarks to the National Association of
Television and Radio Farm Directors.

June 18, 1957

WELL, THANK YOU indeed, Mr. Timmons. I am very proud of this, I assure you.

Of course, I am related to the farmers, having a little one of my own, and I guess I am related to telecasters, because I seem to do a lot of talking.

I am very pleased to meet this group of Farm Directors of our television and radio stations in our agricultural belt. I think all of us realize there is no easy solution to all of the problems that beset our agriculture. In fact, I am always amazed when people speak of the agricultural "problem", when we well know there are thousands of them. I think there is nothing that all of us need to know—including farmers—so much as the facts. I believe that the information, the statistical, political, commercial, industrial information that a farmer needs today in order to conduct his business properly, in order to associate himself with his fellows properly, can be gained only by day-by-day access to the best possible information on these subjects that there is obtainable.

That, as I conceive it, is the mission of you people: to bring these facts—not to be an exhorter for any particular plan or idea of anybody's, of any political parties, or of any individual, but to take the ideas and the facts and analyze them—and bring all the necessary information to the people that have to do the work and ultimately form the decisions.

And to extend this just a bit: this necessity is not limited to agriculture. As you carry to all of this great agricultural population of ours facts on the lines that I have just described, you are carrying to them at the same time facts in the international field, our dependency upon foreign markets, our dependency on some of the materials we get from abroad, what friendships with other nations mean to us in terms not only of peace that we all want but of our own prosperity. All of these things come along as auxiliaries to the particular type of information that I assume you are most interested in.

As we do these things, we are going to have a more prosperous agriculture, a more prosperous country, and above all a more peaceful world in which we can all enjoy the fruits of prosperity.

So, as I congratulate you on the work you are doing, I thank you for it. I don't believe any public official has any greater responsibility than to do his best to get out to every segment of our population facts, statistics, the unvarnished truth about the world and about ourselves.

I think you are engaged in one of the greatest efforts for the future benefit of our country that you can possibly be in. I must say, as long as you are in the agricultural interest, you are in something that is closest to my heart, too.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 11:00 a. m. His opening words referred to an honorary membership plaque presented to him by Jack Timmons, President of the Association.

115 ¶ The President's News Conference of *June 19, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

Well, I am glad to see so much good sense with respect to coats here this morning. I apologize for having, on the spur of the moment, to ask you in a half hour early, but my day was a

little busier than I had first understood and so I had to do this.

I want to make a short announcement about the visit of Prime Minister Kishi. It is something to which the Secretary of State and I have looked forward; we believe that great opportunities are opening up for a great increase in understanding with our friends, the Japanese, to bring our interests into closer coordination as we pursue policies in the world; and so it is with very great optimism we look forward to very profitable talks with him while he is here.

Incidentally, I am being his host at a golf game this afternoon, and I do trust the sun will cooperate a little bit, to give him not too bad an impression of our weather.

We will go to questions.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Mr. President, in recent weeks the Supreme Court has handed down some far-reaching decisions on the question of individual rights under the Constitution. Do you think the Court has gone too far in protecting these rights at the expense of the law enforcement procedures of the executive department and the investigative functions of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't want to answer that question in the specific way you seem to expect.

Like all laymen in the law, I have my fixed convictions about these things; and I suppose they are, on one side or the other, very strong. But the actual decisions are being studied within the Justice Department. If there seems to be any action we should take through asking for legal action or any further tests of any kind, they will come up with it. But until that is done, I don't want to comment.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, two Congressmen who had breakfast with you last Friday said they got a different impression of the Girard case after being at the White House. They said the public would change its attitude after the full facts were out. Could you enlighten us any on this?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no, I don't want to say anything more about it than has been published, for a very simple reason. This man is to be tried by someone, and I believe that it would be bad for anyone in official position to take advantage of official reports, publish things that might be refuted, or at least doubt cast upon them in a trial.

In other words, you could damage the man's case before his judge and jury. So I would rather not say anything more about it.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: Mr. President, it has been widely reported that Governor Stassen was reprimanded for exceeding his authority at the London disarmament talks, and it has also been suggested that these stories themselves may have limited his effectiveness as to the negotiations. I wonder if you can tell us how you feel about Governor Stassen in his negotiation activities.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, let's get one thing clear. He was not reprimanded.

Now, in this question of carrying on international negotiations, we run into problems that are far from simple. Some are substantive, some are procedural and administrative.

Now, I say this: the Secretary of State participates, and then we have representatives over the world who represent us in many of these negotiations. Sometimes they are so far-reaching, so delicate, that you have to get people back frequently, for consultations.

This is one of those cases, and, of course, there was some feeling that maybe he was rushing too fast. We heard that, heard it rumored, talked it over, and I am quite sure that no such difficulties will arise.

Now, you say, how do I feel about him. I don't think his usefulness is ruined. He is a man that works hard, does his homework, is dedicated to his job. And I consider this whole question of lessening of tensions so important that we cannot allow anyone to stray off the path one single iota, taking any

chances of it, and that is the reason we have them back so much to talk to them about such things.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, as a matter of policy, sir, when two important members of your Administration, in this case Secretary Seaton and Gordon Gray, take diametrically opposed views on the fast tax writeoff for Idaho Power, were you brought in to resolve the difference?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in this case, I wouldn't be brought in because one is responsible and one is not. The actual fact is that there was an associate's opinion, his personal convictions, given to Gordon Gray, and he studied them; but Gordon Gray is the responsible man in executing this law.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: If I may pursue the subject just a bit.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: The Senate investigators have charged, in effect, that Mr. Gray first tried to conceal Mr. Seaton's letter in opposition to this fast tax writeoff and even now, under the claim of executive privilege, is withholding another document written by Arthur Flemming before he went out of office. Would you comment on that and also deal with this practice of withdrawing from the official files documents that have been in effect overruled?

THE PRESIDENT. Well I have never heard the practice of withdrawing from the official files. I believe that the law provides a very definite punishment for the destruction of a public record; and once it has become a public record, I believe there is a law that takes care of that situation completely.

Now, as far as the privileged character of verbal or written communications between staff members of an executive organization, I follow the same practice that has been followed by every President, I think, from Washington down; and, as a matter of fact, I reaffirmed my support of the privileged character of those communications in the letter, some two, two and a half years ago, that I wrote to Secretary Wilson. You must have this priv-

ileged character of these communications or you soon are going to have no coordination in the executive department.

I don't know what the exact circumstances of the questioning of Mr. Gray were, but the first time that he may have been questioned about it, I can well understand that he was very embarrassed, because he did not know what he was allowed to do; and it would only be after he had determined that this particular communication could be exposed that he would be allowed to do it; otherwise, as far as he was concerned, it was a privileged opinion given by an associate in the executive department to him.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Mr. President, aside from Ambassador Stassen's performance of duty in London, I wonder if we could have your thinking on the progress of the London talks, particularly in light of the new Soviet proposal for limiting nuclear testing.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they have made a three-point proposal: one for limiting, or suspending testing for two to three years; one for establishing a commission, international commission; and one for establishing so-called land posts within certain areas.

These are hopeful signs, as I see them, and they deserve the most earnest and sympathetic study. They are, in effect, somewhat along the line that has been proposed to the—time and again, suggested, but until we find out all the details of them, you can't comment on them too specifically, because to state a generalization is one thing, to see how it works out is another.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, *Baltimore Sun*: Mr. President, your civil rights bill, sir, has passed the House, now faces action in the Senate, and there it seems that delaying tactics and probably a filibuster may stop it.

As leader of your party, sir, would you recommend to Republicans in the Senate to stay on and try to break any possible filibuster to pass this legislation?

THE PRESIDENT. The point hasn't come up, and I have not discussed that with the leaders. Normally, I do not comment

on the procedures of either Senate or House action, because it is their business, and it is not for me to interfere to say how they shall do things.

Now, I would like to say one word about my concept of this civil rights action. That civil rights action bill was designed and conceived in the thought of conciliation and moderation, not of persecution of anybody.

It seems to me that after the unanimous decision by the Supreme Court about segregation many things could have happened. You will recall that at that time I was asked questions right here in this group: did I contemplate sending the Army into the South to enforce this decision?

There was a great deal of stir, and it was time, as I saw it, for moderation and the development of a plan that everybody of good will could support.

Now, I have been very badly disappointed that some people see in this program an opportunity to disturb their own rights, or to interfere in their own social order, in an unjust and improper way. To my mind, this is a very moderate, decent thing to do, and I hope that some thinking on the part of all of us will lead others to believe the same way.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, suggestions have been made that you convene a White House conference on urban renewal similar to the White House Conference on Education, which would deal with urban problems such as traffic congestion, housing, parking, and so on. I wonder how this strikes you, whether you think it would be beneficial.

THE PRESIDENT. I have to meet with the governors on the evening of June 24th. I say "I have to," but I didn't mean it that way. I am privileged to meet with them. One of the things I hope to talk to them about is the relationships between the State and the Federal Government.

Now, whenever a conference of mayors comes to me to talk about urban renewal, I have the uneasy feeling that the State echelon of government is subjected there to a two-pronged at-

tack—one from below and one from above; the State is being ignored.

I am very well aware of these urban problems, of everything from traffic to slum clearance, and the rest of it, and I am hopeful that things will be done. And I do find that the Governors Conference is itself moving to see whether they can't devise ways and means of helping.

I don't say that the Federal Government doesn't have some responsibility, but it certainly doesn't have the whole in this area.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, this may sound like a silly question, but I certainly don't mean it so.

Apart from the suffering, what do you think about when you are sick? Does some unfinished project haunt you as you are waiting to convalesce, such as the unfinished business on Presidential disability, or what?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't believe I could be too specific, Mr. Morgan. I say this: the first thing that occurs whenever I have anything that would even delay me an hour from going to my office—I understand that I can't have some of these minor illnesses in the same way that anyone else can, and I would like to find some way of preventing disturbances that are seemingly almost needless; but any time in this business that something keeps you from devoting your mind to some particular current problem, you regret it; and when you have a little upset like I had a week ago Monday, I will tell you your mind is diverted, to say the least.

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, on the subject of the Cordiner report, could you tell us, sir, why the Administration has decided not to put that report into effect in full this year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this is the story of the Cordiner report. It was a distinguished group of people that met, went through the services, and made certain recommendations. I have met

with Mr. Cordiner twice. The whole Cordiner report was brought about by the fact that enlisted men with hard skills and certain groups of very valuable young officers were finding the going just too tough for them and were leaving the service.

And it was believed—and I think proved rather satisfactorily—that if we would raise the pay or the inducements to stay in the services for these two groups we would save money, because the cost of training them and then losing them is almost prohibitive.

Now, I have supported very earnestly that part of the report; but I have not supported the idea that because of this need the Cordiner report, or the need for raising the emoluments of specialists and enlisted personnel and certain of the very young officers in the commissioned ranks should be used as an excuse for a general overall pay raise to include all the generals and everybody else in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. I think that is wrong at this time. So what I want to do is pinpoint this thing, and Mr. Wilson, in fact, has made some moves in that direction.

But remember, the rest of the report, I think, is a fine basis for examination for future action. It is a fine basis, but I do not believe at this time we should take a special need and use it as an excuse for a general overall pay raise that would be reflected everywhere in the governmental service.

Q. William M. Hines, Jr., Washington Star: Mr. President, it was reported yesterday that you had discussed with Republican Congressmen the idea of turning the Nation's postal operations over to a private firm. Would you discuss that for a moment, please?

THE PRESIDENT. It seems that even at a social affair an individual has a hard time making what he thinks is a bit of a wise-crack. [*Laughter*]

I facetiously suggested, when we were talking about the sums of money appropriated to the Post Office Department, that it would be interesting to see what would happen if you could give the same amount of money to a private firm and see whether they

made any profit over the delivery of the mail at the end of the year. Now, such a thing is as impossible in this country as talking about flying to the moon, so I don't know how it really got to the dignity of rating a question at this conference.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, you told us recently that you would not agree to halting the testing of atomic weapons until there was a firm agreement that they would never be used in war. Does this apply to the temporary ban proposed by the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, no. No, no.

I would be perfectly delighted to make some satisfactory arrangement for temporary suspension of tests while we could determine whether we couldn't make some agreements that would allow it to be a permanent arrangement.

Q. Russell Baker, New York Times: Mr. President, now that we are talking seriously about disarmament, I wonder if you could tell us what your thinking is about how we deal with the China problem; that is, can we safely agree to any disarmament system that excludes agreement for the Chinese Communists?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think, in the first instance, that that would have to be too important a factor, if all other countries made agreements that you knew were to be observed. The industrial power of China is not such as to make it a great factor in disturbing a worldwide disarmament agreement at this time.

Now, this doesn't mean that you wouldn't have to watch and be careful, but as of this moment the countries that can produce weapons and arms and be an offensive danger, an aggressive danger to their neighbors and to the whole peace of the world, those are the ones that would have to be involved.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, in the statement you just made about suspension of tests, there is a suggestion that what you are, in fact, doing, is making an unlimited and unconditional offer approaching the Soviet position; that is, a suspension without any conditions. Is that correct?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I didn't say suspension without any con-

ditions at all. If I gave that impression, I made a very great error. It would have to be suspension under such a method that we both knew exactly what we were doing, and then, as I say, using that interval to work out something in which we could have real confidence.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, do you want the natural gas bill to go through now without substantial changes?

THE PRESIDENT. It seems to me that I have answered that question so often——

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Well, I'm speaking in the light of your recent correspondence and letters——

THE PRESIDENT. All right, I think that letter explains my attitude very completely.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: The bill is now under serious attack in the committee, and it is threatened with other amendments, and I thought perhaps you might want to state your position again.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know what the amendments are, and I don't know whether the bill can be improved or not. I suggested two points where I thought there would be an improvement, but I did not suggest them as any fixed conclusions of the Administration or myself and, as a matter of fact, sent word to the Committee Chairman, Mr. Harris, that he might want to study them. Now, that is all there was to it, and I didn't indicate that those amendments were of such importance that it would affect my action on the bill.

Now, as far as any other amendments, I don't even know what they are.

Q. John Scali, *Associated Press*: Mr. President, further on the impression of possibly suspending tests, do you mean to imply at all, sir, that we might be willing to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to suspend tests for a limited period separate from the overall disarmament problem?

The reason I ask that is that we have understood before that our Government's position was that we would suspend tests only as part of an overall disarmament package.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you say "disarmament package." It would have to be, I would call it certain opening phases to a disarmament program that would have to proceed for many years and in many small steps.

Now, such a feature would naturally not be isolated because, after all, everybody wants to know whether the other fellow is keeping faith, so there would have to be some kind of inspectional basis with it. As a matter of fact, the latest Soviet proposal suggests certain inspectional teams or inspectional commissions and teams in the respective areas, so that you couldn't possibly consider this in isolation from all other parts, but it would not necessarily be a complete overall—the very fact that there was mere suspension and not permanent elimination shows that it would be only a first step.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, Minneapolis Tribune: Sir, Senator Humphrey told us after he saw you this morning that you and he had discussed the possible increase in the use of our surplus food as a weapon as a part of our foreign policy. Could you tell us your thinking on that subject?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I suggested to him that he go see the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—he has already talked to the State Department—see the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who has got the finest set of statistics as to what is happening in this area and its effects and lack of effects on world markets, and so on, that is possible to get; and the man is very competent—Assistant Secretary Butz.

[*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

THE PRESIDENT. Earl Butz. And I suggested he go see him.

Now, the matter is not so simple or so one-sided you can answer it all in one "yes" or "no," or very simple exposition, but I do say this: in some form or another our surpluses should be useful to us in the pursuance of our foreign policy for a long time to come.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Mr. President, would you agree to a suspension of nuclear tests without a simultaneous

cutoff in production of fissionable material for weapons purposes? I believe that has been our position up until now.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not certain whether you could not devise an inspectional system involving the tests that would not be sufficiently good at that point to determine whether actual flow of all weapons material went into peaceful pursuits.

I believe—and I am not committing myself beyond recall here—but I believe that it would not necessarily be part of the whole program.

Q. William S. White, *New York Times*: Returning to the general question of disarmament, Mr. President, it appears that the allies, and possibly or probably the Russians, too, have been told, in general, what our working paper is, by Mr. Stassen. Could you, in light of that, tell us in a general way what our position is in that paper?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I should not talk too much about the point. As a matter of fact, it is a paper that I have studied, I assure you, until I am intimately acquainted with it.

But as long as it is in the field of discussion, and there seems to be a general agreement all around that this time a disarmament conference is not being used as merely a sounding board for propaganda, I don't want to disturb what seems to be a very improved atmosphere, and so I would prefer not to talk about it at this moment.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, *Gannett Newspapers*: Mr. President, getting back to the surpluses, there are reports that you will recommend a new farm program to Congress next year. Could you tell us anything about that?

THE PRESIDENT. I can merely say this: that almost every week we get a new presentation in the Cabinet of some of the difficulties in this whole field, and a certainty that not everything is working as you would hope it would.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, *CBS News*: Mr. President, it is that time of the year again, sir, when there are reports and rumors from various parts of the country as to where you intend to spend

your summer vacation. Can you tell us if you have any tentative plans?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I haven't. As a matter of fact I'm——
Dayton Moore, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. O. K.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Office Building from 10:03 to 10:28
hundred and thirteenth news con- o'clock on Wednesday morning,
ference was held in the Executive June 19, 1957. In attendance: 169.

116 ¶ Remarks to the Young Republican National Federation. *June 20, 1957*

My Friends:

To say that I am pleased to be with you this evening is to pitch my real feelings in a very low tone indeed. Speaking for at least three people in the box on that side, for Pat Nixon, for Mamie Eisenhower and me, I can assure you we have had a wonderful time. Not only have we enjoyed every bit of the entertainment, but the feeling of being with you—young Americans, who are here because they believe in something, believe in something that they know is good for America. They have come here to consult one with the other, to confer about the problems of the day and to go home to carry on the good fight for America.

I am not going to detain you long, but I just want to say one thing about fighting: No pessimistic general ever won a battle. There is enough pessimism in fights without the leader showing it.

So I say to you: Do not be satisfied just with the cause for which you fight, do not be satisfied knowing that you are giving the best that is in you. But you must do it with a smile on your faces—because there is no greater privilege than working for the United States of America.

And through your dedication, through the years, you will, by your example, even more than by your words, attract additional thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, to the Party that

represents soundness in all governmental dealings, with never-failing concern for every last human being in America, no matter what his religion or the color of his skin.

That, as I see it, is Republicanism.

Living in that way, I am certain your lives will be richer, not only because you will make the country a better one in which to live, but because you will have that great satisfaction that you helped build it. The greatest creation that you can have or that you can deliver to society is that part that you have in making this country great—for you—for your associates—for those who will come after you, and bringing about a world of peace—and a land of justice and of plenty. That is what all of you will work for.

That is why I am so proud of this Citation that was read to me this evening. Literally, to think that this convention should adopt such a resolution unanimously, brought tears to my eyes.

God bless you all. Good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at Constitution Hall. The text of the citation referred to follows:

TO PRESIDENT
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

We, the participants in the 10th Young Republican National Convention, speaking for the hundreds of thousands of Young Republicans and the millions of young Americans who feel as we, take this opportunity of expressing to you, Mr. President, our appreciation for the dedicated leadership you have been giving to

this nation and to free peoples everywhere.

Mindful of the real sources of strength of our society, striving ever to unite our people, and always acting in accordance with principle, you have renewed the faith of our generation in our national heritage and our institutions of government.

Our tribute to you, Mr. President, is to pledge ourselves to emulate your dedication to service and to support your leadership for peace and progress.

117 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions With the Prime Minister of Japan. *June 21, 1957*

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan concluded today valuable discussions on topics of interest to both countries. Their talks focused mainly on United States-Japanese relations but they also discussed international subjects of mutual concern, especially the situation in Asia.

During his three-day visit the Prime Minister and members of his party met at length with the Secretary of State and also met with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, the President of the Export-Import Bank and appropriate representatives of the President and of the Departments of Defense and Agriculture, and with leaders of the United States Congress. After leaving Washington, the Prime Minister will visit other parts of the United States and meet with leaders of business and other private organizations.

I.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that, although the dangers of general war had somewhat receded, international communism remains a major threat. Accordingly, they agreed that the free nations should continue to preserve their strength and their unity. It was mutually recognized that the deterrent power of the free world had, in recent years, been effective in preventing overt aggression in the Far East and the world.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that relations between Japan and the United States are entering a new era firmly based on common interests and trust. Their discussions covered the many mutual advantages and benefits of close relations between the United States and Japan. The President and the Prime Minister decided, therefore, that it would be appropriate to affirm the following principles of cooperation between the two countries:

1) Relations between the United States and Japan rest on a solid foundation of sovereign equality, mutual interest and co-operation beneficial to both nations. In the years ahead, this relationship will provide a vital element in strengthening the Free World.

2) Both nations are dedicated to peace based on liberty and justice in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. They are resolved to work toward the establishment of conditions under which peace and freedom can prevail. To this end they will support the United Nations and contribute their best efforts to preserve and enhance the unity of the Free World. They will oppose the use of force by any nation except in individual or collective self-defense as provided in the United Nations Charter.

3) In the interests of continued peace, the Free World must maintain its defensive capability until armaments are brought under effective control. Meanwhile, the free nations need to intensify their efforts to foster the conditions necessary for economic and social progress and for strengthening freedom in Asia and throughout the world. Free Asian nations, which desire assistance, should be aided in carrying forward measures for economic development and technical training.

4) The United States and Japan reaffirm the desirability of a high level of world trade beneficial to free nations and of orderly trade between the two countries, without unnecessary and arbitrary restrictions.

5) The two countries fully agree that an effective international agreement for the reduction of armaments, both nuclear and conventional, is of crucial importance for the future of the world. They will continue in close consultation on this important problem.

Within the context of these principles the President and the Prime Minister reviewed the great changes which have taken place in Japan in recent years, including Japan's extensive economic recovery and admission to the United Nations, both of which the President warmly welcomed.

II.

Existing security arrangements between the United States and Japan were discussed. It was agreed to establish an intergovernmental committee to study problems arising in relation to the Security Treaty including consultation, whenever practicable, regarding the disposition and employment in Japan by the United States of its forces. The committee will also consult to assure that any action taken under the Treaty conforms to the principles of the United Nations Charter. The President and the Prime Minister affirmed their understanding that the Security Treaty of 1951 was designed to be transitional in character and not in that form to remain in perpetuity. The Committee will also consider future adjustments in the relationships between the United States and Japan in these fields adequate to meet the needs and aspirations of the peoples of both countries.

The United States welcomed Japan's plans for the buildup of her defense forces and accordingly, in consonance with the letter and spirit of the Security Treaty, will substantially reduce the numbers of United States forces in Japan within the next year, including a prompt withdrawal of all United States ground combat forces. The United States plans still further reductions as the Japanese defense forces grow.

The President, while recognizing that Japan must trade to live, stressed the continuing need for control on exports of strategic materials to those countries threatening the independence of free nations through the extension of international communism. The Prime Minister, while agreeing with the need for such control in cooperation with other Free World governments, pointed out the necessity for Japan to increase its trade.

The Prime Minister emphasized the strong desire of the Japanese people for the return of administrative control over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands to Japan. The President reaffirmed the United States position that Japan possesses residual sovereignty over these islands. He pointed out, however, that so long

as the conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East the United States will find it necessary to continue the present status. He stated that the United States will continue its policy of improving the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the Islands and of promoting their economic and cultural advancement.

Economic and trade relations between the United States and Japan were discussed at length. The President and the Prime Minister mutually confirmed not only the desire for a high level of trade but also the need for close relations between the two countries in other economic fields. The Prime Minister, while expressing his deep concern over certain movements in the United States for import restrictions, explained that in consideration of the predominant importance of the United States market for Japanese trade Japan is taking measures for an orderly development of her exports to the United States. The President confirmed that the United States Government will maintain its traditional policy of a high level of trade without unnecessary and arbitrary restrictions. He expressed his hopes for the removal of local restrictions on the sale of Japanese products.

The Prime Minister described his recent tour of certain Asian countries and said that he had been deeply impressed with the serious efforts these countries are making toward economic development. He expressed his conviction that further progress in the economic development of these countries would greatly contribute to stability and freedom in Asia. The President expressed his full agreement with the Prime Minister. The President and the Prime Minister discussed ways in which free Asian countries might be further assisted in developing their economies. The views of the Prime Minister will be studied by the United States.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the early cessation of both the testing and the manufacture of nuclear weapons as part of a first step in a safeguarded disarmament program. The President told the Prime Minister that the latter's views are being taken into account in formulating the United States posi-

tion at the current United Nations disarmament session in London.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that their exchange of views will contribute much to strengthening mutual understanding and to agreement on fundamental interests which will further solidify the friendly relations between the two countries in the years to come.

118 ¶ Address to the 1957 Governors' Conference, Williamsburg, Virginia.

June 24, 1957

Governor Stanley, Members of the Governors' Conference, My fellow Citizens

First—my sincere thanks to each member of this distinguished body for your cordial invitation to join you in this spot significant to every American. I hope you will permit me to say that there is more than mere words in the statement I have just made. I feel highly honored to join the Executives of our several States—and their wives—in such a meeting as this in such a spot. I think it's a thrill that can come to an individual only a few times in a lifetime.

No person devoted to our country—who treasures human liberty—who values industry and courage and indomitable will—can but welcome a pilgrimage to this region, the birthplace of our nation.

Here, in Williamsburg, three centuries ago—in nearby Jamestown, a half century earlier—lived men and women who cradled this mighty Republic. Devout in faith, their spirit strong, their deeds heroic, they permanently shaped our destiny. As long as this Republic endures, their wisdom and example will inspire our people.

So in this historic place, as you and I contemplate our respec-

tive responsibilities of leadership, it is but fitting that we should soberly re-examine the changing governmental structure of this nation, here definitely conceived and partially designed so long ago.

Such an examination is timely—even urgent. For I have felt—as surely you have—that too often we have seen tendencies develop that transgress our most cherished principles of government, and tend to undermine the structure so painstakingly built by those who preceded us.

Of those principles I refer especially to one drawn from the colonists' bitter struggle against tyranny and from man's experiences throughout the ages.

That principle is this: those who would be and would stay free must stand eternal watch against excessive concentration of power in government.

In faithful application of that principle, governmental power in our newborn nation was diffused—counterbalanced—checked, hedged about and restrained—to preclude even the possibility of its abuse. Ever since, that principle and those precautions have been, in our system, the anchor of freedom.

Now over the years, due in part to our decentralized system, we have come to recognize that most problems can be approached in many reasonable ways. Our Constitutional checks and balances, our State and Territorial governments, our multiplicity of county and municipal governing bodies, our emphasis upon individual initiative and community responsibility, encourage unlimited experimentation in the solving of America's problems. Through this diversified approach, the effect of errors is restrained, calamitous mistakes are avoided, the general good is more surely determined, and the self-governing genius of our people is perpetually renewed.

Being long accustomed to decentralized authority, we are all too inclined to accept it as a convenient, even ordinary, fact of life, to expect it as our right, and to presume that it will always endure. But in other lands over the centuries millions, helpless

before concentrated power, have been born, have lived and have died all in slavery, or they have lost their lives and their liberty to despots.

Today, against the dark background of Eastern Europe, we see spotlighted once again the results of extreme and dictatorial concentration of power.

There man's rightful aspirations are cruelly repressed by a despotism more far-reaching than the world has ever before known. There power is free, the people in chains. By no means do I imply that the tragic plight of those once free people bears even faint relationship to the future of this nation. But by viewing that uneasy scene even briefly, we are forcibly reminded of two great truths. The first of these truths is that a nation cannot be enslaved by diffused power but only by strong centralized government. The second truth is that in spite of repression and ceaseless indoctrination, the determination of once free men and women to resist tyrannical control will not die; they will never accept supinely the lot of the enslaved.

In the Soviet Union, political power is exercised through unbridled force. All peoples of all areas where the Kremlin holds sway must instantly obey a Moscow decree, no matter how it violates their traditions, no matter how inapplicable it may be to local concerns.

Yet the Kremlin itself, coming to recognize some of the deficiencies of extreme centralization, has just embarked upon a drastic reorganization of its massive bureaucracy. Soviet rulers have felt compelled to allow some small part of government to gravitate closer to the people.

On the Soviet periphery as well, centralization has revealed its inherent weaknesses. There even the Soviets are learning the age-old truth that those who have known freedom will never willingly live merely as a creature of the sun.

The assertion and maintenance of its independence by Yugoslavia, the unceasing unrest in East Germany, the upsurge of freedom in ruthlessly repressed Hungary, the increasing libera-

tion of controls in Poland, all bear witness to man's eternal refusal to be dominated by his fellow creatures or to exist as a pawn of government.

I am profoundly convinced that one day—inevitably—those nations and those peoples will again be free. Evolutionary change, generated by pressures from within and from without, hopes and yearnings of the oppressed, kept alive by the friendships of the free peoples of the earth, will eventually destroy despotic power. I have complete faith that those downtrodden populations will again walk upright upon the earth. But in the meantime, the cost will be great and sad—measured in privation, in degradation, in human suffering and despair.

Thinking on these things, we, in America, gain renewed determination to hew to the principle of diffusion of power, knowing that only thus will we ourselves forever avoid drifting irretrievably into the grasp of some form of centralized government.

Our governmental system, so carefully checked, so delicately balanced, with power fettered and the people free, has survived longer than any other attempt to conduct group affairs by the authority of the group itself. Yet a distinguished American scholar has only recently counseled us that in the measurable future, if present trends continue, the States are sure to degenerate into powerless satellites of the national government in Washington.

That this forecast does not suffer from lack of supporting evidence all of us know full well. The irony of the whole thing is accentuated as we recall that the national government was itself not the parent, but the creature, of the States acting together. Yet today it is often made to appear that the creature, Frankenstein-like, is determined to destroy the creators.

Deliberately I have said "made to appear." The tendency of bureaucracy to grow in size and power does not bear the whole of the blame for the march of political power toward Washington. Never, under our Constitutional system, could the national gov-

ernment have syphoned away State authority without the neglect, acquiescence, or unthinking cooperation of the States themselves.

The Founding Fathers foresaw and attempted to forestall such a contingency. They reserved to the people, and they reserved to the States, all power not specifically bestowed upon the national government.

But, like nature, people and their governments are intolerant of vacuums. Every State failure to meet a pressing public need has created the opportunity, developed the excuse and fed the temptation for the national government to poach on the States' preserves. Year by year, responding to transient popular demands, the Congress has increased Federal functions. So, slowly at first, but in recent times more and more rapidly, the pendulum of power has swung from our States towards the central government.

Four years ago at your Seattle conference I expressed the conviction that unless we preserve the traditional power and responsibilities of State government, with revenues necessary to exercise that power and discharge those responsibilities, then we will not preserve the kind of America we have known; eventually, we will have, instead, another form of government and, therefore, quite another kind of America.

That conviction I hold just as strongly today.

Now, because of that long-held belief—and because many of you, also, believed that the historic Federal-State relationship and its modern deviations needed careful re-examination—in that same year I obtained Congressional authority to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. With the cooperation of State Governors, Members of Congress and other leading citizens, the Commission completed the first official survey of our federal system since the adoption of our Constitution 170 years ago. This study brought long-needed perspective and pointed the way to improvements in areas of mutual concern to the States and the Federal Government. But theory and action are not always the same.

Opposed though I am to needless Federal expansion, since 1953 I have found it necessary to urge Federal action in some areas traditionally reserved to the States. In each instance State inaction, or inadequate action, coupled with undeniable national need, has forced emergency Federal intervention.

The education of our youth is a prime example.

Classroom shortages, in some places no less than critical, are largely the product of depression and wars. These, of course, were national and international, not state or local, both in their origins and in their effects. These classroom shortages have become potentially so dangerous to the entire nation and have yielded so slowly to local effort as to compel emergency action. Thus was forced a Federal plan of temporary assistance adjusted to the specific needs of States and communities and designed not to supplant but to supplement their own efforts.

Now, some have feared the sincerity of that word "temporary." I at once concede that, in government as with individuals, there is an instinctive inclination to persist in any activity once begun. But if it be the people's will, and I believe it is, I have no doubt at all that we can defeat that inclination in respect to Federal help in school construction, once the emergency need has been satisfied.

Three other basic problems provide simple examples of how "filling the vacuum" tends to constrict State and local responsibility.

These are such problems as slum clearance and urban renewal—problems caused by natural disasters—problems of traffic safety.

As for the first, the lack in the past of energetic State attention to urban needs has spawned a host of Federal activities that are more than difficult to curtail. Today, for help in urban problems, committees of Mayors are far more likely to journey to Washington than to their own State Capitals.

It always seemed to me that, in such meetings, Federal and municipal authorities have united in a two-pronged assault upon

the State echelon of government, attacking simultaneously both from above and from below.

Yet the needs of our cities are glaringly evident. Unless action is prompt and effective, urban problems will soon almost defy solution. Metropolitan areas have ranged far beyond city boundaries, but in every instance the centers and the peripheries are interdependent for survival and growth. As citizens in outer areas clamor for adequate services, too often the cities and the counties avoid responsibilities or are powerless to act as a result of State-imposed restrictions. Those needs must be—and they will be—met. The question I raise before you is this: which level of government will meet those needs—the city, the county, the State, or the Federal Government? Or, if all must merge their efforts for reasons of mutual interest, how shall we confine each—and especially the powerful Federal Government—to its proper role?

Because I am so earnestly hopeful that this task will be assumed by government nearest the people and not by the far-off, reputedly “rich uncle” in Washington, D. C., I enthusiastically commend your Council’s initiative in facing up to the needs of metropolitan areas.

Next, consider for a moment floods, droughts, hurricanes and tornadoes. Year by year, more and more Federal funds are being requested to meet such disasters which heretofore States, communities and philanthropic agencies have met themselves.

One of my greatest friends is now head of the American Red Cross. He came to that post when the Red Cross reserve funds have been practically exhausted. The drive for Red Cross funds this year did not realize its full objective. He tells me, from constant travel around this country, the excuse he so often meets is: “Why should we donate to the Red Cross? Our taxes through the Federal government are now taking care of these disasters.”

In vain does he explain that the government steps in only to restore public facilities—roads, bridges, other public facilities,

utilities, and so on. The Red Cross meets each person's problem as an individual and as a family.

The simple answer is: "We pay taxes now for disasters and therefore we don't have to donate to the Red Cross." I regard this as one of the great real disasters that threatens to engulf us when we are unready as a nation, as a people, to meet personal disaster by our own cheerful giving. And I think—at least he believes, and he seems to have the evidence to prove it—that part of the reason is this misunderstanding that government is taking the place even of rescuing the person, the individual and the family from his natural disasters.

Now, in recent years I have gained some little appreciation of legislative bodies, so I can understand why a Governor is tempted to wire Washington for help instead of asking the legislature to act. Now it's easy to send such a wire. But does it not tend to encourage the still greater growth of the distant and impersonal centralized bureaucracy that Jefferson held in such dread and warned us about in such great and intense detail?

In varying degrees, in varying circumstances, Federal Government cooperation with States and communities has been, is now, and will continue to be indispensable. But I would urge that the States insistently contend for the fullest possible responsibility for essentially State problems, well knowing that with responsibility there goes, in the long run, authority.

As for traffic safety, this, happily, is still a State and local responsibility. But day by day the American people are paying an increasingly fearful price for the failure of the States to agree on such safety essentials as standards for licensing of drivers and vehicles and basic rules of the road.

The need could scarcely be more acute. Last year's toll of traffic dead soared beyond 40 thousand persons. One and a half million citizens were injured. Many were disabled for life. The estimated cost to the country was 4 billion 750 million dollars.

We simply cannot let this go on. The cost of inaction is prohibitive. Who is going to fill the vacuum? Someone must, and

someone will. Are we willing that, once again, it be Washington, D. C.?

I believe deeply in States' rights. I believe that the preservation of our States as vigorous, powerful governmental units is essential to permanent individual freedom and the growth of our national strength. But it is idle to champion States' rights without upholding States' responsibilities as well.

I believe that an objective reappraisal and reallocation of those responsibilities can lighten the hand of central authority, reinforce our State and local governments, and in the process strengthen all America. I believe we owe it to America to undertake that effort.

The alternatives are simple and clear:

Either—by removing barriers to effective and responsive government, by overhauling taxing and fiscal systems, by better cooperation between all echelons of government, the States can regain and preserve their traditional responsibilities and rights;

Or—by inadequate action, or by failure to act, the States can create new vacuums into which the Federal Government will plunge ever more deeply, impelled by popular pressures and transient political expediencies.

I propose that we choose the first alternative, and I propose that here in this historic spot we dedicate ourselves to making it work!

Not in a speech—nor by a collective resolution, no matter how powerfully worded—can we turn back long-established trends. But we can start searching examinations and together lay out, promptly and clearly, a common course toward the ends we seek. I suggest, therefore, that this conference join with the Federal Administration in creating a task force for action—a joint committee charged with three responsibilities:

One—to designate functions which the States are ready and willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government;

Two—to recommend the Federal and State revenue adjust-

ments required to enable the States to assume such functions; and

Three—to identify functions and responsibilities likely to require State or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of State effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action.

In designating the functions to be reassumed by the States, the Committee should also specify when those functions should be assumed—the amounts by which Federal taxes should be reduced—and increases in State revenues needed to support the transferred functions. As the first step, the Committee might well concentrate on a single function or program and pair it with a specific Federal tax or tax amount. This effort presupposes that Federal taxes would be cut more than State taxes would be raised to support the transferred functions. The elimination of Federal overhead—stopping, in other words, the “freight charges” on money being hauled from the States to Washington and back (a bill, I remind you, that is always collected in full)—would save the American taxpayer a tidy sum.

Obviously, such an effort requires your own thoughtful study as well as Federal analysis. It means re-examining every one of your local and State fiscal policies, including taxation, bonded indebtedness, operating costs, and cash reserves to meet natural disasters and other emergencies. It means realistically relating tax rates and assessed valuations to expanded incomes and real property values.

Once the Committee acts, I have it in mind that all of us would cooperate in securing the necessary action by the Congress and the various State legislative bodies.

I assure you, my friends, that I wouldn’t mind being called a lobbyist in working for such a worthy cause.

Regaining lost ground, whether in war or in public affairs, is the most challenging task of all. And because I have seen it done, I know it can be done by men and women of dedication. This place where we are met abounds with historic examples of the same kind of dedication.

Not one of us questions the governmental concepts so wisely applied by the framers of our Constitution. I have not the slightest doubt that, by mobilizing our collective leadership, we can revitalize the principle of sharing of responsibility, of separation of authority, of diffusion of power, in our free government.

Now I should like to make one point very clear, and that is not only my sincerity, my readiness to cooperate in the kind of effort of which I have been speaking. I realize that you have heard exhortations of this kind time and again. A body such as this I know has talked these things over among its own members. Words are easily said and they can be often repeated. But there is no proof of their validity until action follows. Action is the test and action is what we must take.

In the Executive Department in Washington, I have begun a searching examination of these things on sort of a unilateral basis. I have a competent man and his assistants trying to identify those things where we believe the Federal government has improperly invaded the rights and responsibilities of States, where we believe that some adjustments in revenues and functions could be made.

Now I mention this only to show how sincere and serious we in the Executive Department are about this matter, and to assure you that if you see fit as a body to undertake explorations of the kind I have suggested, in cooperation with the Federal government, you will find a great deal of work done which should be helpful to the study.

Our broad objectives through this effort should be two:

First, we must see that government remains responsive to the pressing needs of the American people.

Second, we must see that, in meeting those needs, each level of government performs its proper function—no more, no less.

Thus we will pass on to those who come after us an America free, strong and durable.

And so, America will continue to be a symbol of courage and of hope for the oppressed millions over the world who, victimized by powerful centralized government, aspire to join us in freedom.

And human freedom, universally recognized and practiced will mean world peace, a just peace, an enduring peace.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at the state dinner on Monday evening, June 24, 1957. His opening words "Governor Stanley" referred to Governor Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia.

For appointment of the Federal members of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, proposed by the President, see Item 138 below.

119 ¶ The President's News Conference of *June 26, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning, please sit down.

I have no announcements.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, there have been reports that withdrawal of our combat troops from Japan is the first step in a program to reduce our manpower commitments in other parts of the world. Are we planning to reduce our military strength in any other countries?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, only in this way: first of all, there are no definite plans for reductions anywhere else; but, as you know, for many months the military services have been working on re-designing of military organization to take advantage of the increased power of weapons and to streamline so far as individuals are concerned.

Now, as that takes place, there should be, I would think, some saving in numbers; but when it comes to the taking out of units, specifically NATO, there are no plans whatsoever of that nature.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: It has been printed in London, sir, that in order to get the British to agree to your proposal for cessation of tests and an end to production of nuclear material for weapons, that you have promised Prime Minister Macmillan that you would ask the Congress to change

the law so that this country could turn over nuclear weapons themselves to the British. Is that correct?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, there is a great deal of speculation everywhere about these things.

Now, as far as any definite plans of the kind you were describing, those don't exist. In other words, I haven't drawn up any recommendations to make to the Congress at this moment.

This whole business of disarmament has to proceed along in steps, and sometimes very tiny steps, until you can see what the next one must be; and I don't know exactly what the next one must be.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, quite naturally, there does seem to be a hesitancy on the part of the Government to an unequivocal yes or no on this business of immediate suspension of nuclear testing. The issue, of course, is not wholly black or white, but would you give us your thinking as to the conditions and reservations which you regard as indispensable to such an agreement.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Lawrence, this is one of the most complicated subjects that the Government has to deal with.

Now, first of all, let me make this clear: we have made an offer of a cessation of tests as an integral part of what we call a general first step toward disarmament. This would include, among other things, an agreement to cease building arms out of a new production; it would be coupled with limited sky inspectional plans, and possibly some beginning in general reduction of armaments, and, of course, the necessary inspectional system to make certain that the whole scheme was being carried out faithfully on both sides—and by that offer we stand.

But, I should like to give you just a little bit of the other side of the picture. I have been visited by people that certainly, by reputation and common knowledge, are among the most eminent scientists in this field, among them Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Teller.

Now, what they are working on is this: the production of clean

bombs. They tell me that already they are producing bombs that have 96 percent less fallout than was the case in our original ones, or what they call dirty bombs; but, they go beyond this. They say, "Give us four or five years to test each step of our development and we will produce an absolutely clean bomb." So that the weapon becomes completely military in its application. If you use it on the battlefield, you will have an effect only so far as its blast and heat waves reach, and there will be no fallout to injure any civilian or any innocent bystanders that are off X miles, the necessary distance to get out of the area of heat and blast.

Moreover, they go on to say this: if you are going to get the full value out of the atomic science in peaceful development, that is, let us assume that there are no more bombs made or used, and you want to make certain that you are getting the best out of this new science for the peaceful uses of mankind, these tests must go on. So you realize that when you are making these agreements to stop, you are not doing something that may not have an adverse effect, finally, on what we hope to get out of this; but for the moment, it would appear that the psychological factors and the fears of the world are such that we should go right ahead with the plan, with the offers that we have made, and we have no intention of pulling back from them for a minute.

But, it does show, as you so aptly say, the question is not black and white; it is one where judgment must be exercised.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Sir, your Security Commission, after a very long and exhaustive study, made some rather far-reaching recommendations to overhaul, in some parts, our security system. We have been told, sir, that you in general approve of these recommendations. Are there any specific proposals that were made that you disapprove?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, there I can't say it that specifically. What happened was: as these studies have been going on, from time to time I have heard parts of the conclusions that they

were reaching. The book was given to me and I had a chance to glance through it very hastily.

I could see what the careful approach was, and I knew that there would be many parts in it that should result in some revisions of our security system to its betterment, not only in increasing the security of the United States but in insuring complete justice to the individuals that were affected.

The only point that I happened to run into that made me raise my eyebrows, and question its wisdom, was the transferal of the visa privilege or responsibility from the State Department to Justice. I don't think I would agree with that.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, our first atomic bomb was dropped on a city. When you speak of battlefields in a nuclear age, what do you mean?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think you have a question that I can't answer, and no one else can, Mrs. Craig; but I do say this, at least with the talking about a clean bomb—you are not setting up a force that can roam over the countryside and hit something outside of the target at which you are definitely aiming.

For example, we bombed Germany terribly in the war. We would send 1500, 1600, even 2000 bombers on a raid and we bombed cities. Why? Because there's where their manufactories were, and of course many people were killed who not only had no part in starting the war, were perfectly innocent, some of them, of course, tragically, children.

But all I am saying is that you can attack and confine the effects to the target you decide you must hit. That's all I was saying.

Q. Francis M. Stephenson, New York Daily News: Mr. President, is there any possibility that Russia may learn how to make these clean bombs, and do we have any assurance they would use them on us?

THE PRESIDENT. You know, I don't know of any better question, because I asked it myself. I would say this: I would hope that they would learn how to use clean bombs, and if they ever used any atomic bombs would use clean ones—for the simple

reason that then at least the bombs used would be specific weapons instead of weapons of general and uncontrolled destruction.¹

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported yesterday that prices had risen for the ninth consecutive month to an alltime high, and for fourteen of the last fifteen months, and there are warnings in Congress about inflation threatening the economy.

Are you still confident that appeals to labor and industry for moderation on prices and wages will succeed, or are we approaching the point where some more drastic restraints might be necessary?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course I believe that if you have to resort, in time of peace, to strict governmental control of prices, of wages, services and things, then we are abandoning the system that has made us great and by which we have lived, in which we believe.

So that, your suggestion, when you say "something more drastic," I assume you mean by governmental authority taking over all of these functions that are now entrusted to the interactions of economic forces in our country.

Now, we watch all of the developments in the economy very closely. As you know, first of all, I have this Council of Economic Advisers; but on top of that, the Federal Reserve Board watches every movement. They cooperate closely with the Treasury, which does the same; and there are others, including the Secretary of Commerce and his group—and Labor.

The only point I make is this: Government, no matter what its policies, cannot, of itself, make certain of the soundness of the dollar, that is, the stability of the purchasing power of the dollar in this country. There must be statesmanlike action, both by business and by labor. Frankly, I believe that boards of directors of business organizations should take under the most serious con-

¹ This sentence incorporates a revision in the transcript made by the White House immediately following the news conference.

sideration any thought of a price rise and should approve it only when they can see that it is absolutely necessary in order to continue to get the kind of money they need for the expansion demanded in this country and at the same time labor should demand wages, wage increases that conform roughly to the increase in productivity of the individual; and the only exception I think they ought to make to that, when there are demonstrable injustices existing in particular areas.

If we don't do this, I tell you, if you go to specific governmental controls, rigidly applied in time of peace, then you are beginning to help make come true a prediction we heard a few weeks ago from a man who certainly is no friend of ours, and I am not going to be a party to it.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, under our system, as is well known, the judiciary cannot defend itself as the legislative and executive branches can and do. Right now the Supreme Court, prominently including some Justices appointed by you, are under heavy attack for a series of decisions they have made defending the rights of individual citizens under the Constitution.

In view of the fact that the Court is unable to answer back, so to speak, do you think there is a danger of these attacks being intemperate and, in your own philosophy of government, what is the position of importance occupied by an independent judiciary?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, our system of government, in my opinion, could not exist without an independent judiciary; I answer that question first.

Next, you say they are completely without means of defending themselves. They write their decisions, as I understand it, in such a way that they hope at least that even a layman like myself can understand them.

They lay out their reasoning, the processes of logic that they followed, and the conclusions they reached; and if some of their number disagree with the majority, then they, in turn, write out their opinions in full. And in some of our laws that I have heard

lawyers talk about, some of these dissenting opinions have, in the long run, had greater effect than the majority opinion at the moment. So, I don't agree with you that they don't have any means of defending themselves, because they lay out the whole works.

Now, you say they are under heavy attack. I still believe that the United States respects the Supreme Court and looks to it as one of the great stabilizing influences in this country to keep us from going from one extreme to the other; and possibly in their latest series of decisions there are some that each of us has very great trouble understanding.

But, even so, I think we should not forget this: the Supreme Court is just as essential to our system of government as is the President or the Congress, and we should respect its duties and its responsibilities.

Q. John R. Gibson, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, on the inflation question, sir, could you give us your appraisal of just how serious the threat of inflation is now?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you have had the beginnings of a type of inflation because, after having been successful over a period of almost four years in keeping the cost of living from rising more than a percent or two, I've forgotten exactly, within the past year, we now have it going up more rapidly and that becomes alarming because the curve bends upwards.

Now, part of that, of course, is due to deliberate policy to bring to the farmer his own proper share of national income. We say "proper share" and I am not exactly sure what that means; but, as you know, they have taken certain years to be representative of justice in this matter and have tried to approach that through all sorts of laws. The whole country is still experimenting with laws in that question. But that has accounted for a very considerable amount of this increase in cost.

The other comes about through increases in governmental spending, some of it absolutely vitally necessary—the defense, and things we do abroad, to keep the peace, to develop better situa-

tions. Some of it is that, and some of it is undoubtedly what we call the wage-price spiral.

Now, it is very difficult to find what is absolutely the just thing in those cases. I have had in to see me representatives of both sides, not together, at different times. One side gives you a list of statistics and shows you what this means. For example, the manufacturer who is putting five hundred million dollars into a factory to make new jobs and greater prosperity in this country will show you that his writeoff of taxes, extending over twenty-five years, will finally be in dollars that are much cheaper than he had to put in to build the thing, because the dollar tends to inch up on him all the time. Therefore, he thinks he should have a faster writeoff, or he should have his writeoff on the basis of what it is going to cost him to replace these facilities rather than what the original cost is.

The other side comes in and shows you all of the privileges exercised by the boards of directors and what stipends they get, and so on; and it is very difficult, at least for me, to find out where justice lays on this point.

I do say that unless there is statesmanship exercised both by business and by labor, as well as sound, sane policies pursued by Government according to the advice of the best economists we can get in this country, then there is real danger of inflation.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, when you talk about the development of a clean bomb, or the possible use of a dirty one, what assumptions do you make with respect to the possibilities of avoiding war in the future?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have told you this time and time again—I repeat it almost in my sleep: there will be no such thing as a victorious side in any global war of the future. I believe that any time we begin to think of war as an inescapable event of some future time, that we have become completely pessimistic on the future of humanity, at least in the Northern Hemisphere and as we have known it; and it is really a tragedy that the human imagination and mind won't encompass. So

what we have to do is to keep that force and that power that keeps the war from happening; and when I say "making clean bombs," and all these things, I'm interested in what this science is going to be some day for the building of a civilization instead of tearing it down.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, are there any indications coming out of the London Conference that you can see that the Russians are relaxing their stand against inspection, the kind of stand that has made it impossible for any real agreement on disarmament, anything within the last week, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there have been some indications. They have talked, and as you well know, about the acceptability of certain kinds of inspection; and the only thing we can do is patiently, with our allies, to explore and to see whether this inspectional system in any direction is sufficiently sound and good that we can, in that area at least, make some agreement.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Mr. President, several of the southern governors who heard your speech at Williamsburg Monday night agreed with you in your States rights appeal, but they said they sought to see some contradiction between that and your civil rights bill which gives new powers to the Attorney General and sets up another Federal commission; and they wondered if there was any chance of the States taking over that, or whether there would be any modification of the civil rights program.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as I have expressed myself time and again, I think the civil rights program is eminently reasonable and moderate. You people well know I believe in moderate government. I don't believe you can change the hearts of men with laws or decisions or anything else, or put them in jail or any other of these terrible things.

I think there is here a great educational problem that involves a moral value and human values. At the same time, when the Supreme Court finds, nine to nothing, that such-and-such is the

law of the land, and they issue an order—now, they are the Supreme Court, not of Massachusetts or Mississippi but of the United States, and the Executive automatically acquires certain responsibilities.

Now, to find out what those responsibilities are, I mean, exactly what they are and what might be done about them, was the reason I advocated the Commission. To have somebody in Federal Government who had nothing else to do, I advocated the Assistant Secretary in the Office of the Attorney General. To make sure that we could proceed on civil rather than criminal channels, I put that into the recommendations. And, finally, the one that has caused so much struggle is merely that the Federal judge, as his custom, could commit a man for contempt of court if his orders were not obeyed.

Now, to my mind, this is a very moderate decent thing, and is designed to bring about better understanding and not to persecute anybody.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: The North Korean Communists, Mr. President, have been calling now for a meeting with the allied powers to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops and the unification of Korea.

Would you say, sir, how we feel about that, and whether you consider the conditions exist which would make this a fruitful conference?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you would have to find out exactly what the proposals are. To talk in the generalities in which they were speaking is not, in itself, a proposal.

Now, they can call a meeting of the Council, that is provided in the armistice order, and we will find out more as to exactly what they mean; and then, of course, we will have to find out what our allies think about it.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, you spoke of one recommendation in the security report as having raised your eyebrows. I just wondered how you feel about the recommendation that Congress make it a crime for private

citizens, including newsmen, to disclose secret Government information?

THE PRESIDENT. I saw that only in the papers, Mr. Arrow-smith. I haven't read that part of the report, nor the argument leading up to it.

I do regard this deliberate exposure of a governmental secret that is not an administrative secret, but involves the security of our country, most seriously; and there was I think during the war an act, I think they called it the Official Secrets Act or something of that kind—I don't want to be quoted on this because I served so much of my time in Britain it might have been there I heard of it—but in one of these places, this act was very severe during the war. But, I do think that any man who knowingly reveals a secret that affects the security of our country is doing something for which he ought to be ashamed, even if there is no law to that effect.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Sir, recent voting indicates that your program has made substantial gains among the Republicans—I think the civil rights skirmish, the foreign aid bill, the Atomic Treaty. I wondered, sir, if you attribute these gains to your own personal campaign with Congressmen, with Republican Congressmen? You have had meetings in the White House, sir, you have written a number of letters and made a number of phone calls. Do you think that that is a major factor in these apparent gains, and do you plan to continue that kind of a personal intimate campaign with your party on the Hill?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, there has been more public interest in them lately, but I have always done this, I assure you. I have always tried to keep in close contact with the Members of Congress. It happens that now I am repeating a thing that I did in the first year, to have everybody in. I just want to say this: so far as I am concerned, and I am sure this applies to every associate I have, we try to devise programs we believe will

work best for the benefit of the United States, so our programs of information are not propaganda programs. We are not trying to get something to reelect me, you know that can't be done.

So, what we are trying to do is to educate people; and my only hope is that they are learning that these programs are pretty good and are sticking with them, and that is very comforting.

Q. Dayton Moore, United Press: Mr. President, first may I apologize for interrupting your remark last week on your vacation plan.

THE PRESIDENT. I was delighted. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. Moore: When you paused, I thought you had finished. Would you finish it now, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I forget where I was.

Q. Mr. Moore: You were at "As a matter of fact." [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. You will have to admit I hadn't committed myself.

Actually, the facts are these: I have no definite plans at this time, although quite naturally if I found the place that had the necessary facilities, I would like to go away somewhere to the northward, or at least a little higher than this for whatever time I could get away.

Now, you must remember, I have to have an airfield so the staff and I can communicate easily. We have to have signal communications set up. There have to be places to house the Secret Service and the staff, and a few newspaper people.

It is not an easy thing to find all of these; and since for a number of reasons I don't want to go back to Denver this year, it has been quite hard to find one. So, I haven't any plans at all.

Mr. Moore: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and fourteenth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:31 to 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 26, 1957. In attendance: 215

120 ¶ Remarks at Ceremonies Opening the
Islamic Center. June 28, 1957

Mr. Ambassador, Dr. Bisar, Governors of the Islamic Center, and distinguished guests:

It is a privilege to take part in this ceremony of dedication. Meeting with you now, in front of one of the newest and most beautiful buildings in Washington, it is fitting that we re-dedicate ourselves to the peaceful progress of all men under one God.

And I should like to assure you, my Islamic friends, that under the American Constitution, under American tradition, and in American hearts, this Center, this place of worship, is just as welcome as could be a similar edifice of any other religion. Indeed, America would fight with her whole strength for your right to have here your own church and worship according to your own conscience.

This concept is indeed a part of America, and without that concept we would be something else than what we are.

The countries which have sponsored and built this Islamic Center have for centuries contributed to the building of civilization. With their traditions of learning and rich culture, the countries of Islam have added much to the advancement of mankind. Inspired by a sense of brotherhood, common to our innermost beliefs, we can here together reaffirm our determination to secure the foundation of a just and lasting peace.

Our country has long enjoyed a strong bond of friendship with the Islamic nations and, like all healthy relationships, this relationship must be mutually beneficial.

Civilization owes to the Islamic world some of its most important tools and achievements. From fundamental discoveries in medicine to the highest planes of astronomy, the Muslim genius has added much to the culture of all peoples. That genius has been a wellspring of science, commerce and the arts, and has provided for all of us many lessons in courage and in hospitality.

This fruitful relationship between peoples, going far back into

history, becomes more important each year. Today, thousands of Americans, both private individuals and governmental officials, live and work—and grow in understanding—among the peoples of Islam.

At the same time, in our country, many from the Muslim lands—students, businessmen and representatives of states—are enjoying the benefits of experience among the people of this country. From these many personal contacts, here and abroad, I firmly believe that there will be a broader understanding and a deeper respect for the worth of all men; and a stronger resolution to work together for the good of mankind.

As I stand beneath these graceful arches, surrounded on every side by friends from far and near, I am convinced that our common goals are both right and promising. Faithful to the demands of justice and of brotherhood, each working according to the lights of his own conscience, our world must advance along the paths of peace.

Guided by this hope, I consider it a great personal and official honor to open the Islamic Center, and I offer my congratulations to its sponsors and my best wishes to all who enter into its use.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President's opening words "Mr. Ambassador" and "Dr. Bisar" referred to His Excellency, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khayyal, President of the Islamic Center's Board of Governors, and to Dr. Mohamed Bisar, Director of the Center.

121 ¶ Statement by the President to the People in Areas Affected by Hurricane Audrey.

June 29, 1957

ON BEHALF OF the people of the United States, I extend deepest sympathy to the people in the devastated areas of Louisiana and the other areas affected by Hurricane Audrey. Everything possible is being done to alleviate their suffering.

Federal, State and local governments are doing everything in their power to assist the victims of the disaster. The governmental agencies are conducting the work of survey and rescue and of rehabilitation. But of necessity this will be limited primarily to emergency measures and to the rebuilding of vital local functions—highways, public buildings and the restoration of utilities.

In the great task of rehabilitation—caring for evacuated persons, sheltering and feeding them, ministering to the sick and the hurt—the American Red Cross must and eventually will play a major role. The Red Cross whose financial resources are already severely taxed by this and other disaster operations currently under way will need the help of every citizen of our land.

Every one of us can participate in helping to relieve the suffering of his fellow Americans by contributing directly to local Red Cross chapters. I am confident that the American people will respond generously to help the Red Cross carry out its great humanitarian work.

122 ¶ Remarks in Connection With the Opening of the International Geophysical Year.

June 30, 1957

[Recorded on film and tape]

JULY FIRST marks the beginning of one of the great scientific adventures of our time—the International Geophysical Year.

During this period, which will actually be 18 months long, the scientists of the United States will join their efforts with those of the scientists of some sixty other nations to make the most intensive study ever undertaken of our planet.

All over the world elaborate preparations for this event have been under way for the last five years. You have been reading in the daily press of the expeditions to the Antarctic which have

been paving the way for a concentrated study by some 12 nations of the last unknown Continent. Two years ago, it was announced that the United States would launch an earth-circling satellite during the International Geophysical Year in order to obtain information about the Sun and the Earth's environment from outside the barrier of the Earth's atmosphere. During the years of preparation meteorological and other observing stations all over the globe have been readied. Hundreds of new stations have been established in order that many types of geophysical phenomena might be viewed and measured from every possible vantage point.

The scientists tell us that they cannot possibly anticipate all of the valuable scientific knowledge that will result from their efforts. They believe that many of the facts thus acquired will give us new understanding and new power over the forces of nature.

As I see it, however, the most important result of the International Geophysical Year is the demonstration of the ability of peoples of all nations to work together harmoniously for the common good. I hope this can become common practice in other fields of human endeavor.

The United States is proud to have a part in this great scientific undertaking.

I should like to congratulate all who have helped to make our program possible and particularly the National Academy of Sciences. Through its National Committee for the International Geophysical Year the Academy has worked tirelessly to plan and coordinate the program, in cooperation with other nations.

I extend congratulations also to the international body whose vision and imagination have not only made the project possible, but have woven all the multiple strands together. That body is the International Council of Scientific Unions, representing the major scientific bodies of the world. Through its Special Com-

mittee for the International Geophysical Year, the Council has provided brilliant leadership for this enterprise.

We wish the scientists of all nations Godspeed and good luck as the International Geophysical Year begins.

123 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Colonel
Benjamin Axelroad. *July 1, 1957*

To the United States Senate:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 1008, "For the relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad."

The bill would provide for the payment to Colonel Benjamin Axelroad, of Tullahoma, Tennessee, of the sum of \$2,799.50 as compensation for legal services performed and expenses incurred by him in securing the enactment of private relief legislation to compensate certain claimants for a death and for personal injuries sustained by others in a motor vehicle accident involving an Army truck.

The private relief legislation involved was Private Law 498, 83d Congress, approved July 1, 1954, entitled, "For the relief of Chester H. Tuck, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, James Thomas Harper, and Mrs. T. W. Bennett.", which provided compensation to the named beneficiaries in the aggregate amount of \$27,999.50. That Act also provided that no part of the money appropriated therein should be paid to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim and specified a penalty of a fine of not more than \$1,000 for violation of such prohibition. When that Act passed the House of Representatives, it provided that no part of the amount appropriated therein "for the payment of any one claim in excess of 10 percent thereof" should be paid to any attorney. This language was stricken in the Senate, however, and the measure was finally enacted carrying the complete bar against the

payment of attorney's fee in any amount from the sums appropriated.

The relief proposed by this measure is most unusual. It would require the Government to compensate counsel for claimants in private relief legislation, whereas claimants themselves should bear the cost of attorneys' fees for such services. Indeed, the enrolled bill here under consideration contains an identical prohibition against the payment of attorneys' fees for services rendered in connection with this legislation. I am unable to find any justification for the payment by the Government of attorneys' fees on behalf of claimants in private relief legislation. Committee reports on this bill (H. Rept. 498 and S. Rept. 210, 85th Cong.) advance, as a basis for this legislation, the fact that original language would not have prohibited the payment of an attorney fee by the claimants. This language was stricken from the bill and, as a result, counsel could not obtain compensation under the bill as finally enacted. If the original language of the former measure, prohibiting the payment of attorneys' fees from the amount appropriated in excess of 10 percent thereof, had been enacted, Colonel Axelroad might have been entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees from claimants out of the amount appropriated—but in no event would he have been entitled to a fee from the Government. If the Congress wishes to undo what it did in enacting legislation prohibiting Colonel Axelroad from receiving any compensation from the amounts of the several awards, it may be done by appropriate legislation. I cannot, however, approve legislation which would cast upon the Government the burden of paying the fees of counsel for claimants in private relief legislation, and which would establish a most undesirable precedent.

For these reasons, I feel obliged to withhold my approval from this measure.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

124 ¶ The President's News Conference of
July 3, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

Mr. Hagerty will have available at his office sometime this afternoon a statement on the Government making available considerably more U-235 or equivalent for use both at home and abroad in the development of peaceful uses of atomic power, both in research and power plants. And the statement will be ready, I should think, by 4:00 o'clock.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, what do you think of the proposal by Senator Russell that your civil rights program be put to the further test of a general referendum vote, if and when it does pass Congress?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, I don't know of any provision under the Constitution that you can submit a referendum to the American people. I think that the Constitution contemplates that there are responsible officials within the Federal Government that have to act in such cases; and also I don't know exactly what question you would put in a referendum.

The Supreme Court has made certain decisions, and I don't think a referendum could have any effect on them. So it would be only the specific language of the proposed bill, I assume, and I doubt that that would make a very good subject for a referendum, even if you could have one.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, a two-part question, sir: First of all, I wonder if you could give us the reaction that you received from the proposal you made at the Governors' Conference in Williamsburg; and, secondly, you have had a further chance to look at some of these Republican governors across the dining table last week, and I wonder if you could say, sir, whether you see some Presidential material for 1960 in the group?

THE PRESIDENT. As to the first part, I believe the Conference authorized the chairman of the Executive Council to appoint a committee to work with a committee of the Federal Government to be appointed by me. Governor Stratton is that chairman; and I understand that he and Mr. Bane, who is the secretary of the Conference, are to make arrangements within, oh, a week or so, so as to get this thing started.

As to the social affair, at which I had a number of Republican governors and ex-governors, I should say it was a very enjoyable affair. I thought they were excellent and wonderful gentlemen.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Sir, here at your news conference last week you called for statesmanlike action on the part of both industry and labor in the matter of wage and price increases. Shortly after you spoke, our largest producer of steel announced a \$6-a-ton price increase.

I wonder whether you feel this falls within the scope of your dictum about merited price increases or whether it is something beyond that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, very naturally I don't have the exact knowledge that would allow me to make a detailed judgment about such things. I do stand firmly upon the idea I advanced, which is that Government alone cannot keep a stable economy; the Government alone cannot preserve a sound dollar. There has got to be in a free economy statesmanlike action on the part of all business elements, businessmen and labor, or we are lost.

Now, the next step, if this thing got out of hand, would be governmental controls in time of peace, and I believe governmental controls in time of peace means the beginning of the end.

Now, as to the exact decision that was made, what it will mean on our economy, will not be known until we know to what extent the users of steel can absorb some of this cost, as the automobiles, the refrigerators, and all the rest of it, and also what resistance there will be to the sale of these articles as they become higher in price.

There are a number of forces operating in a free economy that

could tend to vitiate the general effect of this rise. In other words, it might even force a backward step.

But in any event, there has got to be cooperation in these circles that I have spoken of or we are going to be in trouble.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, as a result of your remarks last week on disarmament at the press conference, especially what you told us about the scientists who called on you, there appears to be some impression, both at home and abroad, that you and the Administration are less enthusiastic about a disarmament agreement than you had been previously. Could you straighten us out on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think if you will recall my statement—and now I am just depending upon my memory—I think I started out by saying the United States stands firmly by the agreements and the offers it has made in this regard, and we have not withdrawn from that position.

I called to your attention a fact that coming up as a rather new one in this whole scientific field kept this subject ever from being a static one. It is a very dynamic, fluid sort of subject that you are working with all the time. But I think I said last week that the political, psychological effects of doing this, going ahead with this thing, were so great that even if you suffered some scientific disadvantage, we should go ahead with it, and I still believe that very firmly; and under the conditions that the United States has always insisted upon, that is, that we have sufficient inspection to know that we are both honest, doing what we said we would do, and that it is coupled with some agreement that at some future date we will cease making bombs out of this material and devote it all to peaceful purposes, our offer always stands.

Q. Charles L. Bartlett, *Chattanooga Times*: Two questions on the TVA, sir: first, I wondered if you would tell us the basis upon which you determined to make Mr. Jones the Director of the TVA; and, second, I wondered if you would tell us whether you were still supporting the self-financing legislation which you proposed in your budget message this year and the year before?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, with the first one, Mr. Jones seemed to be the most capable man, disinterested man, that I could find available for the job; and the law says that he has to be a man that can assert that he is in sympathy with the general purposes of the legislation, as originally passed. Mr. Jones answered all these questions affirmatively. With his experience, I think he will be a good commissioner, and that is the reason I appointed him.

Now, your second question about the self-financing, I most certainly do stand by it. But, of course, I have always insisted that there should be proper budgetary and congressional control of the expansion of the facility and the building of new plants, and so on, and congressional control of the territory in which it is applicable.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: An Army specialist named William McOsler has been jailed by the French on charges that he killed an Algerian. Do you think he should be turned over to our authorities?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there was a short report made to me about it, but, as I recall, this was off duty—I hope we are talking about the same case, I really do, because the name might escape me—but he was supposedly off duty, and I believe in a cafe that this occurred. In such event I would say that the man would be tried by the local authorities the same as would any tourist.

Q. David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, would you care to give us your views on the proposal of Senator O'Mahoney for a single supply agency for the three services?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you are asking a question, of course, on which there have been volumes, literally many volumes, written.

I have always believed this, that there should be a very strong central official at least in the Defense Department who could prevent duplication of effort, competition which drives up prices in the products of single factories or industries, and, in general, a very definite power within the Defense Secretary himself or his immediate subordinates to keep all procurement, distribution,

and supply, on a very efficient, economical basis. And, as long as we don't have that power in the Secretary of Defense, you are bound to have these duplications and these competitions that do run up prices to the public.

Q. Sarah McClendon, San Antonio Light: Sir, down at Lackland Air Force Base, which is the Nation's only basic training installation for the Air Force, quite a controversy has arisen about the form of physical training. Credits are now being given for roller skating and horseback riding in preference to other forms of stiffer physical training. I wonder what you, as a former military commander, think about that in preparation for war?

THE PRESIDENT. Maybe you had better ask me as a former football coach, which I was once. [*Laughter*]

I haven't heard a word about it, Mrs. McClendon, and I would suggest you go to the Secretary of the Air Force and ask him, because I just don't know.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: I went to him but he didn't know much about it, sir, either.

THE PRESIDENT. I think he will find out for you.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: In order to help us understand the disarmament picture a little more clearly, sir, could you tell us whether on May 25th, at which time you laid down the basic guidelines for our disarmament policy, whether you knew that it might be possible within four or five years to produce an absolutely clean bomb, if tests continued; and, secondly, could you also tell us, sir, how the prospect of being able to produce a clean bomb affects what you told us was your objective, several weeks ago, namely, total elimination of these weapons?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, there are devices that are not necessarily weapons. If you had this clean, completely clean, product, I should think that in building of tunnels or, you might say, moving mountains and that sort of thing, you could have many economical, useful, peaceful purposes for the thing; and, of course, you wouldn't want to deny civilization the opportunity of using it.

As to the first part of your question—May 25th. I knew at that time that we had succeeded in reducing the radioactive fallout from bombs by at least 90 percent. No one had suggested to me at that moment that we were going to make it completely clean, although Admiral Strauss had told me that it was certain we would get down to some 95, 96 percent, which is getting very close to it.

Incidentally, now we are talking, and very hopefully, about some kind of suspension of tests. But if ever under any circumstances there is another test made, I am going to invite any country in the world that wants to come and fire its rockets in the air and see just exactly how much radio [radioactive] fallout there is from those bombs, because we are not testing to make bigger bombs, as I have told you before. We are trying to make small bombs, clean bombs, and to develop usefulness in a peaceful world, as well as just weapons of war.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, in choosing Mr. Jones for the TVA, you passed over Mr. Howard Baker, the Congressman from Tennessee, who was backed by Senator Cooper and others. And I wondered if this was because Mr. Jones was more qualified or merely because Mr. Baker was a Member of Congress, and you had a rule against that?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know that Mr. Baker is not qualified, but certainly, except in the most exceptional circumstances, I would not take a sitting Member of either House and appoint him to an appointive job. He was elected for a particular time, and from my viewpoint—maybe it's a simple and naive one—I think he ought to serve out his term.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, on two occasions you have described your civil rights bill as fair and moderate. In the debate starting yesterday in the Senate, a totally different view was expressed, namely, that the purpose of this bill was not to guarantee the right of all people to vote, but actually was a cunning device, as Senator Russell called it, to en-

force integration of the races in the South. Would you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say this. Naturally, I am not a lawyer and I don't participate in drawing up the exact language of proposals. I know what the objective was that I was seeking, which was to prevent anybody illegally from interfering with any individual's right to vote, if that individual were qualified under the proper laws of his State, and so on.

I wanted also to set up this special Secretary in the Department of Justice to give special attention to these matters, and I wanted to set up a commission, as you will recall.

Now, to my mind, these were simple matters that were more or less brought about by the Supreme Court decision, and were a very moderate move.

I find that men, men that are highly respected in their States and the Senate, have suddenly made statements, "This is a very extreme law, leading to disorder," and all that sort of thing. This, to me, is rather incomprehensible, but I am always ready to listen to anyone's presentation to me of his views on such a thing.

Q. Mr. Reston: Mr. President, in the light of that, would you be willing to see the bill written so that it specifically dealt with the question of right to vote rather than implementing the Supreme Court decision on the integration of the schools?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would not want to answer this in detail, because I was reading part of that bill this morning, and there were certain phrases I didn't completely understand. So, before I made any more remarks on that, I would want to talk to the Attorney General and see exactly what they do mean.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting: Sir, Mr. President, yesterday Senator John Kennedy told the Senate that the United States policy should express a stronger opposition to Western colonialism, such as France's position in Algeria, as well as to Communist imperialism. Do you see any means by which

this opposition could be constructively expressed in our present policies?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I understand the Secretary of State commented at some length on this matter yesterday.

As I have told you before, nothing is more complicated than the questions and problems that involve foreign policy; and any attempt to oversimplify them and just to make one great statement of principle and truth and then say, "That's that, no more," is to ignore the other side of equally intricate problems.

For example, take it at home: I was just asked a question about civil rights. From one side of this picture there is no question. But from the side of people who have lived with a very, very definite social problem for a number of years, there are almost violent reactions on the other side.

Now, the same way in foreign policy, in here you have the whole standing of America in the world involved, the standing of America as a fair nation trying to be decent to all, not taking any particular side in either domestic or in international quarrels, trying to be a friend to lead back to peace. And I believe the United States' best role as a leader in the world today is to try to be understanding to both sides in any quarrel if it is any of our business, and we are invited in in any way and try to lead them back to peace. Now, this means often you work behind the scenes, because you don't get up and begin to shout about such things or there will be no effectiveness.

Generally speaking, though, I would say read Mr. Dulles' reaction to this, which I agree with.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, is there any way in which we can share our knowledge on clean bombs with Russia and the other nations which might develop them?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I raised that question, Mr. Brandt, the second the scientists talked to me about it, and they said, "Why, the minute that we have proved what we say we are going to

prove, why, we would want them to have it." That is just what they——

Q. Mr. Brandt: That could require legislation, of course?

THE PRESIDENT. I would think so, yes.

Q. Martin S. Hayden, Detroit News: Sir, would you elaborate a little more on this statement that you made that future atomic tests are going to be open to any country that wants to come to watch them?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't mean to say you take the men and show them all your formulae, and all that sort of thing as to what you have done. But I said certain people have questioned the proposition that Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Teller brought to me, that eventually you could make completely clean bombs, and that even now you are 96 percent clean, that is, you have only 4 percent of radioactivity, radioactive fallout, that you did in the original bomb. I say we would be glad to ask any nation there to put its proper instruments in the air to detect whether or not their contention is true.

Q. Lillian Levy, National Jewish Post, Indianapolis: Congressman Madden of Indiana has proposed a resolution that would require all questions used in radio and TV broadcasts of interviews with Communist leaders to be subject to advance clearance by the Secretary of State and the Director of CIA. Do you believe, sir, that such restrictions can serve any useful purpose?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you ask a question, can it serve any useful purpose? I say this: that our tradition of a free press and free access to knowledge and to opinion is not only very great, but it is guaranteed really by the Constitution; and I would think any such process as you talk about would align us with that type of country where governmental, political governmental, action is a dominant factor instead of the kind of democratic processes that we believe in so thoroughly.

Q. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Reporter Magazine: Mr. President, within the past year you have failed to reappoint Mr. Dewey

Adams of the CAB, and Mr. Harry Cain of the Subversive Activities Control Board, and Mr. Murray of the AEC. It has been charged that you do not look favorably on the right of the dissenter within these regulatory commissions. I wonder if you could just say broadly what is your philosophy about the right to dissent upon these commissions.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, if someone would hear some of the conversations and discussions in conferences in my office there would be no doubt about my approval of the right to dissent. I appoint people to office on the basis of the best I think I can find, and I am responsible to myself and to my own conscience in appointing them that way, and that is the way I do it.

Q. Robert W. Richards, *The Copley Press*: I wagered Dick Wilson of *Cowles Papers* a two-drink dinner that when Congress gets through with the supplemental deficiencies next year, it will have spent more money than you asked in your budget. Do you think I am going to win that bet? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. I hope you don't.

I really believe that all of us should get in to find those places we can save money, not only in eliminating some of the functions for which we are now compelled to make estimates, but to find out whether we can't do some of them cheaper. Now, I am just going to say I hope you don't win your bet.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*: Sir, last week you said that a very considerable amount of the increase in the cost of living was due to national policies aimed at bringing farmers a proper share of the national income.

THE PRESIDENT. Now, I didn't say a very considerable amount, as far as I can recall.

Q. Mr. Bailey: Sir, I think I am quoting from the transcript.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, maybe so. Then I shouldn't have said it that way.

Q. Mr. Bailey: Did you mean that farm programs were——

THE PRESIDENT. I said in the present cost-of-living increases, part of it is accounted for by rises in food prices; and I said, after

all, we have now policies to try to raise these prices, at least as far as the farmer is concerned, and I believe he is now only at 82 percent of parity, and actually the objective is to raise it higher.

Q. Mr. Bailey: Sir, were you equating the rise in retail food costs with the attempts to raise the prices that farmers receive for the things they sell?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I said this has some effect. Of course, if you trace the price rises that are tacked on by middlemen and the processing and so on until it gets to the consumer, it doesn't seem to have much relationship to any small rise in price that the farmers got. But, for example, right now we have a fine price in hogs. Well, people eat pork, but hogs are now 21 cents a pound, \$21 a hundred. Well, that is considerably different from what it was just two or three years back.

Q. Robert G. Spivack, *New York Post*: Mr. President, when the Dixon-Yates contract or controversy was at its height, you ordered a chronology of the events that led up to the contract. Now, Senator Kefauver, who is investigating the Idaho Power Company's application for a tax writeoff, says that his investigation is stymied, and that it would be helpful if you were to order a chronology, with full disclosure of what happened in that case. Would you be willing to do that?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. Senator Kefauver hasn't asked me. If he has said any such thing, he has said it for public consumption, and not to get any action, because he has not made any such request to me.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: To get back to the French-Algerian question for just a moment—when he returned from Africa, Vice President Nixon made a report to you about the situation in Algeria, as we understand it. Could you tell us whether he made any specific changes for the Administration to take a different approach in the matter?

THE PRESIDENT. No, no. As a matter of fact, he made a verbal report to me about that, and, I believe, did not mention it in his written report. That is the way I recall, because he

was not actually ordered to go to Algeria in that trip. He went to some of the other countries.

He merely plead for, or recommended, understanding and trying to be fair to both sides, because there is a terrific argument. After all, there are one million, three or four hundred thousand Europeans in the country, and just turning the whole thing loose could well result in a very great disaster.

I don't know exactly what to do about it, but it is one that you study, realizing it is an internal problem primarily because Algeria was part of metropolitan France, at least legally, and you try to just be as fair and square and helpful as you can.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, would it be correct to infer from your invitation this morning about the witnessing of nuclear explosions and the forthcoming announcement this afternoon about the increased distribution of U-35 [U-235] that the Administration is attempting in this way to refute the argument that we dare not be as sincere in disarmament as we would like to be? I am thinking in terms of the debate that has been going on as to what we would lose and what we would gain by suspending tests.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Morgan, now you mustn't think that this whole business of disarmament, fluid as it is, is operated on the basis of shooting from the hip. For three long years everybody in the Government—with the aid of task forces on which we have had people like Dr. Lawrence and General Bedell Smith, and people of that kind—has been working on this thing to develop a policy for the United States.

You take that policy and you try to find out how it would affect other nations. You don't want to go to the Soviets or to any other nation, for example, and make a proposal that affects a third country without that third country's approval, because then you suddenly become like Napoleon and Alexander, on a raft in the Vistula, settling the fate of Europe.

We are not doing that. So, you do have though the problem,

after you make out a program that seems logical and decent to us as a country, to go and take up the problem with Germany, with France, with NATO, the whole NATO group, with Britain, with Canada, everybody that is affected by that proposal, in order that you don't just destroy the whole effort by sudden recalcitrance because someone believes their own sovereignty or their own rights have been ignored.

Now, we have very valued allies and friends, and we try to work with them very, very closely in all such things. Now this means that from time to time, as new information becomes available, it takes a long, sort of laborious, process to get everybody in line again.

This is not easy. But, on the other hand, there is no shooting from the hip. It is all based on long, earnest studies by the finest people we can get together.

Q. Milton Friedman, Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Could you give us your thinking, sir, on the furnishing of submarines by the Soviet Union to Egypt, and the question of peace and stability in the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would say it was unhelpful; that is all I would say about it.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, Senator Russell said that his analysis of your press conference remarks on the civil rights bill convinces him that the implications of the bill have not been fully explained to you. My question is, have you talked with critics of the legislation?

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, I did down in Virginia the other day. I have talked to a very great many critics, but Senator Russell has never given me any oral or written message on it himself.

Dayton Moore, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and fifteenth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:32 to 11:01 o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 3, 1957. In attendance: 198.

125 ¶ Statement by the President Announcing
Determination Making Additional Uranium 235
Available for Peaceful Uses. *July 3, 1957*

IN MY STATEMENT on February 22, 1956, announcing the designation of 40,000 kilograms of uranium 235 for research and development purposes and for fueling nuclear power reactors at home and abroad, I stated that the Atomic Energy Commission would recommend that more supplies be made available for sale or lease as necessary in the future for additional nuclear power projects.

At the recommendation of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, in which the Secretaries of State and Defense concur, I have determined under Section 41b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 that 59,800 kilograms of uranium 235, in addition to previous allocations, may be made available for peaceful uses at home and abroad under conditions prescribed by the United States Government.

The additional quantities of uranium 235 which will be made available for distribution over a period of years are:

(a) 30,000 kilograms in the United States, through lease for all licensed civilian purposes, principally for power reactors.

(b) 29,800 kilograms outside the United States, through sale or lease, to Governments of individual nations or to groups of nations with which the United States concludes Agreements for Cooperation.

Distribution of special nuclear material will be subject to prudent safeguards against diversion of the materials to non-peaceful purposes.

Added to the 40,000 kilograms of uranium 235 designated on February 22, 1956, and the 200 kilograms designated earlier, this designation brings to 100,000 kilograms the total amount of this material to be made available as required for peaceful purposes, divided equally between domestic and foreign uses.

At current prices, established by the Atomic Energy Commission last November, the value of 100,000 kilograms of uranium 235 to be sold or leased is about \$1.7 billion.

I am gratified that the advance toward power and knowledge from the atom is proceeding at a pace which requires provision of additional supplies of the basic atomic fuel.

Further details concerning the new determinations of availability of uranium 235 are set forth in the attached statement by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

NOTE: The statement by Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, was printed in full in Appendix 13 to the 22d semiannual report of the Atomic Energy Commission, dated July 1957.

Among other things, the statement pointed out that "seven agreements for cooperation with friendly nations in various parts of the world providing for power reactors are now in effect, seven more are about to be concluded, and a number of others

are under negotiation. Twenty-nine agreements for cooperation providing for research reactors are now in effect. Negotiations have been completed on eight additional research agreements and it is expected that they will become effective within the next year. . . . No agreements for cooperation under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 are made by the United States with the Soviet Union or its satellites."

126 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge. *July 8, 1957*

I HAVE just been informed of the passing of Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, widow of the thirtieth President of the United States. Mrs. Eisenhower and I join with her many friends and admirers in expressing our deep regrets and our sympathies to her family.

127 ¶ Remarks at Presentation Ceremony on
Receiving New Army Flag. July 10, 1957

Mr. Secretary, General Taylor, Gentlemen:

I think each of you, particularly those who wear the uniform of our country, must have some idea of my feelings at this moment when I am presented by old comrades-in-arms and by the Army of today with the newly constituted Flag of the great service to which I personally belonged forty-one years.

I like to think of the battle streamers on that flag, what they have meant in the way of devotion and patriotism, what they mean to our country. Indeed, I think if we should follow chronologically each one of the battle streamers and the name it has on it, we would discover we are not only reading the history of the United States Army, but very largely the history of the development of the United States of America.

So as I say "thank you" to each member of the Army today, from the Secretary to the newest recruit, I can only say that I wish also I might be able to say "thank you" to all those who have gone before us in the Army, to those who will come after us, because the Army, as long as there is a single potential enemy on the whole horizon of this country there must be an Army such as ours that has served so proudly in the past and so faithfully today.

Thank you very much Mr. Secretary and General Taylor.

NOTE: The ceremony was held in the Rose Garden at 11:00 a. m. The President's opening words "Mr. Secretary" and "General Taylor" referred to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, and General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

128 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Act Authorizing the Sale of Long Staple Cotton.

July 10, 1957

I HAVE TODAY approved H. J. Res. 172, legislation to authorize the sale of 50,000 bales of long staple cotton which were produced in the United States and heretofore bought for the national stockpile, but which are no longer needed for stockpile purposes. The disposal authorized is not in accord with the procedures established by Congress for the disposal of stockpile items. In approving this legislation, I wish to make two points clear.

First, in approving this departure from statutory procedures, I am convinced that there will be no adverse effects on nations which traditionally have supplied long staple cotton to the United States. During the present crop year those nations have not used the import quotas available to them, and there is no evidence that they will make full use of such quotas by sales in the United States before the close of the present crop year on July 31. Furthermore, all of the cotton sold under this legislation will be sold at the domestic price. This will mean that there will be no price advantage to any which may be acquired for export. Authority for the sale of this cotton will have a beneficial effect upon American producers and users. Domestic long staple cotton is needed in the American market now. Approval of this legislation makes it possible to meet this need in the interim period before the new crop becomes available in the late fall.

Second, I do not look upon this legislation as a precedent for similar actions in the future. I believe that this is an isolated instance and that it represents no jeopardy to the established national policy of releasing in an orderly manner materials no longer needed for the stockpile. The United States has no intention of using stockpile inventories to influence world mar-

ket conditions. The progress of this legislation through the Congress coincided with announcement that long staple cotton was no longer considered a strategic and critical material and that a plan for liquidation of the entire stockpile would be announced and submitted to the Congress for approval. That plan is required by law to have due regard to the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets. The sale of the 50,000 bales under this legislation will be credited against the first year's releases under that plan.

NOTE: As enacted, H. J. Res. 172 is Public Law 85-96 (71 Stat. 290).

129 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Housing Act of 1957. *July 12, 1957*

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 6659, the Housing Act of 1957

This Act carries out, in the main, the legislative proposals for housing programs submitted to the Congress in February. Unfortunately, the measure also contains a number of very serious defects.

It is disappointing that the Congress has chosen to reenact discount controls for Federally insured and guaranteed mortgages and to require the Federal National Mortgage Association to pay prices above those prevailing in the private market for the mortgages it purchases under its special assistance functions. Discount controls, however flexibly they may be administered, intrude into and interfere with the operation of the private home finance system. Such controls have been tried before and have been found to be unsuccessful in accomplishing their avowed purpose. The Congress should remove this impediment to a healthy private housing economy early in the next session. The proposed increase in the price floor on mortgages purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance programs also will discourage private mortgage lending and

hence place a greater share of the financing burden upon the Government. This, too, should be repealed promptly.

The real solution for inadequate mortgage funds and excessive discounts is to permit the interest rates on Federally insured and guaranteed mortgages to reflect the supply and demand for funds. Accordingly, I again urge the Congress to authorize an increase in the maximum interest rates on loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administrator to 5 per cent. This will reduce the discount problem for such loans and lessen the pressure for direct Government loans and mortgage purchases.

Unfortunately also the Congress has once again failed to enact an adequate interest rate formula for the college housing loan program. It is neither necessary for an effective college housing program, nor desirable from the taxpayers' viewpoint, that the Federal Government should continue to lend at less than its current cost of borrowing. The present formula, further, deters private financing which would otherwise supply a significant part of the funds required in this important area.

I am most concerned that the Act provides new budgetary authority greatly in excess of the amounts which have been requested. In the course of preparing the budget for the fiscal year 1958, and again in the weeks following the submission of that budget, painstaking efforts were made to balance the needs of the various Federal programs while keeping overall Federal expenditures to the minimum. The provision in this Act of \$1,990,000,000 in new obligational authority, more than double the amounts requested for these programs, runs directly counter to these actions. However, these amounts do not have to be made available for obligation in the current fiscal year. Hence they do not represent so serious a setback in our joint effort to control Federal expenditures as to require that the bill be disapproved.

Accordingly, I have given instructions to limit the use of the new authority provided by this Act during the fiscal year 1958 to amounts consistent with the overall budget program.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 6659 is Public Law 85-104 (71 Stat. 294).

The legislative proposals referred to in the second paragraph were summarized in a White House press release of March 29, 1957, as follows:

1. Modify the present statutory minimum downpayment requirements for the purchase of homes with FHA-insured loans.
2. Make additional funds available to the Federal National Mortgage Association.
3. Adjust the maximum permissible interest rate on VA-guaranteed home loans to a level competitive with the return on comparable investments in order to make the benefits of this program more readily accessible to veterans desiring to purchase homes.

130 ¶ Letter to Carl T. Durham, Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on Proposed Agreement With Australia. *July 12, 1957*

Dear Mr. Durham:

Pursuant to Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, I hereby submit to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a proposed agreement between the Governments of the United States and Australia for cooperation regarding communication of atomic information for mutual defense purposes under Section 144 b of the Act.

Under the terms of the proposed agreement, the United States may exchange with Australia, so long as Australia pursuant to an international arrangement continues to make substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense effort, atomic information which the United States considers necessary to

- (1) the development of defense plans;
- (2) the training of personnel in the employment of and defense against atomic weapons; and
- (3) the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons.

Australia will make atomic information available to the United States on the same basis.

Atomic information made available pursuant to the proposed

agreement will not be transferred to unauthorized persons, or beyond the jurisdiction of the recipient government except where that information is to be communicated to another nation or regional organization which has already been given the same information under an agreement similar to this and then only to the extent such transfer is specifically authorized by the originating government.

Transfers of atomic information by the United States under the proposed agreement will be made only in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and will be safeguarded by the stringent security arrangements in effect between the United States and Australia when this agreement comes into force.

The agreement will remain in effect until terminated by agreement between the two governments, but the actual exchange of atomic information is entirely discretionary.

The Department of Defense has strongly recommended approval of this agreement. It is my firm conviction that through the cooperative measures foreseen in this agreement we will have aided materially not only in strengthening our own defenses but also those of our Australian ally and will thereby contribute greatly to the mutual defense efforts which are of such vital importance to the maintenance of our common freedom.

Accordingly, I hereby determine that the performance of this proposed agreement will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and approve this agreement. In addition, I hereby authorize, subject to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Secretary of State to execute the proposed agreement and the Department of Defense, with the assistance of the Atomic Energy Commission, to cooperate with Australia and to communicate Restricted Data to Australia under the agreement.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The proposed agreement with Australia was published in pamphlet form in the *Treaties and Other International Acts Series* (TIAS 3881; Government Printing Office, 1957).

131 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions
With Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan.

July 13, 1957

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the Prime Minister of Pakistan concluded today their series of discussions on a wide range of problems involving the maintenance of freedom and security. These discussions have been supplemented by further discussions between the Prime Minister and his advisers and the Secretary of State, and also meetings with the Secretary of Defense and other American officials.

The Prime Minister addressed both Houses of the United States Congress. After leaving Washington, the Prime Minister will visit other parts of the United States and meet with various political, cultural and business leaders.

I.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the steady growth of close, cooperative relations between their two countries. These relations are securely founded on mutual respect and trust between equal sovereign nations determined to maintain their independence by working together for peace and progress. They examined various joint programs which serve further to strengthen these ties.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that international communism continues to pose the major threat to the security of the free world. They reaffirmed their determination to support and strengthen the systems of collective security which have been forged in Asia. They reiterated their determination to oppose aggression. It was recognized that this determination, expressed in such organizations as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact, as well as through the Mutual Security Agreement between Pakistan and the United States,

has acted as a powerful deterrent to Communist aggression and has promoted stability in the treaty areas.

They expressed the belief that an effective international agreement on disarmament under adequate and effective international safeguards would contribute not only to the security of the world but also to its material progress.

They discussed the threat to the security and integrity of the nations of the Middle East resulting from the intrusion of Communist influence and subversion in that area. It was agreed that the United States and Pakistan would continue to exert their influence to promote conditions in the Middle East which will permit the nations of the area to work out their national destinies in freedom and peace.

The Prime Minister referred to Pakistan's disputes with India over Kashmir and the distribution of the waters of the Indus River and its tributaries. The Prime Minister said that Pakistan desires to settle such disputes peacefully and in conformity with international law and the decisions of the United Nations. The President expressed the hope that such regional disputes may be solved speedily, equitably, and permanently, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. As regards the Indus waters, they welcomed the efforts of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to find a solution acceptable to the two parties concerned.

II.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed economic and commercial relations between the United States and Pakistan. They looked with satisfaction on the many measures taken individually and jointly in recent years to expand trade, increase investment, and enlarge the flow of technical information between the two countries. They agreed to give consideration to additional measures designed to strengthen the economic well-being of Asia.

The Prime Minister emphasized the serious financial pressures placed on his country by its efforts to undertake essential development projects, while at the same time maintaining its security forces. He reviewed Pakistan's efforts to achieve financial stability without undue dependence on foreign aid. The President expressed his understanding of the problems facing Pakistan, citing the substantial quantities of United States economic and military assistance as concrete evidence of United States recognition of these difficulties.

The Prime Minister renewed Pakistan's request to purchase additional amounts of food grains under the terms of the United States Surplus Agricultural Products Disposal program. The President assured the Prime Minister that Pakistan's minimum requirements would be given sympathetic and expeditious consideration and would be met contingent upon the enactment of the extended program by Congress.

III.

The President and the Prime Minister stated their conviction that the present exchange of views has further strengthened the mutual understanding and cooperation of their two countries. They expressed their desire to undertake further steps to increase this close relationship.

132 ¶ Letter to Jere Cooper, Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, Regarding Small Business. *July 15, 1957*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in further reply to your letter regarding small business. As you will recall, the Cabinet Committee on Small Business made fourteen recommendations, including suggested changes in the tax laws, the latter conditioned on the budgetary outlook. It

was suggested, subject to the existence of appropriate budgetary conditions:

(1) That the taxes imposed on business corporations be modified by reducing the tax rate from 30% to 20% on incomes up to \$25,000.

(2) That businesses be given the right to utilize, for purchases of used property not exceeding \$50,000 in any one year, the formulas of accelerated depreciation that were made available to purchasers of new property by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(3) That corporations with, say, ten or fewer stockholders be given the option of being taxed as if they were partnerships.

(4) That the taxpayer be given the option of paying the estate tax over a period of up to ten years in cases where the estate consists largely of investments in closely held business concerns.

It now appears that the excess of income over disbursements in the fiscal year 1958 will be so small that no action should be taken by the Congress at this time which will involve any substantial tax reduction for anyone. In the economic conditions that prevail currently and can be expected during the next fiscal year, all the income which the present tax laws provide should be reserved in order to maintain the balance between income and outgo as now estimated and to make modest reductions in our national debt.

Therefore, it would be ill-advised to consider the first recommendation noted above, because of the substantial revenue loss that it would entail. Also, in the absence of a general tax reduction, which the budgetary situation does not permit at this time, a tax reduction of this character would discriminate against all the many small businesses which are conducted in the form of partnerships or individual proprietorships.

The Congress should, however, in connection with its study of cases of unusual hardship or unfairness in the operation of the tax

laws, appropriately consider some of the other suggestions, which involve no more than a minimum loss of revenue.

On that basis, I commend for your Committee's consideration the second, third, and fourth recommendations in the Committee's report as noted above, and one additional change in the law to permit an original investor in small business the right to deduct from his income, up to some maximum amount prescribed by Congress, a loss, if any, realized on a stock investment in such business. At the present time the deduction of such losses from income is subject to the general limitation on net capital losses of \$1,000. Each of these proposals could be helpful in the financing, operation, or continued independent existence of small businesses.

In your letter you asked for my views concerning the Fulbright proposal for reducing the normal tax on corporations from 30% to 22% and increasing the surtax on corporate incomes over \$25,000 from 22% to 31%. This proposal would increase the tax rate on the portion of the income in excess of \$25,000 to 53%. Since about 85% of the small business firms are proprietorships and partnerships, it is not fair to give tax relief to small business concerns which are organized as corporations at the expense of other taxpayers.

I earnestly look forward to reductions in tax rates for all taxpayers as soon as that becomes possible. Until that time, selective relief of the sort contemplated by the Fulbright proposal—and indeed by the first recommendation of the Cabinet Committee—would discriminate against the overwhelming majority of small businesses which are not conducted as corporations at a time when we must stand against any tax revision for anyone which might jeopardize our small budget surplus. Furthermore, in view of the very high rates now in effect, it would be unwise to increase the taxes on any group of taxpayers in order to provide a tax reduction for another group, as would be done by this proposal. For these reasons, I am opposed to the Fulbright Resolution.

I know you are also interested in the status of the several Cabinet Committee recommendations relating to matters other than taxes. As I mentioned above, the Committee gave me fourteen recommendations for governmental action, only four of which dealt with taxes. Of the remaining ten recommendations, some have been carried out by the Executive Branch; others must await Congressional action before the Executive Branch can act upon them. The following is a current status report on these ten.

In its Recommendation No. 5, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That the President arrange for a comprehensive review of procurement policies and procedures of all departments and agencies, including the legislation pertaining thereto, with a view to facilitating and extending the participation of small businesses in work on Government contracts."

On September 26, 1956, I directed the Administrator of the General Services Administration to plan and conduct such a review, in cooperation with other major procurement agencies. The First Summary Report of the Task Force set up by the Administrator of the General Services Administration under this Directive was issued on March 1, 1957. Several important improvements in procurement procedures have already been accomplished as a result of the Task Force efforts, and a comprehensive proposal for amendments to the procurement laws has been developed by the Task Force and is currently being reviewed by the cognizant executive agencies. The purpose of the amendments being reviewed would be to bring about greater uniformity and simplification of Government procurement procedures, and to improve the opportunities of small businesses to participate in Government work.

In its Recommendation No. 6, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That the President direct departments and agencies engaged in extensive procurement to adopt procedures which would insure that a need for advance or progress payments by a bidder will not be treated as a handicap in awarding a contract, and which would facilitate and accelerate the making of such

progress payments as may be requested by small suppliers under Government contracts."

In my letter of August 18, 1956, I directed the procurement agencies to implement Recommendation No. 6. In order to insure uniformity among the various agencies the General Services Administration on December 31, 1956, laid down a government-wide regulation prescribing policy and procedures in consonance with Recommendation No. 6. Federal agencies are taking steps to comply with this.

In its Recommendation No. 7, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That the Renegotiation Board clarify the fact that, although a contractor who subcontracts work may not reasonably expect to be allowed as large a profit thereon as if he had done the work himself, the practice of subcontracting—especially the extent to which subcontracts are placed with small businesses—is encouraged by giving it favorable consideration in determining allowable profits."

On September 24, 1956, the Renegotiation Board amended its regulations to give effect to this recommendation.

In its Recommendation No. 8, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That the life of the Small Business Administration, which is now scheduled to expire in mid-1957, be extended at the earliest opportunity."

Administration bills (S. 1789 and H. R. 6645), would remove the time limit on the life of the Small Business Administration, thus giving it permanent status.

In its Recommendation No. 9, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That the maximum amount of an issue of corporate securities which the Securities and Exchange Commission may exempt from registration be increased from \$300,000 to \$500,000."

I have recommended this change. Legislation (S. 810 and S. 843) is now before the Congress to carry out this recommendation.

In its Recommendation No. 10 the Cabinet Committee pro-

posed: "That the President call a Conference on technical research, development and distribution, for the benefit of small business."

I have directed the Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to make plans for this conference. These plans have been announced and a Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business will be held in Washington September 24-26.

In its Recommendation No. 11, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That legislation be enacted to enable closer Federal scrutiny of mergers."

Legislation to accomplish this objective is before the Congress, and the Attorney General has outlined Administration views in testimony before the House Judiciary Committee.

In its Recommendation No. 12, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That procedural changes be made in the antitrust laws to facilitate their enforcement."

I have recommended three procedural changes in this area: first, that cease and desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission under the Clayton Act be final when issued, unless appealed to the Courts; second, that the Attorney General be given the power, where civil procedures are contemplated, to issue a civil investigative demand, thus making possible the production of documents before a complaint is filed, and without the need of grand jury proceedings; third, that the Federal Trade Commission, in merger cases where it believes a violation of the law is likely, be authorized to seek a restraining injunction before filing a formal complaint.

In its Recommendation No. 13, the Cabinet Committee proposed: "That wage reporting by employers for purposes of social security records and income tax withholding be simplified."

Legislation (H. R. 8309) to give effect to this recommendation has been submitted to the Congress.

In its Recommendation No. 14, the Cabinet Committee pro-

posed: "That the Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget undertake a comprehensive review of the reports and statistics required of small businesses."

The Bureau of the Budget has under way a study designed to determine whether the reports and statistics which small business must now maintain for, or supply to, the government are unduly burdensome and, where necessary, to suggest remedial measures.

Pending the achievement of budgetary conditions that will permit a general program of tax reduction, these proposals for changes in our tax laws would appreciably improve the ability of small businesses to get started and, once started, to grow. Along with the administrative actions taken in other areas, and with favorable attention by the Congress to Administration proposals for measures to benefit small business not yet enacted, they would provide a balanced program of constructive aid at a minimum loss of tax revenues. Such aid is keenly needed by small business, the economic position of which is vitally important to the soundness and vigor of our system of free competitive enterprise.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The words "in further reply" refer to an interim acknowledgment of the Chairman's letter. The Cabinet Committee on Small Business was established by letter of the President dated May 31, 1956, to make specific recommendations to the President for administrative actions, and where necessary, for additional

legislation, to strengthen the economic position of small businesses and to foster their sound development. The Committee's recommendations are included in a report entitled "Progress Report by the Cabinet Committee on Small Business" (Government Printing Office, 1956).

133 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Objectives of the Civil Rights Bill. *July 16, 1957*

I AM GRATIFIED that the Senate, by a vote of 71 to 18 has now made H. R. 6127 the pending business before that body.

This legislation seeks to accomplish these four simple objectives:

1. To protect the constitutional right of all citizens to vote regardless of race or color. In this connection we seek to uphold the traditional authority of the Federal courts to enforce their orders. This means that a jury trial should not be interposed in contempt of court cases growing out of violations of such orders.

2. To provide a reasonable program of assistance in efforts to protect other constitutional rights of our citizens.

3. To establish a bi-partisan Presidential commission to study and recommend any further appropriate steps to protect these constitutional rights.

4. To authorize an additional Assistant Attorney General to administer the legal responsibilities of the Federal Government involving civil rights.

The details of language changes are a legislative matter. I would hope, however, that the Senate, in whatever clarification it may determine to make, will keep the measure an effective piece of legislation to carry out these four objectives—each one of which is consistent with simple justice and equality afforded to every citizen under the Constitution of the United States.

I hope that Senate action on this measure will be accomplished at this session without undue delay.

NOTE: H. R. 6127, as enacted on 85-315 (71 Stat. 634).
September 9, 1957, is Public Law

134 ¶ The President's News Conference of
July 17, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down. I have no announcements.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, since you have had an opportunity to discuss your civil rights program with Attorney General Brownell, are you aware that under laws dating back to the Reconstruction era, that you now have the authority to use military force to put through the school integration in the South, and are you aware, too, sir, that part 3 of your current bill carries this forward from the Reconstruction era?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, lawyers have differed about some of these authorities of which you speak, but I have been informed by various lawyers that that power does exist. But I want to say this: I can't imagine any set of circumstances that would ever induce me to send Federal troops into a Federal court and into any area to enforce the orders of a Federal court, because I believe that common sense of America will never require it.

Now, there may be that kind of authority resting somewhere, but certainly I am not seeking any additional authority of that kind, and I would never believe that it would be a wise thing to do in this country.

Q. Louis R. Lautier, National Negro Press: Mr. President, I wonder if you would give us the benefit of your thinking on enforcement of the fourteenth, as well as the fifteenth amendment, with respect to civil rights.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you are asking me to become something of a lawyer in a very short order here, but I will.

As for the moment, I have announced time and again the objectives I am seeking in civil rights, and the means that I want from the Legislature in order that everybody will know where they stand, and it can proceed in an orderly manner.

I issued a little statement last evening, republishing what the objectives are. The matter is now, as you know, under debate

in the Senate, and I think that for the moment the best thing to do is for most of us to let them do the debating, and we will see what comes out. I am very hopeful that a reasonable, acceptable bill will come out.

Q. William S. White, *New York Times*: A little bit further on civil rights, please, sir, specifically there is a bipartisan amendment in the Senate put in last night by Senators Aiken and Anderson which would take out of the bill all injunctive power except to deal directly with the right to vote, and I would like to ask you, sir, if you would comment on how you would look at a bill if it ultimately came out with only the voting right protected by injunction.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think the voting right is something that should be emphasized. Certainly I have emphasized it from the beginning. If in every locality every person otherwise qualified, or qualified under the laws of the State to vote, is permitted to vote, he has got a means of taking care of himself and his group, his class. He has got a means of getting what he wants in democratic government, and that is the one on which I place the greatest emphasis.

Now I am not going to discuss these amendments in detail as they come up because it would be endless. I do say that I follow the debates in the Senate with the greatest of interest, and we will see what comes out. And then I hope it will be—and, as I say, I believe it will be—a satisfactory bill.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, yesterday in commenting on the latest scramble in the Kremlin, Secretary Dulles used the terms “flexible modernists seem to have”—I think I am being literal—“seeming to have won out over iron rod fundamentalists.” You add to that the fact that another man in ascendancy is one with whom you had close contacts and respect during the war, Marshal Zhukov, and you get what could be apparently an encouraging situation.

My question is, sir, whether you think this Kremlin leadership is indeed somewhat more flexible, and if so, would you consider

sometime in the future inviting one or two of them to the United States?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is a rather long and involved question, but I think I can get at it fairly simply in this way: Certainly, the changes in the Kremlin are the result of some fundamental pressures within the country. Now, apparently the group that went out were those that were, could be called, the traditionalists. They were the hard core of the old Bolshevik doctrine, whereas those that stayed and seem now to be in the ascendancy are apparently those who have been responsible for decentralization of industrial control, all that sort of thing. Therefore, the idea that they are trying to be flexible to meet the demands, the aspirations, requirements of their people, I think seems to be sound.

Now, you referred to General Zhukov, and I must say that during the years that I knew him I had a most satisfactory acquaintanceship and friendship with him. I think he was a confirmed Communist.

We had many long discussions about our respective doctrines. I think one evening we had a three-hour conversation. We tried, each to explain to the other just what our systems meant, our two systems meant, to the individual, and I was very hard put to it when he insisted that their system appealed to the idealistic, and we completely to the materialistic. And I had a very tough time trying to defend our position, because he said: "You tell a person he can do as he pleases, he can act as he pleases, he can do anything. Everything that is selfish in man you appeal to him and we tell him that he must sacrifice for the state." He said, "We have a very hard program to sell." So what I am getting at is, I believe he was very honestly convinced of the soundness of their doctrine and was an honest man.

Now, since that time I have had very little contact with him, meeting him only in Geneva, as you know; so merely because he is there would not in itself create a reason for a meeting between

us of any kind although, as I say, there is a history of past good cooperative effort between us in Berlin.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: The Girard case decision has stirred a move in the House to add a resolution to the mutual security bill, outlawing or nullifying the Status of Forces agreements. If this were adopted, what would be its effect on our system of alliances and our whole defense posture, in your view?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Lawrence, for some six or seven years now I have been actively engaged first in trying to get the Status of Forces Treaties recognized and accepted by all the nations involved, and since then in supporting them. They are absolutely essential to the system of alliances we have now, and without them those alliances will fall to pieces, because we would be compelled to bring our soldiers home.

Now, I have made my position clear about the importance of these treaties. I have made them clear to the leaders of both sides in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and I must say in both places I have run only into good understanding and, so far as I can see, the certainty of support of that idea for the welfare of America.

I believe that in this system of alliances we have, which gives rise to our program of mutual security assistance, that in that thing rests today the security of the United States of America. I believe it with my whole heart. I have given a great deal of my life to the theory.

When I left Columbia University, and went back merely because I believed in this and not because it was any attractive post at the moment—on the contrary, it was a very severe and exacting post in SHAPE. I think that if the United States could only understand that we are dealing with sovereign nations whose prides, whose traditions, whose whole attitude toward their own sovereign rights is just as strong as in our own country, and that these are people that we are trying to win as friends and keep as friends. We are not trying to dominate. We are not trying to

establish a new system of international imperialism of some kind.

We are hanging together because we are equals and friends and believe in the same things, and out of that comes this mutual security program, the Status of Forces Treaties. And I think that a single incident like the Girard has been whipped up into a size completely out of proportion to its importance, because I think there has been a total, since these have been in effect, of 30,000 cases that involved a decision as between our Government and some other as to the disposition of the man, and this is the first time that anything of this kind has attracted such public attention.

Q. Peter Lisagor, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, Secretary Dulles yesterday disclosed that consideration is being given to a plan for establishing nuclear stockpiles of weapons and fissionable materials for NATO powers. Now if one of our purposes in the disarmament talks is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to a fourth power, or to other powers, can you tell us what the logic is of establishing a stockpile in which 15 other nations will have nuclear weapons?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that it is exactly logical, because if you are going to defend yourselves against nuclear attack, then all of those people attacked ought to have the right, the opportunity, and the capability of responding in kind.

Now when you talk about the fourth country manufacturing, this kind of a system would make it unnecessary for others to manufacture, and you wouldn't have every country spending its resources and its attention to building of these weapons and creating a situation which, everybody acting independently, could be very dangerous.

Now I don't know what he told you about a plan. What we have just been doing is studying means and methods of making NATO effective as a defensive organization. This means they must be armed properly. Now that is all there is to that. There is no specific program laid down at this minute by which are taking place all these things that you mentioned.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: In view of the overwhelming importance of science to modern life, it has been suggested that a scientist be given a policy position, either in the Cabinet or on the White House staff, something like the role that Gabriel Hauge plays in economics. Have you given any thought to such a proposal?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no. We have got the National Science Foundation, you know, and Dr. Waterman and Dr. Bronk are always available to me for instant consultation. Then, of course, we have our scientists in the AEC and Defense Department and other places. It hadn't occurred to me to have one right in my office, but now that you have mentioned it I will think about it.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Sir, is it not inconsistent on the part of the Administration to oppose letting FBI statements be used by the defense attorneys in a trial, and yet in the Girard case, taking a statement derogatory to Girard that was given for use in the trial, and making it public, and giving it to the courts before a trial is really in progress?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you get a little bit involved here for me. But, now, in the first place, there has been always, it is reported to me, a willingness on the part of the Justice Department to give specific papers out of the FBI files to the defense, if the defense can show or say that they have reason to believe that their statements made before a trial are different from what a man made in the past, and the statements he made in the past are on file there in the FBI, then I believe they have always made it a practice of making that particular paper available.

What they have opposed is the widespread opening of the FBI files. In any one file in the FBI records, fifteen people may be mentioned, some of them only once and in most derogatory fashion, because somebody that didn't like a man in a little village can say, "Well, he is a skunk," or worse, and it will be down there in the report submitted by the individual.

You could do incalculable damage, to my mind, just by opening up the FBI files. It would be terrible.

Now, as far as putting out information that might have been derogatory or might have been derogatory to Girard's chances in his trial, we did our very best to avoid putting out anything. And you will recall that one of the times here I said I would not discuss this in detail because I am not going to say anything that would be harmful to this boy when he has a trial. But, finally, our Government officials had to appear before a lower court and then before the Supreme Court to get the authority to follow the provisions of the treaty, so I imagine that through that process certain information came out that otherwise would never have come out.

Q. Richard L. Wilson, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, I would like to ask you another question, sir, on Marshal Zhukov. He is the Defense Minister of the Soviet Union. Do you think an exchange of visits between him and the Defense Secretary Wilson would serve a useful purpose?

THE PRESIDENT. It might. You know, I should like to make this clear again. There is nothing that I wouldn't try experimentally in order to bring about better relationships as long as we observe this one very necessary caution, which is, you must not have meetings that, by their very holding, or by their very occurrence, give rise to great hopes which, if unrealized, create a great wave of pessimism.

I know of nothing that has occurred in our time where greater optimism, or enthusiasm almost, must be maintained in the work itself to carry it forward, than in this whole business of beginning disarmament, of relieving tensions in the world.

The alternative is so terrible that you can merely say this: all the risks you take in advancing or in trying to advance are as nothing compared to doing nothing, to sitting on your hands.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, sir, the southern Congressmen who voted against your civil rights bill sent you a letter Monday in effect asking you to accept some

amendments toning it down, and you issued a statement yesterday which stood by all four points of it. I wondered if that statement was in effect a rejection of that request or——

THE PRESIDENT. Not at all. As a matter of fact, I haven't had a chance yet to read the letter thoroughly. It has just come to my desk, and it is apparently a personal letter couched in very reasonable and proper language, and I expect this afternoon sometime to get to read it in detail.

Now I hadn't gotten far enough to see that they recommended changes. The part of it I read supported the theory that there were possibilities under the language, particularly of section 3 I believe it is, as now written, that could open up great dangers, and they hoped that that would be closed.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, there have been reports from London, sir, to the effect that there might be a recess in the negotiations there because some representatives seem to be discouraged at Russia's unwillingness to make any substantial concessions to back up their earlier offers. Could you tell us your view on this?

THE PRESIDENT. I would be against any recess that was merely occasioned by someone getting tired. Now, once in a while, as new ideas come forward it is necessary to have a recess so that each of these delegations can go and, with their own governments, study them in detail, their implications, their meanings, and so on. But a recess merely because people are tired and a bit discouraged is the very kind of thing that I oppose with all my might. We simply must not get discouraged in the work and in the process.

Q. James B. Reston, New York Times: Mr. President, for many years, indeed for some generations, there has been a controversy about the disposition of Presidential papers. In some cases Presidents or their families have bottled up the papers for sometimes 50 or 100 years. In other cases, members of the Cabinet have taken many papers away and exploited them for their own purposes.

My question, sir, is whether this is a subject that you have given some thought to, and whether there are any ground rules which

you have laid down for the orderly use of these papers in the future.

THE PRESIDENT. Only this, Mr. Reston: I have told the entire staff that in my opinion anything that dealt with the official operations, attitudes of this Government, that that belonged to the public, and that that should go to some proper repository.

Actually the State of Kansas has appropriated some money for buying ground and I believe for making designs; and a group of friends, I think, are engaged in the preliminaries of getting a library established in the town where I was raised. Now everything that is other than personal goes there. Now the personal, I would like to keep during my lifetime. And then as far as I am concerned the same repository can have them, because they will be just a burden. After all, they fill a room this size, file cases accumulated over the years. So far as I am concerned, the whole thing is open.

Now, I think I would ask the executor of such a library that if by any chance I have in letters spoken disparagingly of someone still alive, I would hope that they would keep that particular letter secret until that other person was gone from the scene, too. In other words, I don't think that even after a man is gone that his thoughts and ideas that could create nothing but dissension and quarrels should be opened until they can't do any damage.

Q. Mr. Reston: Could I clarify one point about Mr. Morgan's question on General Zhukov?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Reston: Do you want to leave the inference that it is difficult to defend the proposition that democracy is a more idealistic system than communism?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I said this: I said when you are talking with the Communists you find it is a little difficult, for the simple reason that you say a man can earn what he pleases, save what he pleases, buy what he pleases with that. Now, I believe this, because I believe in the power for good of, you might say, the integrated forces developed by 170 million free people.

But he says that "We say to the man 'you can't have those things. You have to give them to the state,'" and this is idealistic because they ask these people to believe that their greatest satisfaction in life is in sacrificing for the state, giving to the state. In other words, he takes the attitude that they don't force this contribution, they are teaching a people to support that contribution.

So, when you run up against that kind of thing—look, Mr. Reston, I think you could run into people you would have a hard time convincing that the sun is hot and the earth is round. I don't say that I don't believe it. I am merely saying that against that kind of a belief you run against arguments that almost leave you breathless, you don't know how to meet them.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, could you tell us what is the status of the consideration of this atomic stockpile for the NATO allies? Is it something which is still simply an idea, or is it something which is in the process of negotiation?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think I care to say anything further about it, except this: for a long time we have tried to be completely open with our NATO allies to make them partners. Now, on the other hand, we have laws, and those laws have to be obeyed, and sometimes those laws will not permit arrangements in time of peace that would be quite as full as you would otherwise make.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Following Mr. White's question earlier, sir, are you convinced that it would be a wise extension of Federal power at this stage to permit the Attorney General to bring suits on his own motion, to enforce school integration in the South?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no; I have—as a matter of fact, as you state it that way, on his own motion, without any request from local authorities, I suppose is what you are talking about.

Q. Mr. Evans: Yes, sir. I think that that is what the bill would do, part 3.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, in that, we will see what they agree on. As a matter of fact, my own purposes are reflected again in the little memorandum I published last evening, and I am not trying to go further than that.

I personally believe if you try to go too far too fast in laws in this delicate field that has involved the emotions of so many millions of Americans, you are making a mistake. I believe we have got to have laws that go along with education and understanding, and I believe if you go beyond that at any one time, you cause trouble rather than benefit.

Q. Mr. Evans: May I ask one more question on that? Then, if you amended that to allow the Attorney General to move only in case a local or State official requested the Attorney General's assistance, you would accept a thing like that?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not going to say what I would accept and what I would reject. I'm just saying I told you what my objectives are, why I'm trying to do it. Now we will see what the Senate brings out.

Q. Lillian Levy, National Jewish Post: How much do you think, sir, Soviet influence in Syria and Egypt and the shipment of Soviet arms to these countries have contributed to the recently renewed tensions in the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you say "recently renewed tensions." There has been some outbreak of border incidents, but I think that it is not necessarily true that they are generally increased tensions. As a matter of fact, I think there is some indication that both sides were quite ready to stop these.

Now, I do say, at the same time, answering the other part of your question, that the shipping of Soviet arms and support into these areas cannot possibly contribute to peace and the lessening of tensions. It must have the opposite effect.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting: Sir, yesterday it was announced there would be a 100,000-man cut in our Armed Forces over the next six months. I wondered if this decision had

any external significance, that is, in relation to the Disarmament Conference in London, where things seem to be going in a rather discouraging vein at the moment.

THE PRESIDENT. No. In getting as perfectly balanced military program as you can in this day and time, and with all of the conflicting considerations that enter into it, both the Secretary and I believe that we have been a little stronger in manpower than is necessary.

Now, just exactly what that manpower is—the level—is a matter of experimentation step by step. We believe that combat units should be streamlined, that headquarters should be greatly reduced in strength, that certain of our logistical arrangements can be revamped to save men, and we simply believe we have been a little bit too strong in men.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Referring to your tentative vacation plans, is it your intention to remain in Washington until the Senate has finished its debate, or might you go to Newport after the House finishes its work?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think if the House once takes a recess, so that the only legislative activity here is the debate in the Senate, that there would be no official reason why I shouldn't go as far as Newport, where I am only an hour and a half or an hour and forty minutes away anyway, and, of course, with perfect communication which you find on a military base.

In addition to that, I find, apparently, that my view on that must be rather strenuously supported by a number of newspapermen, in view of the questions that have been going to Mr. Hagerty. [*Laughter*]

Q. Robert G. Spivack, New York Post: Mr. President, I understand that tomorrow Secretary Dulles is meeting with some newspaper representatives about the matter of coverage of the news in Red China. Can you tell us if you now favor letting American reporters in there? I am thinking particularly of full coverage rather than limited.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think I will say anything about it until after that conference they have tomorrow.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, have you made any assessment yet of the effects of the steel price increase relative to the question of controls?

THE PRESIDENT. No. As I told you last week, the economic people believe that if there can be some absorption of the increase of prices by the processors, and possibly even some resistance by the buying public, it may not have as much effect as we fear.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, is your statement, sir, that a visit by Marshal Zhukov might be useful, based on your personal acquaintance with him, or the fact that he is Defense Minister, or a belief that the Red army now has a new role in the Soviet Union as a political force?

THE PRESIDENT. No. The question was whether meetings between the two Defense Ministers might bring about something. I said, and, of course, it well might, because what you are constantly testing are statements, and then the extent to which those statements are trustworthy, carried out and supported by deeds and actions that are provable.

Now, as I say, at one time, I repeat, Marshal Zhukov and I operated together very closely. I couldn't see any harm coming from a meeting between the two Defense Ministers, if that could be arranged.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one 17, 1957. In attendance: 221.

hundred and sixteenth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:33 to 11:04 o'clock on Wednesday morning, July

For statement on objectives of the civil rights bill, referred to throughout the conference, see Item 133 above.

135 ¶ Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Presidential Office Space. *July 17, 1957*

Dear Mr. —————:

I am forwarding with this letter a report by the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. This excellent report is the result of a very thorough and imaginative study of the problems involved in providing adequate and suitable office space for the Presidency. The study was made under authority of Public Law 954, 1956. The distinguished seven-man Commission included representatives of the Congress, the Executive Branch and the public.

Space problems have been a serious concern of every twentieth-century President. From time to time increases in office space have been provided through either remodeling or construction. However, these increases were often of a temporary or improvised nature and they have failed to keep pace with the growth in the size of the necessary Presidential staff. The Advisory Commission has very wisely sought to develop proposals which not only meet the immediate needs of the Presidency but which are permanent in nature and give attention to long range needs.

I am sure the Congress will want to give the most serious consideration to the recommendations made by the Commission. Congressional action is required both to authorize construction and to provide the necessary funds. Action by this Congress will do much to insure that future administrations have the proper office facilities to expedite the work of the Presidency.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This is the text of identical Senate, and the Honorable Sam letters addressed to the Honorable Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Richard M. Nixon, President of the Representatives.

The report of the President's Advisory Committee on Presidential Office Space, dated May 31, 1957, was published as House Document 211 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

136 ¶ Statement by the President on the Mutual Security Bill. *July 17, 1957*

I HAVE just been advised that the House of Representatives has by a teller vote of 106 to 100 recommended an extremely serious cut in the defense support item of the Mutual Security Bill. This program is the essential assistance required to help support certain nations which are maintaining large forces as a part of the free world's defense effort.

A large part of this assistance is designed to support the defense efforts of Korea, Viet-Nam, and Free China which face potentially active military situations. Important amounts are included for Pakistan and Turkey which also maintain large defense forces in important free world areas. Without this economic assistance, their own military establishments would have to be reduced drastically, and the other nations of the free world, principally the United States, would have to carry a greatly increased burden. These five countries would receive 75 percent of defense support monies.

The legislation sponsored by the Administration called for \$900 million for this program. The authorizing bill which was passed by the Senate reduced this amount to \$800 million. The authorizing bill approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee cuts this item to \$700 million. The teller vote taken by the House a short time ago, if sustained by the House, would cut this item to \$500 million.

I view this cut with the utmost seriousness. It represents a reduction of nearly 50 percent from what the Administration has asked for this purpose—an estimate which represented in my sober judgment the best interests of the United States. The cut

can be considered as no less than a threat to our nation's security and that of the free world. I sincerely trust that the sum authorized by the Senate will be accepted by the House.

NOTE: The Mutual Security Bill (S. 1957, is Public Law 85-141 (71 Stat. 2130), as enacted on August 14, 1957, 355).

137 ¶ Remarks to the American Field Service Students. *July 18, 1957*

THANK YOU very much. I think if there's anyone in this crowd that doesn't have a camera, we ought to take up a collection to do something about it. I don't think we would have to put in much money.

Since 1948 I have had the privilege, I think every year except one when I was in Europe, of greeting representative bodies of foreign students—young people brought over by the American Field Service. The finest thing about the whole event is that each year the group seems to be growing larger.

I don't know of anything more worth while today than for young people of our several countries to visit each other. And you have had the opportunity of visiting us truly because you have come to our homes and you have stayed here long enough to decide for yourselves whether most of us wear tails and horns or whether we are on the average sort of good people that want to live and work productively just like any other decent people do.

So I think that you have had not only an opportunity of very great value, but I believe when you go home you have a certain responsibility to make known, as widely as you can, what are your impressions of another country in which you have been privileged to live for this time.

I speak rather feelingly on this matter. I think I have spent some 13 years of my life in different foreign countries. I have never yet come back from one of them that I didn't feel I had

learned a lot, and I am quite certain that that feeling is shared by every one of you here this morning.

I would hope that the groups that come after you will constantly grow in size, that this will finally become not a matter of 764—I admire the Director for his ability to remember numbers—but that it would be seven thousand and even more. And that we in turn will find ways of sending our young people to your countries, to learn about you, to bring back to us better understanding of your cultures, your histories, your traditions, your hopes, your aspirations, your religions, so that we can be a little wiser, a little more understanding, in the dealings we have with all the world.

So, when I say from my heart it is a privilege to welcome you here to the Nation's Capital, I mean it just as sincerely as I possibly can. I hope that you will have a good time in the Capital and that you will go back home with the finest of memories of this country, and that possibly some of these days I can meet at least a few of you again and talk over in detail the experiences you have had here and the subsequent usefulness you found in this trip.

God bless you. Good luck to you. Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at the White House at 11:00 a. m.

138 ¶ Letter Appointing Federal Members of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee.

July 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Anderson:

In addressing the Governors' Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, on June 24, 1957, I proposed and the Governors adopted a resolution of acceptance that there be established a Joint Federal-State Action Committee with three basic responsibilities:

“One—to designate functions which the States are ready and

willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government;

“Two—to recommend the Federal and State revenue adjustments required to enable the States to assume such functions; and

“Three—to identify functions and responsibilities likely to require State or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of State effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action.”

In explanation of the functioning of this joint task force, I suggested that the Committee should, in designating the functions to be reassumed by the States, also specify when those functions should be assumed, the amounts by which Federal taxes should be reduced, and increases in State revenues needed to support the transferred functions. I added that the Committee might, as the first step, concentrate on a single function or program and pair it with a specific Federal tax or tax amount.

Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Conference of Governors at Williamsburg, William G. Stratton, Governor of Illinois and Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Conference, has appointed the following Governors as a special committee to serve on the joint committee:

Lane Dwinell, New Hampshire, Chairman

Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland

Victor E. Anderson, Nebraska

Robert E. Smylie, Idaho

Price Daniel, Texas

James P. Coleman, Mississippi

Dennis J. Roberts, Rhode Island

George M. Leader, Pennsylvania

George Docking, Kansas

William G. Stratton, Illinois, *ex officio*

It is now my pleasure to name you as Chairman of the federal membership of the joint action committee. In addition to yourself, I am asking the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health,

Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Meyer Kestnbaum, Special Assistant to the President, John S. Bragdon, Special Assistant to the President, and Howard Pyle, Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Relations, to serve on the Committee. Steps are being taken to provide for the necessary staff assistance on the Joint Committee.

It is my hope that the first meeting of this Federal-State co-operative committee will be held as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made with Governor Dwinell and his associates.

I sincerely hope that the efforts of the Committee will result in less centralized and thereby more responsive and efficient government for the American people.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This letter was sent to Robert B. Anderson, who became Secretary of the Treasury on July 29. Similar letters were sent to the other Federal members of the Committee.

The Committee's initial recommendations were summarized in a White House press release of December 6, 1957.

139 ¶ Letter to Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., on Proposed Legislation Affecting Status of Forces Overseas. *July 20, 1957*

Dear Joe:

I welcome the opportunity to reply to your request for comment as to the effect of the enactment of legislation having the purposes of House Joint Resolution 16 upon the status of our forces overseas.

In my judgment, the passage of any such legislation by the Congress would gravely threaten our security, alienate our friends, and give aid and comfort to those who want to destroy our way of life.

No longer does anyone suggest that we can safely withdraw behind the boundaries of a "fortress America". Yet this would be the ultimate effect of enacting this resolution. I can think of no recent legislative proposal which would so threaten the essential security of the United States.

Our troops are not overseas for the purpose of making war. Nor are they stationed around the world today merely for the protection of the lands where they happen to be located. They are there as allies to help maintain world peace so essential to the safety and the welfare of the United States.

We cannot demand—indeed we should not ask—that for us alone our allies in the struggle to maintain world peace should grant extra-territoriality and completely surrender their rights of sovereignty over criminal offenses committed in their lands. It must be remembered that the Congress in World War II in considering this issue as to allied troops in the United States was unwilling to relinquish our sovereignty under such circumstances.

This has been no partisan political matter in the United States. The NATO Status of Forces Agreement which crystallized these concepts was negotiated and signed in 1951 under the previous Administration. It was approved by the Senate by vote of 72 to 15 during this Administration. Such resolutions as H. J. Res. 16 have been previously rejected under the strongest sort of bipartisan leadership.

Although under international law each of our allies has full jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed within its borders, this rule has been qualified to our advantage in such agreements as the NATO Status of Forces Treaty. The United States is given primary jurisdiction where the offense is committed by a serviceman against another member of the United States forces, its civilian component, or a dependent, or against their property. Also, the United States is given primary jurisdiction where the offense arises out of an act done in the performance of official duty, whether it occurs on base or off base.

It has been, is, and so far as I can foresee will be our policy not to waive the primary United States right to try where the "performance of duty" matter is clear. As a matter of fact, no waiver of primary United States right to try has ever been given where that matter was clear.

Naturally, we are all directly concerned with protecting the best interests of our military forces. During my entire adult life I have been concerned with the welfare of the troops under my command, and I can assure you that the officers who are now in direct command of our armed forces share this concern and are watchful that every man in those forces be accorded fair treatment at all times and under all circumstances.

We have done our very best to insure that every member of our armed forces who is charged with a criminal offense abroad receives a fair trial and thus far, I believe, we have been successful in this.

Our display of confidence in the laws and courts of other nations through our status of forces agreements has produced a high degree of cooperation from these other nations. On a worldwide basis our allies in the first three and one-half years of the operation of such agreements have waived their undisputed primary jurisdiction in over sixty-five percent of the cases in which they had the primary right to try an alleged offender who was a member of our military establishment overseas. Japan has been particularly cooperative, since in this same period Japan has waived its primary jurisdiction to try in over ninety-six percent of the cases in which they had such right.

I regard as equally unfortunate any attempt to add the substance of H. J. Res. 16 as an amendment to any other measure, because such action would be gravely prejudicial to our national security.

For these reasons I feel most strongly that the passage of any legislation having the purposes of H. J. Res. 16 would be most hurtful to our national interests and to our aim of maintaining in

the world the principles of peace and freedom. In our own interest, we need to continue to forge the bonds of understanding among the free nations.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

140 ¶ Memorandum to Federal Agencies on the
United Givers Fund Campaign in the National
Capital Area. July 23, 1957

[Released July 23, 1957. Dated July 22, 1957]

To the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

This fall marks the second annual United Givers Fund Campaign held in the National Capital Area. In this great appeal are included the needs of the Community Chest-Red Feather agencies, all of the local chapters of the American Red Cross, the USO and certain national health agencies—140 separate appeals united into one.

The United Givers Fund Campaign is the first of two campaigns conducted among us each year under the approved Federal Service fund-raising policy. During this campaign, all civilian and military personnel serving here are given an opportunity to contribute to the voluntary health and welfare agencies which are a basic part of America's tradition of charity.

The Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, has kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Government Unit of the United Givers Fund Campaign. I know everyone will want to join him in making this 1957 fund-raising effort an outstanding success.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

141 ¶ Letters for Inclusion With Passports of
Citizens Travelling or Serving Abroad.

July 25, 1957

LETTER TO CIVILIANS

Dear Fellow Citizen:

You have been issued a valued credential—the Passport of the United States. It requests that, in the countries you intend to visit, there be provided you, as an American citizen, safe passage, lawful aid and protection in case of need. As the holder of this passport, you will be the guest of our neighbors and friends in the world family of nations.

Year after year, increasing numbers of our citizens travel to foreign countries. In most of these lands there exist a reservoir of good will for the United States and a knowledge of what we stand for. In some areas, our country and its aspirations are less well understood. To all the varied peoples of these many countries, you, the bearer of an American passport, represent the United States of America.

As you travel abroad, the respect you show for foreign laws and customs, your courteous regard for other ways of life, and your speech and manner help to mold the reputation of our country. Thus, you represent us all in bringing assurance to the people you meet that the United States is a friendly nation and one dedicated to the search for world peace and to the promotion of the well-being and security of the community of nations.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

LETTER TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Dear Fellow Citizen:

As a member of our Armed Forces stationed overseas, you and your dependents are representatives of the American people with

the essential mission of building good will for our country.

Service men and women are the largest group of official U. S. personnel stationed in foreign countries. As a result, people form their personal attitudes toward our country and our American way of life to a great extent by what they see and hear about American service personnel and their dependents.

As you serve abroad, the respect you show foreign laws and customs, your courteous regard for other ways of life, and your speech and manner help to mold the reputation of our country. Thus, you represent us all in bringing assurance to the people you meet that the United States is a friendly nation and one dedicated to the search for world peace and to the promotion of the well-being and security of the community of nations.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

142 ¶ Remarks to Delegates of Boys Nation.

July 25, 1957

THIS IS getting to be one of the pleasant annual events that takes place around the White House—my privilege of greeting representatives of Boys Nation. As I understand it, you organize your own government while you are here. I sometimes think I would like to see the laws and resolutions you pass and some of your debates and to see whether it wouldn't help some of us oldsters a little bit. We can certainly use some help with some of the problems we have these days.

In any event, this experience cannot fail to be of benefit to each of you all your lives. It seems to me, first, it will be an inspiration to continue your interest in your national government—to know what it is and make up your minds what it should be if it is to conform to constitutional precepts, admonitions and directions, where you think it has violated, and what you can do

to get it in its proper perspective with respect to the rest of the nation.

More than inspiration, I think you are getting a better than usual education as to what this government is, what it does, and how it works. Possibly you are getting a more than normal understanding of the proper relationship between the Federal government and the State government and municipal government and the individual. All of those things, in no matter what direction your life's efforts may lie, will be valuable to you, whether you are a business man, a teacher, a minister, a professional man, no matter what you are. These things will be valuable and the more so that you apply the knowledge and the understanding you have gained all through your lives.

So when I welcome you here, it is not merely because I like to see a bunch of young fellows. That is part of it. Also I welcome you to what I believe to be the opening up of a broader vista of understanding for you—and therefore for the benefit of the United States of America.

Thank you a lot, and I hope you have a good time while you are here.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

143 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of President Armas of Guatemala. *July 27, 1957*

THE TRAGIC DEATH of President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala is a great loss to his own nation and to the entire free world. President Castillo Armas was a personal friend of mine. Under his leadership, the threat of Communist domination of his country was repulsed and Guatemala became a valuable member of the Organization of American States. Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend our heartfelt sympathies to the people of Guatemala and to the family of the President.

144 ¶ Remarks at Ceremony Following
Ratification of the Statute of the International
Atomic Energy Agency. July 29, 1957

Secretary Herter, Admiral Strauss, Distinguished Guests:

This document which I have just signed ratifies the participation of the United States in the International Atomic Energy Agency. In so doing it seems appropriate to remind ourselves that the word "atom" in ancient Greek meant "undivided."

This ceremony underlines the fact that in a literal sense the original meaning no longer applies. Out of the dividing of the indivisible has come the power and knowledge this newly created Agency now seeks to put to work.

But in a symbolic sense the original meaning can now have a far broader application. The known facts of atomic science remind us that the interests of the nations of this age are indivisible. Nations must unify their actions if this new-found power and knowledge are to create, not to destroy.

The high purpose of the International Atomic Energy Agency is to make atomic power for peaceful purposes available to all nations. The statute creating it has been negotiated and accepted by the governments of eighty nations. It is now in process of ratification by them. The instruments of ratification will be placed by these eighty nations with the United States government as official depository.

This document, which the United States has approved, ratifies our own participation.

As we look backward at the efforts and the patience required to bring this Agency into being, we might be tempted to congratulate ourselves, but if we will look ahead, we see how much new ground we still must break. Many new fields must be pioneered before this Agency becomes a functioning reality. New international functions must be organized and made to work. Much development in atomic science itself will be required before the

full possibilities of these discoveries are realized. Much remains to be accomplished in the fields of arms limitation and international cooperation. When we have advanced further in these directions, then we can have real hope for progress and peace.

I recall the day in 1953 when the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency was first proposed. The plan was formally presented by the United States, but in fact we did no more than crystallize a hope that was developing in many minds in many places. At the United Nations, where the proposal was first made, spontaneous expression of support was received. This has been reflected since in the fact that all important United Nations actions on this subject have been taken by unanimous vote.

Now an idea, however great its potential, is of no use unless somehow there is brought to it a spark of faith, a sense of urgency, and a spirit of cooperation.

This Agency is the creation of this spark, this sense, this spirit on the part of the nations of the world.

If we are to continue to live with the power we have released, new rules and patterns of international life are required.

Secretary Herter, the document which I now hand you makes the United States officially a member of this International Atomic Energy Agency. As the Secretary of State once expressed it, the splitting of the atom may lead to the unifying of the entire divided world.

We pray that it will. Let us hope that the atom will stand again for the true and all-pervasive meaning given it by the ancient Greeks—indivisible.

When the world is such, then peace will be ours forever.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden. The Statute was published in pamphlet form in the *Treaties and Other International Acts Series* (TIAS 3873; Government Printing Office, 1957).

The President's opening words "Secretary Herter" and "Admiral Strauss" referred to Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State, and Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

145 ¶ The President's News Conference of
July 31, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

I want to speak briefly again of the tragic loss that the Western World suffered in the death of President Castillo Armas in Guatemala. Personally and officially, I feel his passing. He was a good friend, and he was certainly a champion of freedom and a strong anti-Communist. I am sure that all Americans, all citizens of this country as well as all of the Americas, share our feelings of deep regret at his tragic death.

I have no other announcements.

Q. Edward F. Creagh, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you have anything you wish to say on the civil rights bill at this stage, and the anti-—or rather, the jury trial amendments in particular?

THE PRESIDENT. I will make one statement on civil rights this morning, and then we will end it there.

I made my position, my personal position, very clear in the statement on July 16th which was furnished to each of you people.

I believe that the United States must make certain that every citizen who is entitled to vote under the Constitution is given actually that right.

I believe also that in sustaining that right, we must sustain the power of the Federal judges in whose hands such cases would fall. So, I do not believe in any amendment to the section 4 of the bill. I believe that we should preserve the traditional method to the Federal judges for enforcing their orders, and I am told, that it is 36 different laws where these contempt cases do not demand trial by jury. I think we should apply the same method here, and I do not believe that any amendment should be made.

So, I support the bill as it now stands, earnestly, and I hope that it will be passed soon.

That is my last word on civil rights.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Mr. President, plans for brief detour around civil rights in the Senate to consider such legislation as extension of the Small Business Act and various appropriations bills, plans for this detour, or a one-day delay, have run into trouble. Now, what, in your opinion, does this mean to the Government? Do you think it might be necessary, for instance, to lay off any Government employees because of the stop on some Government money?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, it is a very serious thing on the first thing that happens, and the agency most desperately hit is one with which we are greatly concerned, that's the Small Business Administration. There the authorization for the agency itself runs out tonight, so that 1200 employees working there can continue to work only on request and without any assurance they will ever get paid, whatsoever, unless the authorization is continued, and the funds for their maintenance are continued. Now, on top of this, all of the projected and future loans of the agency itself to small business are stopped right in their tracks. And so it is very serious for that organization.

Now, there are a number of others—I believe there are 1,250,000 civil workers and 2,800,000 people in the Defense Department in the uniformed services—whose pay cannot go on after tonight until some continuing resolution or their appropriation bills are passed.

I hope that nothing disastrous comes out of it, that they will act as rapidly as they can; but that is the situation as of this moment.¹

¹ On the following day, August 1, 1957, a White House press release stated that the President had asked the 1200 employees of the Small Business Administration to stay on the job, because he believed that the Senate would vote the necessary authority to that Agency as soon as possible. (The Small Business Administration was extended by Public Law 85-120, approved August 3, 1957 (71 Stat. 341)). The release further stated that the President believed also that Senate action would be taken on the continuing resolution for those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills had not yet been passed. (The continuing resolution was enacted on August 14, 1957, as Public Law 85-134 (71 Stat. 351)).

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, *Baltimore Sun*: Mr. President, sir, there has been some confusion about your stand on the school construction aid bill. You are reported willing to accept the bill that was before the House, but none of your spokesmen said that you would urge Republicans to vote for it, and this attitude has been blamed by some of your critics on Capitol Hill as responsible for defeating the bill which, as you know, lost by five votes.

Could you explain to us, sir, your position on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Why, it is very simple. I think if you will go back to the campaign of 1952, I have stood for one thing: the supplying of America's great deficiency in school buildings by bringing the Federal Government into it only to the extent of helping States meet this emergency.

Now, the education of our children is of national concern, and if they are not educated properly, it is a national calamity. The reasons that we have deficiencies in our classrooms are partially national in character—wars and depressions; so I felt, and still feel, that in spite of the fact that this is a local function, properly speaking, this is a place where Federal aid should be given to meet the emergency.

Now, in doing so, and in order that we would not get a plan we would call another giveaway or another dipping of State hands and elbows into the Federal Treasury, we stress the item of need. Let's put the thing honestly before the American public as it is, something to help the needy States and the needy districts where building is impossible for one reason or another unless the Federal Government does help.

But, if you try to make every State believe that they are getting something for nothing out of such a bill, then I would doubt your ability to terminate the operation of the bill at the end of the five-year period. At least, I would be fearful, and certainly at the end of that time I am not going to be around to veto any extension of the thing. So I wanted to stress this item of need, and I did say this: that in the item of failing to stress need properly, I thought this bill was deficient, but that I was so concerned about

the shortage, I would sign even this bill. But the bill—remember this—that I thoroughly favored was the Hobby bill, the first one we ever put in, the so-called Hobby bill.

Then, a year ago, we made a further concession to the theory of grant. This year we made still a further, and I thought I had compromised the principles for which I stood, as far as I could. I stand exactly where I have always stood on this subject.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, as I understand it, just before the House killed that school bill, the Democrats came around to the support of the Administration's bill. They were willing to go along with your bill; and their complaint is that you failed to go to bat for the legislation so to speak.

THE PRESIDENT. I never heard that, Mr. Folliard. If that is true, why you are telling me something I never heard.

Q. Mr. Folliard: They say had you spoken up for the legislation it would have passed.

THE PRESIDENT. I spoke up plenty of times for the principles in which I believe. But, I say, I realize I can't get exactly what I want, so I have compromised twice in the proposals that I have placed before the Congress, and I was even ready to accept even further proposals. But I am getting to the point where I can't be too enthusiastic about something that I think is likely to fasten a sort of an albatross, another one, around the neck of the Federal Government—I don't believe it should be done. But I do believe that we should take a look at this question of need honestly and meet it, and meet it today. And I tell you this: I will have another bill ready for the next session of Congress.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, *Portland (Maine) Press Herald*: Half of my question has been asked.

The friends of the school bill say that you failed to use your influence, and if you had, you could have got the bill you wanted, which would be offered by Mr. Ayres.

On the other hand, in the Senate yesterday, Senator Russell

complained because he said you were using your influence for the civil rights.

Could you compare where you do and when you don't use your influence?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll tell you, Mrs. Craig: now, with respect to the school bill, it is true I put it in two or three state of the Union speeches. I went before the public on a television speech about the budget and put this item before the public again. I went over to the Statler Hotel and addressed a large educational meeting on the same thing. I have never wavered in exactly what I am trying to do.

Mostly the work of a President with Congress in my opinion is done in a quiet conversational way by the telephone and informal meetings. You don't influence Congress, in my opinion, by threats, by anything except trying to convince them of the soundness and the logic of your views.

Now, in one case here, I have done it. In the other case, I have done it; but in one case apparently your words are more publicized and people get an idea you are more for this than that. I don't make distinctions of that kind. I am trying to get through a program that I have constantly put before the Congress and I believe to be for the good of the United States, and I will talk to any Congressman that is on the Hill about these things if he has got honest differences of conviction with me. I try to do it, and I try to win their votes over, but I don't get up and make statements every twenty minutes. I don't think that is good business.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: Mr. President, what did the legislative leaders tell you about the prospects for getting a mutual security authorization bill in a form such as you asked, including the development funds?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Lawrence, I don't believe anyone has given me an actual prophecy in specific terms. Every one of them knows the depth of my feeling that the mutual security bill, its authorization and appropriations, are absolutely essential to

the security of the United States in today's world. I couldn't believe anything more.

I think there is no other subject on which I talked more, both to legislative leaders and with private citizens and in public. I am particularly concerned about the long-term development section, because for a long time we have been trying to get our aid more into the loan basis and less into the grant, so that if we can get that bill and take up loans with all of our friends, I think that we will be on a sounder footing.

We will have, in essence, a revolving fund, although in the early years I would say that would be a lot more outgo than income; but finally we will have a much sounder basis and we will help these countries help themselves.

Remember this: if there is no economic development in countries that are recently freed, those countries cannot stay free forever. There has got to be economic development. It is to our interest to help them. It is to our own interest to help these countries develop, both from a commercial standpoint and from the political standpoint. And that is what I believe we should keep our eye on more than on the details of these things.

Now, I know this: our leaders are prepared to go along with me, go down the line and to insist upon these values, these requirements, and I think that I am certainly very hopeful that we will get something out, because it has been a bipartisan thing. This thing was started long before I came in. I embraced it, I endorsed it, and I have supported it and stood for it. And I believe that every American, if he will study the thing logically, seeing what we are trying to do in the world, and what the world is going to if we don't do it, study this thing in terms of its alternatives, I think we will get greater support.

Q. Pat Munroe, Salt Lake City Deseret News: Mr. President, six weeks ago you nominated Mr. Floberg and Mr. Graham for places on the Atomic Energy Commission. The Joint Committee of Congress appears to be on a sitdown strike, so far as acting on their names.

Is it true—are the reports true that the efficiency of the Commission is affected by the current impasse?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think most certainly that in a commission of this sort you should have your full membership present.

I nominated men who, from every record and report I could get on them, were good men, and I hope that they will soon be confirmed.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, *Washington Post*: In reference to another nomination, sir, were you aware when you nominated Mr. Gluck to be Ambassador to Ceylon, of either the extent of his contribution to the Republican Party or his now recorded ignorance of affairs in that part of the world?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, now, Mr. Roberts, in the first place, if anybody is ever recommended to me on the basis of any contribution he has ever made to any political party, that man will never be considered. I never heard it mentioned to me as a consideration, and I don't take it very kindly as suggesting I would be influenced by such things.

Now, as to the man's ignorance, this is the way he was appointed: he was selected from a group of men that were recommended highly by a number of people I respect. His business career was examined, the FBI reports on him were all good. Of course, we knew he had never been to Ceylon, he wasn't thoroughly familiar with it; but certainly he can learn if he is the kind of character and kind of man we believe him to be.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, *National Broadcasting Company*: Mr. President, in view of what appears to be your present difficulty in filling top positions in the Administration, I'm thinking of the Secretary of Defense and ICA jobs, could you discuss the difficulties of inducing good men to come to Washington; and do you think the business community should make some arrangement to make it easier for their men to assume Government positions?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't believe business can do much.

As a matter of fact, I have never yet suggested to a man he

come to an important post in the Government that he hasn't expressed the very greatest satisfaction in having been tendered such a post; and if he found it necessary to decline, he has done it with the utmost and, I know, sincere regret.

Business, in general, has been cooperative in trying to make it possible for these people so to work, but you do have this: you have this conflict-of-interest law which I have heard many Congressmen and many Senators say is really antiquated and out of date. But it reaches into such details of a man's life and business that if you want to get a younger effective executive from out of business to do one of the jobs here, you are practically ruining his business career and his future.

So, it is only among a few that are not so affected that you can really ask them to make the sacrifice.

Q. Mr. Scherer: Would you welcome some change in the conflict-of-interest laws?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I haven't studied it sufficiently to say exactly how I would recommend it. I would like to see Congress look it all over, because I know in many cases I have had Senators call me up and say, "This looks like a conflict of interest. It's too bad, because here is a wonderful man, we'd like to have him."

I would like to have them review the thing themselves.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, the current series of articles dealing with your personal finances estimates your total worth, including your stock holdings, at about a million dollars.

Could you tell us, perhaps as a guide to other persons entering Government service, how you assure that the conflict-of-interest problem never arises in your own case?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, if that man who knows so much about my business will offer me a million dollars to sell out, he is going to make a sale in a hurry. [*Laughter*]

Now, the second thing is, and I think I announced this when I first took office, although I am an elected official and therefore

the conflict-of-interest law does not apply to me, I did, when I came down here, take everything I owned except for a little cash in the banks and put it in an irrevocable trust so that during the period that I am President, I do not even know what I own, so that no judgment of mine can ever be influenced by any fancied advantage I could get out of my relatively modest holdings in anything.

So, as of this day, the only reports I have from private investments are at the end of the year reports as to what I owe in taxes, and that is all.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Mr. President, sir, your President's Fuel Study Committee¹ last week corroborated a policy that you have had for some years, that oil for the west coast should come from other countries, and it comes by water, and there have been several instances of testimony on Capitol Hill that in time of war, and submarine warfare, that would be very unsafe. Would you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will only say this: that the whole present approach to this business of regulating oil imports, arises out of one thing—consideration of the national security.

As a straight economic or as a straight political question affecting our relationships with other countries economically and commercially, it probably is not a good thing to touch, we ought to

¹ The Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports, established June 26, 1957, to make an investigation on behalf of the President to determine the facts as to whether crude oil was being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security.

Establishment of the special cabinet committee was announced in a White House press release of the same date. The release stated that the President had asked the committee to view the national security in its broadest terms and to seek to balance such general factors as our long-term requirements for crude oil, the military, economic and diplomatic considerations involved in obtaining crude oil from various foreign areas, the maintenance of a dynamic domestic industry that will meet national needs in peace or war, and any special significance of imports in different regions of the country.

The committee submitted its first report on July 29, entitled "Petroleum Imports," to which reference is made in the President's reply to Mrs. McClendon's question. Subsequently, a second report was released on December 12.

deal otherwise. But the national security demands this: a healthy oil industry in the United States in event of emergency.

We have established, I think, beyond doubt, that in emergency the Western Hemisphere can supply the petroleum requirements of the Western World for a limited time—we cannot do it forever—but we can do that only if there is continued exploration and maintenance of reserves in this country.

If it were simple, so simple that you could say “Let’s close up all our wells, import all our oil,” that might be a very cheap and temporarily successful policy. But, you would strangle the oil industry and there would be none in this country; and so when an emergency came, it would not be a flourishing industry, and you couldn’t depend on it.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Yes, sir. But my point is——

THE PRESIDENT. Now, in section 4 [section III] the national security features of that whole thing have been studied and the recommendations made to me are as in the report that you saw.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: Sir, my point was that on the west coast, though——

THE PRESIDENT. I know; that is district 4 [district 5].

Q. Mrs. McClendon: We still depend on waterborne commerce——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, that’s right.

Q. Mrs. McClendon: ——and in wartime they wouldn’t have any oil except what comes by water.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is not entirely true. They have quite a bit of oil out there themselves and, in addition to that, we are going to have to depend on water, we are going to have to depend on Venezuelan oil. Make no mistake, we are not going to supply all of the oil that we produce anywhere.

[*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

THE PRESIDENT. Oh; district 5 instead of 4.

Q. Ronald W. May, Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin: Mr. President, Senator Wiley from Wisconsin and some Senators from New England have criticized these import quotas on oil, and they

say, for one thing, that the 27½ depletion allowance on taxes is supposed to be a compensation for this exploration that you spoke of. I wonder if that is true.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that the 27½ percent depletion allowance was put into the law for that purpose, to encourage exploration, and it certainly does. But the facts are that when you have allowables in the great producing States reduced to about 12 or 13 days a month, they get to the point that they are not interested in further exploration.

Now, this thing has been under study for three years. There is no easy answer. I tell you, if it were an easy one, you wouldn't have to study it this long.

It isn't a question of trying to help big oil companies, I assure you. The big oil companies are the ones that are cut back. It is the large domestic producers and importers who are cut back under this plan, and it is the small local producers, and I say small, relatively small, who ought to profit.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post Dispatch: Certain influential Democrats have said that they could not get cooperation from the White House on the mutual security bill. We were told that during the debate in the House on the mutual security bill, John B. Hollister, the Administrator, was out at Bohemian Grove. Whom do the Democrats work with when they want to help you on the mutual security bill?

THE PRESIDENT. This is the first time I ever heard such a thing, Mr. Brandt.

Now, to start with, we had one bipartisan meeting in the White House here some weeks back on this subject exclusively, where I explained to everyone present exactly how I saw its national security aspects, what it meant to us and to our future to go ahead with this program. I had the Secretary of State there, who went into very great detail.

Now, Mr. Hollister, according to my information, had finished his testimony before the Houses, they had finished with him in

both committees, and he went on a short leave and came back, I believe, today.

Now, actually, if anybody wants to cooperate with us, first of all, I have a staff of liaison officers, and Mr. Hollister has deputies; and besides, through the liaison officers, any Congressman and Senator can get to me. I don't know of any reason why they say they can't get an opportunity to cooperate.

Q. Mr. Brandt: The two most influential Democrats were Senator Mansfield and Senator Fulbright, and both made public statements on it to that effect.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, that is their opinion.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, on July 26 Governor Furcolo of Massachusetts sent you a telegram asking his State be declared a disaster area, under Public Law 875 of the 81st Congress. Has any decision been reached on this, and similar requests from other Eastern States in the drought belt?

THE PRESIDENT. When such requests come in, they are subject, unless there is a sudden emergency, to complete and thorough examination, and it comes about through both the Department of Agriculture and through the Civil Defense Administration. Until those are completed, I don't get the recommendations, and I have not seen them yet.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, on June 5, at your news conference, in discussing the problem of atomic tests, you said that you would like to allay anxiety in the world about this problem by a total and complete ban of all testing, with proper safeguards, based upon total disarmament in this field.

Secretary Dulles in his speech last week said, "It is not practicable to assure the abolition of nuclear weapons. Therefore, we must make our plans on the assumption that the nations which now have nuclear weapons will use them in war."

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I expressed an aspiration, and he is expressing something of the realities of the world today. I don't

know of any way, and I would like to hear of one, how atomic bombs already manufactured can be discovered and brought to the attention of any investigating team.

It seems to me you couldn't assure that even if you had years.

So, he was talking about realities. I was expressing a very great hope because this is what I believe. The great struggle of our age is to free men of terrible fear. Men and women, all over the world, are living in fear of one kind or another, and I think we have got to help raise that burden.

So, I would repeat the same aspiration, but I don't say that at this moment it is within the realm of practicality.

Q. Pat Wiggins, United Press: A lot of people are trying to give up cigarette smoking for one reason or another these days and are finding it a pretty difficult thing to do.

Seeing you did it successfully, do you have any helpful advice you might offer? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am a little like the fellow who said once, "I don't know whether I will start smoking, but I will never stop again."

Actually, of course, I was a very heavy smoker, probably brought about through my life in the military and war, and all that I was asked to do was to be more moderate about it. No doctor every told me I should stop.

But, for me, it was easier to stop, and I will only say this: I really believe if any persons turn their mind to something else and quit pitying themselves about it, they won't find it nearly as hard to quit smoking as they think it is.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, could you give an idea of your feeling now toward the return of German and Japanese wartime assets that were received by this country?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you know, it has been under study four and a half years now with us, and was under study before we came here.

Actually, there is a statement to be issued this afternoon,¹ and

¹ See item listed under July 31 in Appendix A.

we think we have made great progress that will be helpful to everybody in the statement to be issued then.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Office Building from 10:31 to 10:58 hundred and seventeenth news conference was held in the Executive 31, 1957. In attendance: 221.

146 ¶ Remarks to the Delegates of Girls Nation. *August 1, 1957*

WELL, I MUST SAY, if the Girls Nation is organizing a government, there's going to be more glamor in it than any I ever heard about before.

Your President tells me that you have been here since Sunday, and so probably you know a lot more about Washington than I do, in some of its aspects, at least.

I can't help complimenting you on the opportunity that is yours to come here and by actually making contact with the different functions of government, getting a better understanding of what this enormous thing is that we call the American government. It has an influence on your lives. It will have influence on your lives as long as you live—on everybody else around you. The more you know about it the better will be your ability to deal with it, to work with it, to make certain that it does what it should and doesn't interfere with you where it shouldn't.

So I think that everything that we can do to learn more about this is to the betterment of our country and to the betterment of ourselves. When you learn this by actual intimate contact, in seeing these different departments work, then I think indeed do you have a privilege and an opportunity that is given to only a few of us in this country.

So I congratulate the American Legion on their choices for this year's delegates and I certainly congratulate you girls on the

opportunity that is yours. When you go home, you will carry with you my very best wishes and the thought, I hope, that I wish I could have had more time to sit with you and “chin” with you about some of the things you have seen this last week, and which I know will last with you a long time.

Goodbye and good luck.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden.

147 ¶ Statement by the President on the Civil Rights Bill. *August 2, 1957*

MY FIRST REACTION to the vote in the Senate last night is to extend my sincere appreciation to Senator Knowland and to those Senators who stood with him in valiant and persistent efforts to bring to all our citizens protection in their right to vote—a protection of which many are now deprived.

Rarely in our entire legislative history have so many extraneous issues been introduced into the debate in order to confuse both legislators and the public.

The result cannot fail to be bitterly disappointing to those many millions of Americans who realized that without the minimum protection that was projected in Section 4 of the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, many fellow Americans will continue, in effect, to be disenfranchised.

Finally, no American can fail to feel the utmost concern that an attempt should be made to interpose a jury trial between a Federal judge and his legal orders. During our history as a nation great Americans have pointed out that such a procedure would weaken our whole Judicial system and particularly the prestige of the Federal Judiciary. In this case it will also make largely ineffective the basic purpose of the bill—that of protecting promptly and effectively every American in his right to vote.

NOTE: The President's opening words referred to the Senate's action in voting (51 to 42) to amend the civil rights bill by providing jury trials in proceedings to punish criminal contempts in Federal cases, and establishing qualifications of Federal jurors (see Congressional Record, vol. 103, p. 12178).

148 ¶ Statement by the President on the Death of Walter F. George. *August 4, 1957*

THE PASSING of Walter F. George is a great loss not only to his own native State of Georgia, but also to the entire nation. It is a personal loss to me—Senator George was a good and dear friend.

As Senator and lately as my personal representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he served his country and the free world for many years with distinction and integrity. He was an outstanding American and a fine gentleman who will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I extend our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. George and to the members of her family.

149 ¶ Message to the Congress Transmitting First Report on the Promotion of Peace and Stability in the Middle East. *August 5, 1957*

[Released August 5, 1957. Dated July 31, 1957]

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the first report to the Congress covering activities through June 30, 1957 in furtherance of the purposes of the Joint Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East.

The Resolution is an important milestone in our foreign policy as it relates to the Middle East. Since its approval on March 9,

1957, the Resolution has played a major role in our cooperation with nations of the area to build strength against the threat of international communism. Furthermore, it has served as an unmistakable warning to international communism against all forms of aggression. The contribution of the Resolution to international peace and stability in the Middle East will continue to grow as long as the purposes and principles it sets forth are maintained.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The report was published as House Document 220 (85th Cong., 1st sess.).

150 ¶ The President's News Conference of *August 7, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning; please sit down. I have no announcements.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Your statement on the Senate version of the civil rights bill has been widely interpreted as meaning that you would veto the bill in that form. Can you tell us whether the Senate form is unacceptable to you, and whether you would accept the proposed compromise which would make the jury trial amendment apply only in voting rights cases?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I have customarily—I think rather wisely—made it a practice of not predicting what I would do about a particular bill until it is laid in front of me; because whatever you say about such things can have an effect, harmful or otherwise, on legislation as it is processing through the Legislature.

I'll only say, as far as my attitude toward the present law is concerned, that my statement of August 2d reflects it very, very accurately. Now, in what form this can come out that would

remove some of those objections, we'll just have to wait and see.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, there have been reports, sir, that Mr. Neil McElroy of Procter & Gamble will replace Secretary of Defense Wilson. Is there anything you can tell us about this?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't mind talking to you about it for the simple reason that these things, which we normally do in some confidence—as these things become public property, so I think I can talk to you about it without violating any confidence anywhere.

Mr. Wilson has let me know, for a long time, that he wanted to quit before the next budget year became a part of our daily work; and I have been considering, very earnestly, Mr. McElroy, whom I deem to be one of the most capable men and the highest type of people that I know in the country.

Now, as you know, there is a very long and exhaustive set of investigations and they are intricate; most of them are confidential; they go forward in every field before a name is sent to the Senate. Now, those are going forward and I cannot predict completely the outcome yet. I will say this: that as quickly as any decision is made in this regard, Mr. Hagerty will let all of you know.

Q. John R. Gibson, Wall Street Journal: Mr. President, James Hoffa, Vice President of the Teamsters' Union, has proposed that a giant nationwide union of land, sea, and air workers be set up; and Senator McClellan has called this a threat of supergovernment. Could you give us your thoughts on this subject?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as of this moment I know about it only what I have read in the papers, and I have had no study on it. And I think that rather than making any impulsive statement, I will defer that question until after I have talked at greater length with Mr. Mitchell and others who are concerned.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, as things stand, you have got very little indeed from

the present session of Congress. The situation could conceivably improve, but the prospects are not too bright.

Are you inclined to any self-criticism for this state of affairs? Could the Administration have pushed more consistently, say, its budget, the school bill, its civil rights, and as a corollary to that, do you find that your leadership is impaired by the fact of your being a so-called "lame duck" President?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will answer your last thing first. I have not noticed any effect of the so-called "lame duck." Maybe later in the term that might be noticeable. To me, it is not now.

Now, I would be the first to say that with the difficulty that many of the Administration proposals have run into, somewhere along the line I have not done as well as might have been done; but, as I say, most of this work—and I have told you before—goes along in confidence, behind the scenes, and you exert your influence in proper ways.

I, as you know, never employ threats. I never try to hold up clubs of any kind. I just say, "This is what I believe to be best for the United States," and I try to convince people by the logic of my position. If that is wrong politically, well then I suppose you will just have to say I am wrong; but that is my method, and that is what I try to do.

Now, just one more word: you say "my program." I want to point out to you again that while my name is attached to it because I am President, these programs are not made up just out of my single fertile brain. They are not only completely examined by the whole Administration, Cabinet, and so on, but the month of December is given over—a good part of it, before each new congressional session—to meeting with our own leaders and, in the appropriate cases, with the leaders of both sides in order that the whole program can have as great a possible base of understanding and support before it starts.

Now, that is the way it is done; and as I say, I do my best to convince people that this is for the good of the United States.

Q. Rowland Evans, Jr., New York Herald Tribune: Mr.

President, in that August statement, August 2d, sir, you said that seldom in your legislative history have so many extraneous issues been brought into a debate, in other words, the civil rights debates. Could you list five or six of those extraneous issues, sir, and tell us how they confuse the debate on this issue?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I am not going to try to do it, and for this reason: I do not get into the details of the debates in the Senate or in the House.

I merely want to point out, if you will read all of the statements made about the wrecking of American juridical processes, and how all the proposals were completely revolutionary, unfair and so on, that it was all extraneous, as I see it.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, with whom you don't always agree, has said that he doesn't like this jury trial amendment either, but he said he had rather have this civil rights bill than none at all. Would you agree with him on that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this civil rights bill: there is no civil rights bill in front of me yet, as I told you before. Until we see that, then I will talk to you about it.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, there is a special Senate election August 27 between Governor Kohler and Mr. Proxmire of Wisconsin. Are you going to take any part in the campaign?

THE PRESIDENT. When is it?

Q. Mr. Burd: The 27th of August.

THE PRESIDENT. The actual fact is that no one has even mentioned my possible participation. I have been fairly busy and no one has said a word to me about it yet.

But I will say this right now: I'd like to go on record as being one of Mr. Kohler's great admirers, entirely aside from the fact that he is a good Republican, and I would like to see him elected. If that is on his side, that is the way I would like to have it interpreted.

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Scripps-Howard: Sir, Senator Morse

has criticized you for accepting certain gifts. I wonder, sir, if you could tell us what philosophy guides you when people offer you gifts.

THE PRESIDENT. Most of the gifts and I think there have been one or two minor exceptions, come to me from large organizations, voluntary organizations, and I make this stipulation: anything that is given me is right out on the record, and it is given for a particular purpose. People have put bushes—what do you call it, shrubbery, trees, things like that—on the farm on the theory that they want to build that up as a good-looking place some day to be sort of a public property.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I need no gifts and I never accept gifts that I believe have any personal motive whatsoever behind them, I mean any selfish motive of any kind. If they are not those—I never have accepted one from a corporation or business firm. I merely try to keep my relations with people on what I think is a friendly, decent basis.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, this is a related question. Some pretty harsh things have been said about you recently, Mr. President. One Congressman, Bailey of West Virginia, used against you what Mr. Theodore Roosevelt used to call “a short and ugly word.” How does a man in your position feel about that? Do you have any philosophy?

THE PRESIDENT. I’ll tell you what to do, Mr. Folliard: I will refer you to the second term of President Washington, and you look to see what the papers said about him, and when I compare the weak, inconsequential things they say about me compared to what they say about the man who I think is the greatest human the English-speaking race has produced, then I can be quite philosophical about it.

Q. Peter J. Kumpa, *Baltimore Sun*: Going back, sir, a second, to Defense Secretary Wilson: in some House testimony that was released, he criticized the Hoover recommendations to change the budget to an approved spending one. He said in the Defense Department this would mean a great deal of waste, and possible

risk to the security of our country. He later made an explanation in which he said he didn't disagree with you, but did not back the bill.

I wonder, sir, if you can tell us whether you are satisfied with his explanation.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, after all, Mr. Wilson is an experienced businessman and he has his own opinion of what a particular method of accounting will do in governmental activities, particularly in the Defense Department; and certainly I would be the last to say that he could not express those.

On the other hand, I told him I was for this bill and he has not opposed it. He has simply tried to show what he believed would be the result of its application in the Defense Department.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Sir, you have been, and others have been very active in trying to wipe out discriminations which are based on race, creed, religion, and color. Why have you not been as active in trying to wipe out discrimination based on sex, namely, the equal rights amendment?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, its hard for a mere man to believe that woman doesn't have equal rights. [*Laughter*]

But actually, this is the first time that this has come to my specific attention now since, oh, I think a year or so. And, really, I just can't answer your question this morning. I do know that in certain States, and probably in all, there are some things where women do not yet have what they believe to be at least their full rights.

And I am in favor of it. I just probably haven't been active enough in doing something about it.

Q. Mrs. Craig: Will you?

THE PRESIDENT. I will take a look at it.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: I have a double-barreled question, Mr. President. What progress have you made in trying to find a successor for Mr. Hollister at the ICA, and secondly, what progress do the leaders report to you about the

mutual security bill in Congress and some of the things you want the House to give you?

THE PRESIDENT. The conference is going on this morning.

Possibly I had better answer your first question first. We have an individual in mind, and Mr. Hollister has promised to stay at my convenience. I have not felt under any great pressure to get this appointment made, and there is a man under consideration now and we are hopeful that he can accept it.

Now, with respect to the other part of your question, the conference is meeting this morning. All of the leaders, I think, on both sides know how deeply I believe that the welfare of the United States is tied up in this mutual security program.

I am the last to claim that every cent that ever was spent in this program has been wisely done. There is bound to be some waste, some money that has been spent without result. It is a long-term program. I think it is showing effects all over the world.

We are trying, through our ability to lend money—both private and, where necessary, public capital—to help other nations understand what freedom means to men: that they can prosper under it, and they can keep their self-respect, they can keep their individual liberties and rights as they do prosper, that they do not have to bow the neck to dictatorial rule.

If they are not helped, I see no prospect that they can ever learn that lesson. And I can see that there is no lesson so important for all of the free world to know than that men can by their own rights, by their own efforts, if they are ready to help each other to that extent, advance, realize their full capabilities and potentialities in this world both, let's say, materially and above all spiritually; or, you might say, the inner man can reach the same degree of satisfaction as the physical man.

Now, this thing, to my mind, has gotten to the point that it is just the welfare of the United States, and I am not quarreling about the last dollar; but I am saying we should show an attitude

of generosity, of readiness to cooperate, getting ourselves in a position over specifically a number of years that we can cooperate.

I believe that money really represents as high a degree of return or, you might say, profitable investment for the United States as any dollar you can find in the whole budget.

Q. Herman A. Lowe, Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader: Mr. President, the paper has just completed a poll of the Congress on the handing of Specialist Girard over to the Japanese, Mr. President, and in the Senate they said by approximately two to one that they disagreed with the Administration's handling; and in the House by almost four to one, that they disagreed with the Administration's turning him over to Japan.

I wonder if you still believe, sir, as you said earlier, that the Congress is coming around to your way of thinking on this?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know anything about this survey of which you speak. The Congressmen and Senators who have spoken to me have, for a long time, been very conservative in their speech. They have not been upset or too emotional, and they, in possession of all the facts, recognize that the thing was handled about as well as it could be.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, we seem to have a complete stalemate in Congress between Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and the congressional committees over the question of a new farm program.

Now, Mr. Benson made a proposal in May, and there has been no action on it, and no real basic commodity legislation out of this session. I wonder if you have any new plans for next year that we can start talking about now.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't want to start talking about them this morning.

Mr. Benson has been away now for several weeks out on another swing around the country, about a month, trying to get new ideas, new thoughts. And as you know, he did put before the Congress a very definite conviction that our present laws were not

working well and we had to do something more radical than we have been doing in the past.

Q. Martin S. Hayden, *Detroit News*: Mr. President, another question as to your broad philosophy of the Presidency: you said a while ago that you did not use force or threats in trying to get the Congressmen to follow your program. I would like to ask you, sir, why not?

What I have in mind is that Republican Congressmen want you to appoint their friends postmasters, they want you to come and have your picture taken with them and campaign with them when they are running. Why not tell them to go peddle their papers when they don't ever vote for your programs?

THE PRESIDENT. Well—[*laughter*—]I believe I said here once before this body that there are obviously degrees of enthusiasm that I have for the re-election or election of certain people, even though they bear the name Republican. So, I have, I think, my own ways of expressing that degree of enthusiasm.

Q. Lillian Levy, *National Jewish Post*: How important, sir, do you consider the passage of a new immigration bill this session of Congress, and what provisions would you like to see included that would give refuge to escapees from either communism or other forms of persecution?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I would refer you to my messages of last January when I urged the Congress to act on the immigration laws, particularly reforming them to make them more representative of the humanitarian instincts of the United States, and in keeping with our traditions as a haven for political refugees. I believe we should do it. I believe certain things are just, urgent, and critical. We have lots of Hungarian refugees here on a parole basis. I think that should be corrected.

I believe this quota system should be corrected, at least to the extent of allowing us to use unused quotas for helping out the kind of persons you describe.

Q. John M. Hightower, *Associated Press*: Sir, you have a report from Secretary Dulles within the last few days on the state

of the disarmament talks in London. Could you now give us your evaluation of where those talks are and what the prospects for progress are?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it is difficult indeed to give you any estimate or evaluation of progress for the simple reason that it would be pure conjecture.

We are not dealing with people concerning whom we have the same opportunities of getting the state of their public opinion as they have of us. They read our newspapers, our magazines, every other kind of document and statement coming out of the United States, and they can get some inkling of how we feel, what we want to do. We haven't that opportunity, and we listen merely to prepared speeches which have some purpose other than mere enlightenment.

Now, the great proposal that is before the conference now, before the whole group, which I am viewing with the utmost hope, let's put it that way, is this great problem of, great opportunity for inspection, both aerial and supplemented by ground.

At Geneva, you will recall, I offered to exchange the aerial inspection of the United States for that of Russia. This proposal has been enlarged, because our own allies, seeing that the one great truth inspires this kind of thing, is valid—

That truth is this: if you can relieve the world of the great fear of surprise, devastating attack, then disarmament, in my opinion, will follow step by step almost automatically. Now, what we are trying to do, then, is to relieve this great fear of surprise attack.

So now, our allies and ourselves propose the inspection of all North America, north of the Rio Grande, and all of Europe in exchange for the same inspectional privileges of Russia and her satellites.

Now, if this could be entertained even for a moment, and we could make any progress, I would consider it the greatest ray of hope that has arrived on this dark scene since I have been in the White House.

But, failing that, we have proposed also a more limited area which would not expose any of the central secrets probably of either side, but which would give us an opportunity to test the methods, procedures, and to see whether they will work, to see whether we can develop enough confidence as between the opposing parties to go a little further.

Now, remember this: we can talk all we want about specific measures of disarmament. Nothing is going to work unless it is preceded by some, or accompanied by some little growth in mutual confidence. These things that I am talking about are to achieve not only material results but some growth in mutual confidence, and that is the thing that must lie behind it all.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Another double-barreled question: first, how is Mrs. Eisenhower; and second, does her condition or recuperation have any effect on your plans for going to Newport?

THE PRESIDENT. No. Well, thank you very much for inquiring about Mrs. Eisenhower.

I just phoned the hospital a few minutes ago, and her medical condition is all that the doctors could possibly hope. They are extremely pleased with the postoperative condition that she has exhibited. This does not mean, I think, that her disposition is necessarily so good about it; but medically, apparently she is doing splendidly.

Now, with respect to the possibility of it interfering with the vacation plans, of course she would not be moved until the doctors say she can; but if we assume that Congress is going to be here about another two weeks, I believe the doctors' present opinion is that she could go up there and complete her recuperation successfully, and probably very pleasantly.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, in connection with your remarks on the inspection system, Japan has displayed some concern that its claims to the southern Kuriles might be damaged by an inspection system recognizing that as Soviet

territory. Could you say to what extent consultations must be made with these interested, vitally interested countries?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the interests of nobody like Japan, with which government we have had the most friendly relations, would possibly be ignored. I hadn't heard of this one particular protest, but I do assure you that Japan's views would be carefully considered and we would never do anything that we thought violated her national sovereign rights.

Q. James B. Reston, *New York Times*: Mr. President, two specific points on that same subject: if one of the immediate purposes of the disarmament scheme is to avoid surprise attack, why do we not cover up all the bases from which such an attack could take place; and, second, is there anything new about the idea you discussed here some time ago about Marshal Zhukov having conversations with the Secretary of Defense?

THE PRESIDENT. Again, let's take the second question first. This seems to be a day for the double-barreled shotguns, doesn't it?

I didn't discuss Marshal Zhukov's conversations. Someone asked me specifically whether I would think it would hurt anything, or some good might come out of a conversation between our Secretary of Defense and their Minister of Defense. I said it might even help; I would have no objection. I have never thought about it further. It was purely a hypothetical question and certainly my answer was likewise hypothetical and given without any further study.

Now, what was the first part of your question?

Q. Mr. Reston: The first part had to do with the question of surprise attack and why some bases were in and not others——

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes, the bases.

You will realize, when you make a proposal in which there is someone sitting across the table who is presumably seeing the other side of the coin and not your side, you have to remember that on our side are dozens and dozens of countries involved.

I think that we have done a very fine job to get the NATO countries and ourselves all in one packet, agreeing to one thing, and get that done.

Now, on the other side, you will recall there are many bases out in the Red China area. Those were not brought in as, merely at this point, being complicating, and not being critical to the first steps that we are talking about, which is the creating of confidence and all that sort of thing.

You know, one of the early reasons I explained at the time in the International Atomic Energy thing: if we can get people used to working together over a peaceful thing where they have got to solve problems of administration and direction and all sorts of technical problems of an engineering nature, maybe we can build up some kind of confidence, instead of having people necessarily always standing, literally, with daggers in their eyes, watching the other fellow.

Q. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., *The Reporter Magazine*: Mr. President, a number of competent legal authorities since the passage of this jury trial amendment have said that this specific amendment is workable, that there are still teeth, that under civil contempt procedures that you could go quite a distance with a district judge and the Attorney General, or the Justice Department.

So far as I know, no one has addressed any rebuttal to the merits of this particular amendment as passed. Do you know what it is that specifically disturbs you about the final amendment?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think again I must refer you to my statement of August 2d, written out very carefully. But there are implications in section 4 as now written that, in my opinion, would be most damaging to the entire Federal judiciary.

Q. Warren W. Unna, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, in your discussion of the clean bomb you mentioned a 95 percent clean bomb, and hopes for developing an absolutely clean bomb.

I wonder if you could tell us, sir, when you think the military will begin stockpiling the relatively clean bomb?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think that as quickly as they are produced in quantity they begin to stockpile those. But that does not mean that you can immediately go back over all of your old ones and get them revised. That takes time. But, they are stocking the cleanest bomb they have at the moment; they have stocked up on it.

Q. David P. Sentner, *Hearst Newspapers*: Mr. President, would you tell us whether correspondence between you and Marshal Zhukov has lapsed?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, except for one personal exchange as a polite amenity following the Geneva Conference, I have had no direct communication with Marshal Zhukov—I think it was April 1946. All of the opinions and statements I have ever made to you people about the Marshal were based upon, I have carefully explained, my six months' connection with him in 1945. So, since then, I have had no direct communication with him.

Q. Mr. Sentner: Could you give us any idea of the substance of those past communications, particularly relevant to the current disarmament discussions?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I certainly would not want to guess at them now. I would have to go back, because they had nothing to do with—this is 1946, eleven years ago, and I wouldn't want—they had nothing to do with disarmament, except that he did have this feeling that America and Russia were the two peoples who should try to devise plans and more or less induce others to conform.

But that was, I say, a long time ago, and I know nothing about his convictions at the moment.

Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and eighteenth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building on Wednesday morning, August 7, 1957, from 10:30 to 11:00 o'clock. In attendance: 202.

151 ¶ Citation and Remarks at Presentation of
the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Arthur
W. Radford. *August 8, 1957*

[Text read by Captain E. P. Aurand, Naval Aide to the President]

THE PRESIDENT of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Medal (Gold Star in lieu of a Fourth Award) to

ADMIRAL ARTHUR W. RADFORD, UNITED STATES NAVY

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION :

For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility. As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 15 August 1953 to 15 August 1957, Admiral Radford carried out the grave responsibilities of his office in an exemplary manner. Throughout his Chairmanship he exhibited a singular professional knowledge and understanding of the many aspects of national strength, of the international situation, and of the capabilities and requirements of all branches of the Armed Forces. His sound judgments and decisions were of eminent significance, both nationally and internationally. His keen thinking and considered military advice to the President, the National Security Council and the Secretary of Defense had great influence on the military posture of our country and of our allies. The integrity, loyalty, modesty, and ability with which Admiral Radford discharged his difficult responsibilities for the security of the United States have been an inspiration to all who have labored with him to improve the defenses of Freedom. By his selfless dedication, he has rendered service of the highest value

to the Nation, and has reflected great credit upon himself and our Armed Forces.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

[Remarks of the President]

Admiral Radford, it is a very great honor and privilege to participate in this ceremony which is merely to present to you a token of the appreciation of your government for your services. It is also with very great regret that we now say goodbye to you officially, but we hope you will be around when we can talk to you personally.

My very deep thanks for all you have done.

NOTE: The President spoke in the my four years with your team, Mr. Rose Garden. Admiral Radford replied: "I have thoroughly enjoyed President, and I leave with great regret."

152 ¶ The President's News Conference of *August 14, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. I think, ladies and gentlemen, that this is the first time I have asked you into an impromptu press conference. But I have called you in because I have just signed two documents that I believe will be of the utmost importance to the security and the prosperity and peace of the United States.

They are the Mutual Security Authorization Act and then my official request upon the Congress for the appropriations to implement that Act.

Now the authorization is for approximately three and four-tenths billion dollars. This is a half billion less than that which I requested last May. The amount, therefore, that is on the appropriation request is exactly that, three and four-tenths minus billions, because I am prohibited by law from asking for more.

Now I signed this with really the prayerful hope that we may be able, with that amount, to sustain the essential interests of the United States in the free world, but there is no disguising the fact

that the effects will be serious. Nevertheless, we can hope that we will do well enough so that the calling of the Congress in extraordinary session will not be necessary.

Now let's take a brief look at the history of this mutual security.

It started in 1947 and since that time there have been many points in the free world that have been transformed from positions of weakness and threat into positions of real strength for the free world.

Greece and Turkey started it. Yugoslavia, breaking away from the overlordship of Moscow. Iran in 1953. Then Viet-Nam a little later. And finally a stronger and better position in the Mid-East.

Now in that period—1947 to the present—the United States has put into the defense part of our mutual security about 17 billion dollars. Our allies have put 107 billion dollars. This means that for all of the money we have put in, there have been hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and airmen supported that we could otherwise have not supported at all on the side of the free world.

Incidentally, the cost of a division in almost any other country in the world is just a fraction of what it costs to sustain an American division either here or abroad.

Now certain of these countries that are on the outposts of the free world and right up against the Eurasian land mass are now absorbing about three-quarters of what we call the total of our defense supports. These are Korea, Formosa, Viet-Nam, Turkey, and Greece.

Let's consider Korea for a moment. In Korea we have got invested 135 thousand American casualties. Now I believe that under the circumstances existing at the time that war began, the war was necessary. Those casualties were required from us in order to support our security in the world and to stand firmly behind the cause of freedom.

But my question is now: Are we going to nullify all those sacrifices by failing to recognize the position of Korea facing a

long battlefront of 155 miles and without adequate support from us?

Those countries are poor economically and financially, but they are strong in courage, and by helping them we certainly help ourselves.

Now in Korea alone we put 840 million dollars, or something of that nature. We have of course been struggling to help them get in a position where we can lower these costs. All over the world we have sought places where we can make savings. But I say to you, Korea cannot support the kind of forces necessary, unless we help them with money. And we have there as you know, only a very small portion of the soldiers we once had.

In the authorization bill, also, there is a development fund project which allows us to transform our economic help largely from the grant basis to the loan basis, something which every committee that has studied this problem recommends strongly.

I most earnestly hope that the Congress will support this particular part of the bill to the full.

Now let us remember, mutual aid has no special pressure group supporting it. There is no particular organization in America that is making a living out of supporting mutual security. This is merely a case where the welfare of all of us is involved—every single one of us, and our children.

So I think it becomes necessary for the President who does if nothing else try to represent—and it is his job to represent all of the people of the United States, to speak up in favor of what we are doing: a program that has been, on the whole, one of the most successful of any in which we have engaged; which confronts the communist menace with a unity of purpose and strength throughout the world. That is the kind of program that we are now talking about supporting properly, or weakening it.

I feel that America is not going to want to desert something that has been so laboriously and patiently built up over the past ten years by Americans of all parties, all races, all occupations. And I do not believe America is going to see it crumble through

any false economy, or because it just has no local political impact.

Now of course this is not a regular press conference, and so in fairness to others, I would say let's don't go afield, but if there are any questions upon this particular subject, I would be glad, either with myself or my staff, to try to answer.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Mr. President, at one point in your statement you have given us, you referred to the hope that enough money would be appropriated this year to avoid the necessity of a special session of Congress——

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I said I hoped that we would get through with what we have been allowed, and I am hoping and praying that they give us what is now in the authorization bill, you see?

Q. Mr. Steele: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I want that supported in full. With that money, I believe we have got a good chance to get through the year.

Q. Mr. Steele: If such is not the case, if you don't get that money, may we assume you would not hesitate to——

THE PRESIDENT. I would have to. You cannot stand aside and see America's interest deteriorate throughout the world just by inaction.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Well, can we harden that up a little, sir? Are you going to call a special session if they don't pass the appropriation?

THE PRESIDENT. No. This is what I am going to do. I am going to watch every single day what is developing in the world and whenever for lack of money the United States interests become placed in real jeopardy, at that moment I would have no recourse except to call a special session.

Now I cannot say that if they take a ten-dollar bill out of this thing, that that's a special session. You can't be that arbitrary, much as you might like to make that as a statement, Merriman.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, referring to this conference you had the other night with the

Democrats and the Republicans, I take it you made to them——

THE PRESIDENT. Exactly what I have said to you.

Q. Mr. Lawrence:——the same sort of thing you have said to us? Now, what kind of response did you get? Was it an encouraging one——

THE PRESIDENT. I cannot tell you—I mean, I don't know, really——

Q. Mr. Lawrence: No commitments?

THE PRESIDENT. No, there were no commitments of any kind. There never are at any of those meetings, Bill. Just a question of—I lay out before them what I believe. I lay it out strongly. As a matter of fact, I think I laid it out more strongly than I have here, but it was a longer conference—I suppose an hour and a half, hitting back and forth.

And of course, people can call your attention to places where there has been malfunctioning of administrative officers, where there has been some waste. Of course there is. We are human.

But the fact is: here is the cheapest money we spend, as long as we are talking about getting security for the United States. If we did not have this working effectively, I just would hate to guess what would be the sums I would have to ask in the defense appropriation next year.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, did you tell the leaders the other night the same thing that you told us, about the possibility of calling them back into session?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think probably only in a more negative way. I said that of course none of us would like to see the need for a special session of Congress.

Q. Mr. Burd: You did raise that possibility——

THE PRESIDENT. I mention this every time I talk about this particular problem. However, as you people well know, I don't think that any of you ought to interpret anything I say in terms

of a threat of any kind. I never make them. It's a matter of what the necessities of the moment demand.

Any others? Well, thank you for coming in.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. As I say, this is a bit unusual. Good to see you.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and nineteenth news conference was held in his office August 14, 1957, at 4:00 p. m., shortly after the signing of Public Law 85-141 (71 Stat. 355). The attendance was not recorded.

On August 15, 1957, the following White House statement was released:

The President said yesterday that the cuts already made in the authorization bill were of such a nature as to hamper programs designed for the best interests of the United States and the free world.

Here is how the President views the additional cuts made by the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee:

1. The cut in military assistance is very deep and seems unjustified in extent. It will seriously delay modernization of the free world's forces in the face of progressively improved Communist forces.

2. The cut in defense support will compel, almost certainly, dangerous reductions in the size and effectiveness of the forces now being maintained by free nations bordering on Communist lands. Additionally it will lead to serious difficulty in the

economies of those nations supporting such forces.

3. The cut in the development loan fund—a forty per cent cut—makes impossible the realization of the important purpose for which this fund was established by the Congress.

4. The cut in technical assistance will make it difficult to assist our friends, particularly those newly independent nations who have turned to the United States for help in helping themselves.

5. The cut in the special assistance fund will not only seriously affect the funds for such programs as the world-wide effort to eradicate malaria, and to aid Hungarian refugees, but it will also seriously reduce the reserve funds hitherto provided to the President to meet emergencies which inevitably develop in the world we live in today.

The President is gravely concerned over these cuts. In the conviction that the national interests of this country are deeply involved, he sincerely hopes that final Congressional action will restore the amounts to those authorized by the Congress yesterday.

153 ¶ Letter to the Prime Minister of Belgium on Proposed Visit by King Leopold. *August 16, 1957*

[Released August 16, 1957. Dated August 11, 1957]

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I appreciate very much your letter of August 7 informing me of King Leopold's forthcoming trip to the United States for the purpose of visiting various installations connected with the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Admiral Strauss, who has been a friend of the King for many years, has been informed about the King's plans and is looking forward to the opportunity to contribute to the effectiveness of his visit. In making initial plans for the visit I would suggest that it might be useful for you to provide Ambassador Folger with a general statement of King Leopold's interests and projected itinerary. After his arrival in the United States, the King will doubtless wish to establish with Admiral Strauss a precise itinerary to satisfy his interests.

You may be assured of our interest in the King's visit and our hope that it will prove to be successful.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: In connection with the White House release of this letter it was stated that King Leopold's visit would be of a private character. The release further stated that the trip would be made within the frame-

work of the activities of the Belgian commission for the study of the problems posed by the progress of science and its economic and social repercussions.

154 ¶ Memorandum on United Fund and
Community Chest Campaigns. *August 17, 1957*

[Released August 17, 1957. Dated August 16, 1957]

To the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies:

This fall, United Funds and Community Chests make their annual appeals across the land and among Federal civilian and military personnel for the support of many thousands of charitable organizations. These include such national agencies as the Red Cross, USO, and those working to eliminate disease and secure the health of us all. For these splendid purposes, they seek to raise more than \$380,000,000.

We, in Government, want to assume our full share of support of the many private health and welfare organizations which make up the great humanitarian heart of the national community. The United Fund and Community Chest campaigns provide us with an opportunity for exercising the traditional American quality of neighborliness.

The Honorable Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will serve as Vice Chairman for the Federal Government of United Community Campaigns. Under the recently adopted Federal policy on voluntary fund-raising, I am confident everyone will extend full cooperation to the Vice Chairman in these campaigns.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

155 ¶ Veto of Bill for the Relief of Walter H. Berry. *August 19, 1957*

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 6961, "For the relief of Walter H. Berry."

The bill proposes payment of \$1,097.30 to Mr. Berry for salary lost during his erroneous separation from the Federal service from May 10, 1947, to September 2, 1947.

Mr. Berry's separation occurred before the Act of June 10, 1948 (Public Law 623, 80th Congress) which makes general provision for the payment of lost compensation to Federal personnel restored to duty following periods of unwarranted separation. Although no valid claim can thus be made under existing law, for reasons of equity I would be willing to approve a bill granting proper redress. The payment proposed by this bill, however, is inappropriate.

Mr. Berry at the time of his erroneous separation, received a lump sum cash payment for 477 hours of unused annual leave. Under existing law, other employees in such circumstances are required either to refund the lump sum leave payment and have the leave recredited to them or, have the amount of the lump sum payment deducted from the compensation paid for the period of separation. This employee should be accorded similar treatment.

I have, for this reason, felt obliged to withhold my approval from the bill in its present form.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

156 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Appointment of Harry J. Reed as Coordinator of
Rural Development Program. *August 19, 1957*

LAST OCTOBER, in Minnesota, I described the Rural Development Program as a bold, long-range program for bringing more prosperity to the lowest-income people in rural areas. It is being accomplished by improving their education, skills, farms, credit facilities, employment and earning opportunities.

A necessary part of the plan was to bring an outstanding man into government to help speed and perfect the program. I am convinced that in the Rural Development Program there are wonderful opportunities for good.

The Secretary of Agriculture is announcing today the appointment of Harry J. Reed as Coordinator of Rural Development Program. While Mr. Reed will be employed by the Secretary he will, of course, serve all the agencies of government concerned in the Rural Development Program—the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, the Small Business Administration and the Council of Economic Advisers. The administrative responsibility for the Rural Development Program will continue to be lodged with the Under Secretary of Agriculture, who is Chairman of the Inter-departmental Committee.

Mr. Reed, who has recently retired after 18 years as Dean of Agriculture at Purdue University in Indiana, has had a long, varied and distinguished career, serving the cause of farmers both here and abroad.

There remains much to be done in the field of rural development. Mr. Reed will be working with private, state and local agencies concerned with this program. There will be over 30 states active in the Program this year. He will be available to counsel with members of the Congress.

I have confidence in his energy and ability.

I have confidence in the program.

We will move strongly forward in assisting our lowest-income rural families, to gain a greater share of our unprecedented national peacetime prosperity.

157 ¶ The President's News Conference of *August 21, 1957.*

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning.

Please sit down. I have no announcements.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, Syria seems to be drifting or being drawn into the Soviet orbit. We assume that you are concerned about this, and the question is: what can the United States do about it, or more properly, what is the United States doing about the situation in Syria?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, there are very definite limitations on what you can do in the internal affairs of any other country.

Now, first of all, the situation there is that we were accused of a lot of things which are obviously a smokescreen behind which people that have the leftish leanings are trying to build up their power.

The pattern that is seemingly emerging is an old one for the Soviets, to insert or offer economic and military aid, and through doing so, to penetrate the receiving country with their agents, for these to get into power, to find stooges that will do their will, and finally, to take over this country.

Now, in Syria, how far this pattern has gone, we don't know. Actually, there is a very strict censorship and our Embassy is not free to give us all the information that it can get. We don't know exactly what is happening. So, frankly, what we are doing is getting every piece of information we can daily. We consult with others that are interested and have knowledge and trying to keep abreast of the situation.

It is not one of those instances, at present, that justify any kind of action at all under the Mid-East doctrine.

Q. Charles von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, a Democratic Senator, sir, has charged that Secretary of State Dulles blundered when he withdrew the United States offer for the Aswan High Dam and other Democratic Senators are thinking about asking the Administration for a white paper on the Middle East. Would you care to comment on either of these matters?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am trusting my memory now, to go back to the Aswan Dam is quite a ways in the past. But briefly the offer made to Egypt was a tripartite one—I believe it was the World Bank, United States, and Britain. It was a very carefully worked out program, and its basic feature was that Egypt would devote its full, you might say, excess economic resources into building that dam.

Specifically, it was understood that there would be no military arming of Egypt in any scale that would interfere with Egypt devoting this economic power of its own in order to complete the dam.

Now, when this offer was made, Egypt inserted or replied with a number of conditions that were completely unacceptable, and all three of these agencies—the United States, Britain, and the World Bank—just dropped it, forgot it.

When suddenly it was revived by Egypt some months later, the conditions that had prevailed at the time the offer was made no longer prevailed. Egypt had received a lot of arms and was devoting a great deal of its economic strength to supporting it. So the United States said, in effect, that the conditions no longer prevailed, and they couldn't go along.

In the meantime, I might add—and again I am trusting to memory, and some of you can correct me if I am wrong—but I think there had been a resolution in the Senate, or a provision in one of our bills that no part of the money in that year's appropriations could be used for the proceeding with the Aswan Dam. So

it wasn't merely a question of the Executive, it was also a question of congressional opinion on this matter.

Now, that is as far as I can go, because I can't remember all the details, but that is the way I remember the case. And it was that the situation just was changed.

Q. Mr. von Fremd: Do you think a white paper might clear the matter?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. I haven't even heard of that.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, this is the time of year where you normally give us an appraisal of what Congress has done and left undone in relation to your program. What sort of a job do you think it has done this year, all in all?

THE PRESIDENT. Only yesterday I was looking over a long list of recommendations that I made to Congress through the medium of my presentation last January in the state of the Union talk, and of special messages, and to say that I am not disappointed in the performance to date would, of course, be an untruth.

Of course I am disappointed, because these things that I talk about are not pet projects of my own. I have no particular personal reason other than that of a concern for all of the United States of America for wanting them passed, but that reason is governing and controlling with me. As a matter of fact, it is the only reason I think anyone has a right to occupy the job I do if he does feel that way, and therefore for the sake of the United States, I am tremendously disappointed that so many of these bills have not been acted on, and in some cases not even had hearings.

Now, the details of them, there is no use going into now. They are long things. They apply to everything from the country's finances, the welfare of our people, mutual aid, and right down the line.

Q. John L. Steele, Time Magazine: Mr. President, in connection with Mr. Clark's question, sir, some of your Republican

supporters on Capitol Hill believe that the record of Congress will make it necessary for you to campaign in a more partisan manner for a Republican Congress next year than perhaps you have done before. In fact, some of them have used the words "a modified give-them-Hell campaign."

I wonder if you would care to comment on your thinking.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I will just have to pursue what is natural for me. I believe that anyone who does something that is unnatural and artificial for himself is not effective.

Now, what I plead for are the programs that I believe to be good for America. And now it happens that I believe the Republicans have a better program than the Democrats and, to that extent, of course, I am going to be partisan, but primarily I am for the program.

Q. William H. Lawrence, New York Times: Mr. President, I am puzzled, sir, by your answer about Syria that even our Embassy cannot tell us all they know. Is there any restriction by that Government on the use of the diplomatic code?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think probably there is any restriction on the diplomatic code and I am not so sure of the details. I do know that there has been a security detachment around the Embassy for some days, and we have had difficulty in really unearthing what is going on.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: In getting our personnel out?

THE PRESIDENT. No; we have not been trying to get the personnel out.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: I mean going out of the Embassy into the street.

THE PRESIDENT. No; learning what is going on. It is a confused situation with censorship very rigidly applied, that is what is going on.

Q. Mr. Lawrence: May I ask one further question? You used, it seemed to me, a rather mild word that these people that were coming into power were of leftist leanings.

THE PRESIDENT. Well——

Q. Mr. Lawrence: There could be a much harsher term used; they are, in fact, Communists.

THE PRESIDENT. I think everybody could use his own terms, but there is one thing about fighting a battle as well probably as taking a public position—always give your enemy a line of retreat if you can.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, sir, at your last conference you spoke of some people who made gifts to your Gettysburg farm as thinking of them in terms of eventually belonging to the public. Do you have some plan for eventually turning the farm over to the Government or some other agency that it might be permanently preserved?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, actually, I don't know, first of all, whether any public agency would ever be concerned in such a thing. Some people seem to think it would, but I would say this: Mrs. Eisenhower and I have not yet reached any complete agreement, and I must say her word about that farm, I believe, is probably decisive. [*Laughter*]

Q. Andrew F. Tully, Scripps-Howard: Sir, some of us have been up to Newport, counting those sand traps. We have been wondering rather wistfully whether you are committed to stay here until Congress adjourns.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as long as both houses of Congress are here, I can have no other place of abode, even as close as Newport may be. Now, if everything turns out so that we can get away in ten days—and Mrs. Eisenhower is completely checked out by her doctors—why, we would still go.

But I can't tell you my plans on that. It seems to become more indefinite every day rather than crystallizing.

Q. William S. White, New York Times: Mr. President, on the matter of civil rights, Mr. President, if it should appear that the only way to get a bill out of this House deadlock would be to accept the Senate jury trial provision, limited to civil rights cases, would you personally recommend that course?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have said time and again that I felt

the Senate version of the bill as it applied to the voting rights, in which I am so specifically and particularly concerned, was not strong enough, and I would like to see it stronger.

Now, I think that the Republican leaders in the Congress, in the House of Representatives, have reached some conclusion of a proposal they expect to make probably today or tomorrow in an effort to end this deadlock, and one that would represent a position between the one that I took originally, and the one that is now in the Senate version.

Q. Lloyd M. Schwartz, Fairchild Publications: Mr. President, Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers has asked the automobile manufacturers to cut prices on 1958-model cars by \$100 as a means of restraining price inflation, and he has offered to take this into account at future collective bargaining demands by the union.

I would like to know your reaction to this, and whether you think it would have a salutary effect upon this problem of combating wage and price inflation.

THE PRESIDENT. I received a letter the other day, and I read it, and quite obviously it presents very complicated problems that are not readily discernible, and certainly not readily understandable. And so, of course, I referred it to my economic groups and to the Department of Labor for a thorough study, so as to see what answer should be made, whether there was anything in it that the Government should comment on and what we should do.

Q. Henry Raymont, United Press: Mr. President, the Administration's proposal to hike the lead and zinc tariff has been protested by Mexico and Peru. I wonder, sir, if you would care to comment how this might affect our position of liberal trade at the Buenos Aires Economic Conference.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, actually in the normal case, the regular routine of tariff examination and recommendations to me would have been followed. The situation some few months ago was represented to me as being so critical as not to allow the time for such an investigation, which usually involves many months.

So the Department of the Interior got together and suggested to the Congress the study—as a special case only, and not as critical of the existing situation, but as a special situation—a sliding-scale tariff, a different size of tariffs, to take effect at different levels of prices in this country. Now, in the Senate, that was rejected, and a flat tariff, I believe of three cents on one metal and two cents on the other [was suggested].

I actually believe the best way, in the long run, to handle these things is through the established method, which is to put it into the Tariff Commission and allow the study to be made, and then for the President to act on it in accordance with existing law.

I understand that the industry itself seems now to prefer that method.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, do I understand that this proposal on civil rights, which the Republican leaders will make, represents a compromise from your original position which you approved?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, a compromise—I say this: to my mind, it will still leave a sufficient effectiveness in the bill so that it would be acceptable to everybody, and yet does quiet any justifiable alarm that others might have as to excessive punishment of any kind.

Q. Sarah McClendon, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, it seems we have a new policy in the Agricultural Department of reviewing REA loans for electricity and telephones at a higher level than just the administrative REA. I wonder if that was a White House-inspired move, or if you are aware of this, and if you have set up any standards for how these loans shall be approved.

THE PRESIDENT. I have set up no standards at all. I know about it, of course; it was reported to me by the Secretary of Agriculture, and why he suggested it to Congress. After all, let's not forget there is two percent money being involved here, and the two percent is money that on the long term, the Government

today has to pay four percent or over. So there is a very definite reason for being careful about it.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting: Mr. President, going back to your program for a moment, sir, I have a two-part question. On foreign aid, the Senate is attempting to restore some of the House cuts. The first part of my question would be: do you have hopes that a majority of the money you have asked for can be restored; and, secondly, if you do not get the \$3,336,000,000 which you have put as the bare minimum, what do you visualize the effects would be on our overseas aid program?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, first of all, it goes without saying that I hope the Senate will put back every cent included in the authorization, and then get the very best deal out of conference that it is possible to get. In other words, I would like to be very firm, because I honestly believe that we are here sacrificing the tool that means more to our leadership in holding together the voluntary federation that must combat communism in the world than any other thing.

So now, with respect to what I would do, there is only one thing the Executive can do in that case, and that is watch day by day as to what is happening in the world, and it will be modified somewhat by where are the cuts largely made.

If cuts are made where you do have a carryover, and can use the carryover, like in the purchase of hardware, that is one thing; but when the cuts are in things that are yearly appropriations, and you have to spend it for that year, then, if you do not have the amount of money that you need, like defense support, then the next thing you know, Korea or Formosa or Viet-Nam or Pakistan or Turkey are reducing their forces below the level we believe safe. And that is the problem, then, that faces this Government.

Q. Mr. MacLeish: On the first part of the question, sir, has Senator Knowland given you any assurance of the percentage,

given you any indication of the percentage of restoration the Senate might hope for?

THE PRESIDENT. He just said he would work as hard as he could.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, you said that you were tremendously disappointed in the Congress. Is there a possibility or a probability that you will call an extra session, if you do not get the civil rights you want, and the foreign aid you want?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I wouldn't—as a matter of fact, on one of them, on foreign aid, as I say, what I have to do is watch the situation. The State Department, the Defense Department and I and the National Security Council would have to be very anxiously watching the developing world situation, and certainly wouldn't call a special session unless it were absolutely necessary.

With respect to the other part of it, I would see no usefulness in the thing, because Congress has given a lot of time. In a sense, they have a special session going right now. I believe their own laws say they should go out—what is it—July 31st, isn't it?

Q. Mr. Brandt: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. All right, they are in a special session and they are wrestling with it. And I wouldn't know any reason for calling them back before January and trying to do this from there.

Q. Garnett D. Horner, Washington Star: Mr. President, with supplies of vaccine for the Asiatic flu becoming available now, there is some interest as to if and when you are going to be inoculated. Can you tell us about it?

THE PRESIDENT. I am going to take it just as soon as ordinary people like I am can get it. Now that is when I will take it.

Q. Spencer Davis, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you have any comments to make on the American students who have defied the State Department ban and gone to Communist China?

THE PRESIDENT. Only I think that they are very badly advised, and they are doing their country a disservice.

Q. John M. Hightower, Associated Press: Mr. President, in the case of Syria, in your earlier answer you referred to this following a Soviet pattern. Could you be more specific, sir? Are you suggesting that this is a result of a deliberate Soviet effort to take over the country, sort of a conspiracy?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think this: I think that is the ultimate aim, but, of course, an ultimate aim of that kind is kept very definitely under cover, because one of the things, when you go in, you appeal to the spirit of nationalism—I am talking now about the Soviet. They appeal to the spirit of nationalism in the country, telling them that through this method, you are independent, you run your own affairs, but when they get a hold of the thing, they find out too late that they are being run from somewhere else.

Q. Ruth S. Montgomery, International News Service: Mr. President, you said you had been bitterly disappointed with some of the congressional program not going through. Do you blame this in large measure on the two-term limitation, and do you regret at any time having run again for the Presidency?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, to say the word “regret” is to say that you believe you should be sorry for yourself for doing what at least at the time you thought to be your duty, so I do not regret.

Now, with respect to the rest of it, I don’t believe that the two-term thing is the decisive factor here. It is a case of this: will people look at every proposition put up and try to decide what is good for us and what is not?

Frequently, I hear a question, is such-and-such a man voting with you? Now, he is not voting with me. If he is doing what he should, he is voting for what he believes to be right.

And I repeat, as I repeated here again and again, if these programs that I suggest are not right for the United States, then they should oppose them. But I certainly believe there should be a better one put in its place.

And as far as I am concerned, I have seen nothing in the developing scene since this session met that makes me believe that

the general program we have put in is not the best that could have been devised.

Q. Gene Wortsman, *Rocky Mountain News*: Mr. President, has anyone or any group indicated in any way to you that they would like REA Administrator Hamil replaced?

THE PRESIDENT. I haven't heard of it, no. As a matter of fact, on the contrary, I have heard everywhere, my reports have been that he has been doing a splendid job.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Mr. President, do you blame the failures of this Congress largely on the Democrats, or do you think your own party shares in the blame?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you, as far as I am concerned, everybody who voted against what I thought was the right thing to do, why, they have to share the blame.

Q. Edward T. Folliard, *Washington Post*: Mr. President, when you say you were terribly disappointed, could you be more specific in naming the things that you have in mind where Congress has failed? You said financial, welfare, and mutual security.

THE PRESIDENT. There is a whole list of things, Mr. Folliard, and the reason that I decided not to try to name them by enumeration, you limit, and therefore I would leave out something that will stir up somebody. There is a whole series of them, and I refer you to my special messages, and my state of the Union speech, and those that have not been acted on favorably, they are in the list.

Q. Benjamin R. Cole, *Indianapolis Star*: Mr. President, out in the Middle West, I think the people generally—I am speaking as a personal reaction, having just been there—don't feel the same way you do about the foreign aid program, and that therein lies part of the difficulty with Congress. They seem to be responding more to the people than to the President.

I was wondering, sir, if you had any plans for carrying your message and your ideas directly to the people of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, let me remind you of one or two things. I think there has been no meeting of this body since this Congress started that the question of mutual security did not come up, and I spoke out as strongly as I know how.

On top of that, about the first of April, about the time of the calming down of some of the then current crises in the Mid-East, I went on the television with two talks. One was on the budget in general, and then I made one complete special one on the mutual security program. And now I will say this: on that, for all of the talks I have made on the studio basis, I got more favorable reaction from the country on that one than any other.

Personally, I believe the people down in their hearts understand more about this than would be evident from the reaction we get here in Washington.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Mr. President, in your so-called compromise proposal on civil rights, are you insisting that they restore any part of this part III which has to do with injunctions?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Philip Potter, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, going back to Syria, would it be tolerable to have in the heart of the Middle East a regime subject to Communist control which at any time, as it did last November, could deny the Free World a vital part of its oil supply?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't want to speculate, because there are all sorts of degrees. For example, we feel—and I think everybody else feels—that Tito is in a far different position with respect to the free world than are Communist countries that are directly controlled by communism.

In other words, it is international communism that spells the greatest danger to the United States, not that we approve of communism anywhere, but international communism and subordination to the views of Moscow are one thing. Independent communism is something else. And also there are all degrees of its application.

I would say that the situation as it develops will be one that will have to be closely watched by all the free world, not merely the United States, all the free world, and we must not get into a position that would be intolerable for us. That is all.

Q. Tom Wicker, Winston-Salem, N. C., *Journal*: Mr. President, in view of your comments on the probable ineffectiveness of a special session on civil rights, and in view of the fact that both sides in the dispute have said that their interest in it is not political, would you think it would be incumbent upon both parties to go ahead and get together on the matter this year rather than let it go over until a campaign year?

THE PRESIDENT. Certainly, I hope so. I can't conceive of anything worse than making the basic right of so many millions of our citizens just a part of a political snarling as to who is to blame for this and who is to get the credit for that.

Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twentieth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building on Wednesday morning, August 21, 1957, from 10:33 to 10:59 o'clock. In attendance: 193.

In connection with the situation in Syria, the White House on September 7 released a statement by the Secretary of State regarding a meeting of the President with the Secretary, Loy W. Henderson (Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration), and William M. Rountree (Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs). At this meeting the President referred to his message to Con-

gress of January 5, 1957 (Item 6 above), and affirmed his intention to carry out the national policy expressed in the Congressional Middle East Resolution (Pub. Law 85-7, 71 Stat. 5; also see Item 46 above).

The Secretary's statement further noted that the President had authorized the accelerated delivery to the countries of the area of economic and other defensive items which had been programed for their use. The President expressed the hope that the International Communists would not push Syria into any acts of aggression against her neighbors, and that the people of Syria would act to allay the anxiety caused by recent events.

158 ¶ Statement by the President After
Authorizing Inclusion of Nuclear Test Suspension
Among Disarmament Proposals. *August 21, 1957*

IN OUR EFFORTS with our allies to reach a sound and early agreement with the Soviet Union on a first-step disarmament program, I have authorized the Secretary of State to make a significant change in our proposals in the United Nations Disarmament Sub-Committee now meeting in London.

Pursuant to this authorization the Secretary of State has instructed the Chairman of our delegation in London to inform the Sub-Committee today that we will be willing as part of our proposal for a first-step disarmament agreement to include a suspension of testing of nuclear weapons for a period up to two years under certain conditions and safeguards. These include Soviet acceptance of the United States position that, within that period, there will be initiated a permanent cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and installation of inspection systems to insure performance.

The delegations of Canada, France and the United Kingdom join us in presenting this proposal which should be a major step toward reaching a sound and safeguarded first-step arms control agreement.

I sincerely hope that the Soviet Union will now join us and our Western colleagues in agreeing to our disarmament proposals, including the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

Until such a first-step arms control agreement comes into force, the United States will, of course, conduct such nuclear testing as our security requires.

159 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill Authorizing Appropriations for the Atomic
Energy Commission. *August 21, 1957*

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 8996, authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. This bill provides authorizations as requested by the Commission for its projected program. It is a great improvement indeed over the bills introduced early in the session which would have required the Commission to build and operate a number of full-scale power reactors at a cost for construction alone of \$400 million of public money. I am glad that Congress saw the undesirability of proceeding with that program.

The bill includes a provision directing the Commission to proceed with design and engineering studies for two reactor types, both of which the Commission considers unnecessary and undesirable at this time—a plutonium production reactor, and a natural uranium gas-cooled power reactor—and to report back to the Congress by April first next.

While I am not opposed to such projects as studies by the Commission I wish to make it clear that I will oppose the expenditure of public money for the construction and operation by the Government of any large-scale power reactor, or any prototype thereof, unless private enterprise has first received reasonable opportunity to bear or share the cost. This comports with the precept in the first chapter of the basic law which declares that the policy of the United States shall be to “strengthen free competition in private enterprise.”

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 8996 is Public Law 85-162 (71 Stat. 403).

160 ¶ Letter to Jere Cooper, Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, on Duties on Lead and Zinc. *August 23, 1957*

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate having your letter concerning the Administration's proposal for sliding-scale import excise taxes on lead and zinc. It is gratifying to know that your Committee is giving attention to the distressed condition of the lead and zinc mining industries.

In 1954, as you pointed out, the Tariff Commission recommended higher duties for lead and zinc under the "escape clause" of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. But other means were available at that time both to meet the public need and afford the relief immediately necessary. Such means were found in the program of increased purchases of domestic ores for the stockpile and the barter of surplus agricultural commodities in exchange for foreign lead and zinc. These programs had the advantage of increasing our inventories of these materials as a security measure while, at the same time, removing price depressing excess supplies from the domestic and world markets. Recently, however, the attainment of our stockpile goals has necessitated adjustments in these programs, and the problem of distress has reappeared.

As I indicated in my press conference on August twenty-first, my view with respect to maintaining the integrity of Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 is at one with yours and, I am sure, with that of all the members of the House Ways and Means Committee. H. R. 6894, as you know, is the sole exception proposed by this Administration in over four and one-half years. In view of this fact, I think you will agree that such exceptions are not proposed lightly.

The special circumstances of this case that suggest the desirability of following the legislative route were set forth by Adminis-

tration witnesses before both your Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

It is understood, of course, that the initiation before the Tariff Commission of an escape clause proceeding by the industry is available in the last instance. It is my understanding that the industry will take such course if the Congress does not pass the requested legislation. In that event, I would request the Tariff Commission to expedite its consideration of the matter.

You mentioned the possibility of relief through the national security amendment of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955. Although a continuously productive mining industry is of fundamental importance to the national security, it is deemed appropriate in present circumstances to invoke the relief afforded by the escape clause of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 if the Congress does not enact H. R. 6894. The importance of this industry to a strong national defense should, however, not be overlooked.

I share your belief that expansion of foreign trade is in the best interests of the United States and I reiterate my conviction that such an objective can best be implemented by Reciprocal Trade Agreements Programs.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

161 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill Providing Appropriations for Certain Civil
Functions, Including Those of the Corps of
Engineers. *August 26, 1957*

I HAVE APPROVED H. R. 8090, "Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes." I am deeply

concerned, however, about the large financial commitments represented by the unbudgeted new construction starts for the Corps of Engineers which the Congress has provided for in this bill. This is the third successive year in which this has happened, with the result that future financial commitments of the Federal Government have increased about \$2.5 billion in that period, most of which must be appropriated over the next 3 to 5 years if these projects are to proceed.

In fiscal year 1956, the Congress added unbudgeted new starts for the Corps of Engineers involving direct future commitments in excess of one billion dollars. Last year, the Congress added projects with future commitments of three-quarters of a billion dollars. In this bill for the fiscal year 1958, the Congress has added projects with future commitments of over \$700 million, only slightly less than last year. This action has been taken in spite of the fact that in 1958 expenditures for the Corps of Engineers, civil functions, will approach the previous all-time high, with almost 500 projects, having a total cost of over \$9 billion, in various stages of construction. These projects have a cost to complete at the end of fiscal 1958 in excess of \$3.3 billion.

In my budget recommendations to the Congress, I carefully weighed the need for water resource developments against the needs of national defense and other necessary functions of government. I attach particular importance to the necessity of maintaining economic stability and fiscal solvency both now and in future years. The Congress, by the action it has taken on this bill, has seriously hampered the attainment of these objectives. I shall continue to adhere to these principles of fiscal soundness, and therefore the size of recommended future appropriations for these unbudgeted new starts will be dependent on the over-all budgetary situation.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 8090 is Public Law 85-167 (71 Stat. 416).

162 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill Authorizing Permanent Certification of
Certain Air Carriers. *August 26, 1957*

I HAVE APPROVED H. R. 4520 authorizing permanent certification of certain air carriers operating between the United States and Alaska. It is with some reluctance that I have done so, first, because I do not believe it is sound practice to bypass by legislation the regular procedures for certification that Congress has established in the Civil Aeronautics Act, and second, because of the heavy subsidy charge upon the Treasury for two of these carriers.

In the Civil Aeronautics Act, the Congress has provided detailed procedures for the certification of airlines on particular routes, and except in extraordinary or unusual circumstances these procedures should be followed. Long experience has proved that necessary regulation in the public interest of complicated industries is best provided when an expert regulatory body applies the standards established by law to the facts of specific situations as they are developed by investigation and in open hearings. The Congress found, however, among other things, that the complete dependency of Alaska upon air transportation presented unusual circumstances in this case, and that those circumstances were similar to those which led the Congress last year to enact legislation granting permanent certification to the intra-Alaska and intra-Hawaii carriers.

A little more than two years ago the Civil Aeronautics Board, with my approval, extended the temporary certificates of Pacific Northern Airlines and Alaska Airlines for five years, and extended the temporary certificate of Northwest Airlines covering the inside route through Edmonton, Canada, for three years. Because the Air Coordinating Committee had found that the number of carriers operating to Alaska was excessive, it was hoped that Alaska Airlines and Pacific Northern Airlines might

effect a merger. No merger has taken place and in the last two years the annual subsidy charge on the Government for the services of these two airlines has risen by about \$900,000. At the present time that charge is over \$3,000,000.

The carriers themselves contend that the short duration of their certificates has made it impossible for them to finance modern equipment or make long-range plans, with the result that they have had a difficult time competing with the two stronger permanently certificated carriers—Pan American World Airways and Northwest Airlines. This in turn, they contend, has increased their need for subsidy.

In enacting this legislation the Congress has found that permanent certification will over the long run actually reduce the need for subsidy, since under permanent certification the carriers will be in a better position to finance modern, economical equipment, and make long-range plans. I hope this finding turns out to be correct. I still am convinced, however, that the number of States-Alaska carriers is excessive, and that reduction of this number is essential in the interest of strong, competitive air service between the United States and Alaska. In order that the permanent certification provided for in this bill will not have the effect of doing away with the incentive to reduce this number, I have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to continue taking all appropriate steps to facilitate and encourage mergers.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 4520 is Public Law 85-166 (71 Stat. 415).

163 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill to Increase Service-Connected Disability
Compensation and Dependency Allowances.

August 27, 1957

I HAVE APPROVED H. R. 52, "To provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances," although the bill inadequately compensates some veterans with more serious service-connected disabilities, while providing at the same time more than necessary increases to others.

I have signed the measure notwithstanding these defects because my refusal to do so would deprive veterans with service-connected disabilities (a group which merits our particular concern) of any adjustments in their compensation.

I had hoped to send comprehensive proposals for veterans' legislation to this session of the Congress, but the complexity of the issues involved, and the heavy burden of other legislation pending before the Congress, prevented this. These proposals will, however, be placed before the second session in January, 1958.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 52 is Public Law 85-168 (71 Stat. 424).

164 ¶ Statement by the President on Senate
Restoration of Mutual Security Funds.

August 27, 1957

I AM GREATLY pleased by the Senate restoration of a half-billion dollars of Mutual Security funds. I consider it to be a substantial step in the right direction. The Senate leaders of both parties and other Senators who supported this restoration have well earned the commendation of the American people.

It is my earnest hope that the House of Representatives will

quickly approve the Senate action. I am sure that the House leadership and Members, like the Senate, recognize that failure to support the Senate action would further aggravate the serious effects of severe cuts already made in this program that is so essential to our nation's defense and the security of the free world.

165 ¶ Statement by the President Following the
Soviet Union's Attack on the Disarmament
Proposals. *August 28, 1957*

IT IS DEEPLY disappointing to all true lovers of peace that the Soviet Union should have already attacked, with such scornful words, the proposals which Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States are putting forward at the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee in London. It is noteworthy that this attack coincides with the boastful statement by the Soviet Union that they have made advances in the development of means for bringing mass destruction to any part of the world.

The Western Powers at London are completing their presentation of a rounded and interdependent first-stage proposal which, among other things, would, on a supervised and safeguarded basis,

(a) provide a measure of protection against massive attack;
(b) suspend for two years the further testing of nuclear weapons;

(c) seek that outer space shall be used only for peaceful, not military, purposes;

(d) provide a date after which no fissionable material will be produced for weapons purposes and existing nuclear weapons stockpiles will begin to be reduced by transfers for peaceful purposes;

(e) begin a reduction of armed forces and armaments.

It would be tragic if these important first-stage proposals, fraught with such significance for the peace of the world, were

rejected by the Soviet Union even before they could have been seriously studied and before the Western presentation is complete. Such a Soviet attitude would condemn humanity to an indefinite future of immeasurable danger.

So far as the United States is concerned, we shall never renounce our efforts to find ways and means to save mankind from that danger and to establish a just and lasting peace.

166 ¶ Remarks at Ceremony Marking the
Issuance of the President Magsaysay Champion of
Liberty Stamp. *August 30, 1957*

My Friends:

It is indeed a very great and distinct privilege to join so many distinguished guests in honoring a true champion of liberty. I want especially to mention the presence here of representatives of other governments, because by your presence you acknowledge your devotion to the same concept that you have heard praised in the case of President Magsaysay. Yourself, your governments and your countries stand also ready to sacrifice and to give for this great concept.

As I am an added starter on the program, I am not expected to make a speech, but with your permission I advert for one moment to one part of Ambassador Romulo's statement. Incidentally, he is a gentleman who has been my good friend for more than twenty-two years—since I first served in the Philippines.

He said Magsaysay did not sustain, support and worship freedom merely in words, however eloquent. He did it in flaming action—in the words of Carlos Romulo. He understood that freedom is not possible to sustain, unless there is some economic base—some way of allowing a man to gain his self-respect through earning his own living. He had behind him a long history of Spanish occupation in the Philippines and he knew how the

grantees of that time had suppressed and enslaved, in truth, the common people of the Philippines. Traces of it were still alive when Magsaysay came along. He realized that the town needed more rice, that liberty was impossible to sustain unless you made it possible for the people to grow that rice—to have a better living—to gain some kind of education—to get doctors into the barrios and out into the hinterland where none had ever penetrated before.

For these things he worked, I submit, not only to my fellow countrymen here today, but to all of the people representative of other countries, if we are really to do our full part in combating communism, we must as a unit stand not only ready as Magsaysay did to bare his breast to the bayonet, if it comes to that, but to work day by day for the betterment—the spiritual, moral, intellectual and material betterment—of the people who live under freedom, so that not only may they venerate it, but they can support it.

This Magsaysay did, and in this I believe is his true greatness, the kind of greatness that will be remembered long after any words we can speak here will have been forgotten.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the State, Ambassador Romulo, and the Postmaster General's Office. The Postmaster General also spoke on Vice President, the Secretary of this occasion.

167 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill Authorizing a Conveyance of Property to
Panama. *August 30, 1957*

I DERIVE personal satisfaction in approving H. R. 6709 which authorizes the United States to fulfill certain of its obligations to the Republic of Panama pursuant to the terms of the Treaty of 1955 between the United States and Panama.

This bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of State and the Panama Canal Company to convey to Panama various lands and improvements which are no longer needed by this Government. The formal transfer of the property to Panama, and the signing of a protocol relating thereto, will take place within the immediate future.

I have already approved the bill providing an appropriation of \$750,000 for work preliminary to the construction of a high-level bridge over the Pacific end of the Panama Canal at Balboa, Canal Zone. Work may now proceed on this bridge which will join more closely the eastern and western parts of Panama, and also constitute eventually an important link in the Pan American highway system.

These two bills, in addition to enabling the United States to honor its treaty commitments with Panama, once again demonstrate the friendship and esteem the United States has always held for the Republic of Panama.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 6709 is Public Law 85-223 (71 Stat. 509). For the third paragraph, see Public Law 85-170 (71 Stat. 427).
the appropriation bill referred to in

168 ¶ Statement by the President: Labor Day. *September 2, 1957*

IN A CLIMATE of general well-being, we celebrate Labor Day this year with deep appreciation. We live in a favored land where the fruits of production are widely shared. More Americans are holding jobs and enjoying security than ever before. It is fitting that we pause to pay tribute to the skill and strength of our working men and women. In their hands and minds is the power of our growth and the promise of continuing achievement.

We are thankful for the many blessings we have received in the past, and as free workers in a free society, we shall continue to labor for the progress and for the improvement of all.

169 ¶ The President's News Conference of
September 3, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please sit down.

I have no announcements.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, is there anything that you can tell the American people in the light of the Russian announcement last week, and just what the status of development of our program for an intercontinental ballistic missile is at this point?

THE PRESIDENT. Any answer to your question, Mr. Arrowsmith, must observe the limits that are established by considerations of national security. And if you will read the Russian statement carefully, you will see that it is more notable for what it didn't say than for what it did say. Whenever it talked about the future, the translation is most evasive.

I can say a few things about this. First of all, let's remember this: the Russians never made any statement yet except for their own purposes, their own special purposes, and I don't know of any reason for giving it greater credence than many of the statements of the past, where they have been shown to be less than completely reliable.

Now, in this whole field, let us remember there are a number of things. There is a long distance between proving that you can fire one test instrument in a particular direction and achieve one result, and acquiring that instrument in sufficient numbers and sufficient reliability to be worthwhile tactically.

For a long time, the long-range missile is not going to provide

the best means of delivering an explosive charge, and that is all it is for.

For a long time, there will be a changeover as they become perfected.

In our own case, we have spent many, many millions of dollars, as have other nations. We are continuing to do so on what is the highest priority that can possibly be devoted to the capacity of our scientific advancement and to the capacity of our whole, you might say, arrangements and organization to bring the thing forward; that is, testing, plans, and organization and the development, manufacture, and so on.

But the big thing to remember is that a mere tested vehicle is a long ways from actual production.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, over quite a wide section of the South today and this week, children are going back to school under difficult circumstances, in places where integration is being attempted for the first time.

We have a case in Arkansas this morning where the Governor has ordered State troops around a school that a Federal court had ordered integrated. I just wonder what you think of this situation.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first, to say "what you think about it" is sort of a broad subject that you are giving me.

Actually, this particular incident came to my attention the first thing this morning. I have been in contact with the Attorney General's office. They are taking a look at it. They are going to find out exactly what has happened, and discuss this with the Federal judge. As of this moment, I cannot say anything further about the particular point, because that is all I know about it.

Now, time and again a number of people—I, among them—have argued that you cannot change people's hearts merely by laws. Laws presumably express the conscience of a nation and its determination or will to do something. But the laws here are

to be executed gradually, according to the dictum of the Supreme Court, and I understand that the plan worked out by the school board of Little Rock was approved by the district judge. I believe it is a ten-year plan.

Now there seems to have been a road block thrown in the way of that plan, and the next decision will have to be by the lawyers and jurists.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, you told us at our last conference that you were tremendously disappointed with the record of Congress. Do you see any reason to reassess your evaluation?

THE PRESIDENT. No, not much.

I have a little list. [*Laughter*]

Now, there are certain things: I think that the passing of the Middle East resolution was the legislative process at its best. It had bipartisan support—I am proud to say very heavy Republican support—but it was done and studied thoroughly and passed.

The U. S. participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency is certainly an advance, real advance.

The civil rights bill, as finally passed, I think, expresses the allegiance of the whole American people to the concept of equal political and economic rights for all.

And then the law for the protection of the FBI files, I think, was a very fine piece.

Now, there is a long list of measures that were not passed. There, examples are: The registration of union welfare and pension funds and the publication of the financial reports of unions, that was not passed.

The emergency corn program was killed.

The bill to limit highway advertising did not become law.

Tax relief for small business was put off.

Federal flood insurance program was killed.

There are others, like the interest rates on Government loans to be equal to the cost to the Federal Government of borrowing that money.

Very important postal rate increases were denied, and so continue a deficit that at the present time is over two million dollars a day.

And, finally, and most important to all of us, the mutual security program was not adequately supported in appropriations even though the Senate, on both sides of the aisle, made a very determined effort to increase the amounts that were provided.

I want to say a word again about this thing of mutual security.

What we are talking about here is defense, defense and security of the only kind that can be provided in a free world that is, at the best, a loosely-bound federation of free countries against a monolithic dictatorship.

In many of the forward areas that are facing the Eurasian land mass, we have bases and we have allies. Those allies provide the protection, the local protection, for our bases. The bases give to our intermediate bombers exactly the same capacity as the long-range bomber based in the United States, even greater, because it can make round trips faster.

Now, those nations cannot afford to keep the military forces that we and they believe are necessary to provide this protection and to provide this deterrent to Communist aggression. In many of them the annual earnings or the annual income of the individual, average annual income, is unbelievably small by our standards. Some of the better ones, I mean some of the higher ones, Greece and Turkey, those countries, \$200 a year, how can they be expected to keep the forces that they need unless they have some help?

To my mind, the free world through this method is not only providing the cheapest, most economical security for itself that it can buy, it is procuring the only effective defense.

I think I need say to none of you that if you would attempt in any of these countries to deploy there American forces at the strength needed to provide the deterrents that are now being provided by native forces, we would, first of all, have to go to very large drafts at home, more of our American boys in uniform and

abroad. But the cost would be stupendous, something that we can't even calculate in dollars at this moment.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, I went to the grocery store on Saturday, and everything seems to be up a cent or two. I stopped by the drug store, and a toothbrush cost a dime more. Taking a cab to work this morning cost a quarter more than last week. Is the Administration considering any special action in the form of controls or otherwise to put the brakes on the current round of inflation?

THE PRESIDENT. We are not considering legislative controls on the processes in our economy.

We believe in the long run that is self-defeating, and particularly if applied consistently in time of peace as a method of controlling our economy, you finally have an entirely different form of government—in other words, one that is centrally directed and will have no relationship to what we have now.

Now, that is not to say that the Government does not attempt to marshal all of its influence and authority to keep unnecessary price rises from occurring. This is done not only through meetings, constant meetings with different people of influence in the private economy, but the actions of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, and other agencies that provide credit for the country are all directed in the attempt to keep down this price rise.

I cheerfully, or maybe I should say sorrowfully, admit that this problem of inflation is today our major internal problem; and we must all of us do our part. I am not advocating any buyers' strike, but I do know this: we should buy selectively and carefully, and not merely because we have the largest income in history, largest individual incomes, largest corporate incomes. We should not be spending recklessly and adding fuel to this flame.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, sir, in view of the Soviet military developments, and the negative Soviet attitude on the disarmament talks, plus the inflationary

problem, do you intend to attempt to keep the military budget at the \$38 billion figure for the next two fiscal years, '59 and '60, as has been reported?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you will recall this, that I have tried to make the difference between a new obligational authority and expenditure program.

I have come to believe that a very fine and adequate defense for the United States can at present prices be sustained with an expenditure program, if it can be planned in advance, at about 38 billion dollars. Now, manifestly, there is no sacrosanct nature of any particular figure of that kind. I am talking of that order, in that area.

I believe that as you go beyond, you get into things that are unnecessary, and if they are unnecessary, they are certainly unwise from the standpoint of the whole economy.

If you go below, I believe that you are getting into an area of unacceptable risk.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Sir, it was about a year ago that you told us why you had decided to run again for the Presidential office. One of the reasons, I believe, sir, was that you wanted to continue your efforts to reshape the Republican Party.

I wonder, sir, if you could tell us whether you have ever regretted your decision to run again, what your thoughts are about the desirability of a second term, judging by your experience so far this term?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think we had this question of regret up a couple of weeks ago, and I pointed out that to regret would be to say that you regretted trying to do what you believed at that moment, at least, to be your duty. Besides, I don't know of anything more useless than regret. So there is no regret on my part.

Now, to say that I have been as successful as I hoped I would be in a great many directions would be untrue.

On the other hand, I am so constituted that I don't believe ever in giving up. I will continue to strive and struggle to apply

what I think are conservative principles to the modern problems that we have so that not only in our legislative and governmental processes, but so far as I can help bring it about in our thinking processes, we will come to see the benefit of what I call the middle-of-the-road Government.

I realize that anybody that is trying to travel a middle road in any such thing as a great political process of the United States is attacked from both sides. I expect that, and if it were not so, I would think I were wrong. But I still believe that the adherence to conservative principles in the finances of the Government, in the relationship of the Government to the individual, to the State and to the locality, at the same time recognizing the needs of a great and growing population beset with all kinds of problems that were unknown to our ancestors, do demand different actions on the part of Government than were so in the past.

Now that is what I am trying to do, and I will keep trying.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, would you analyze your idea of the Wisconsin election in its relation to Eisenhower Republicanism, and to the Republican Party in general?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't think that my comments on it would be too enlightening, but there are two or three factors that I think should not be forgotten.

It's dangerous to take any one single phenomenon and reasoning to too wide a conclusion based on that single phenomenon.

Now, the national ticket in '56 carried Wisconsin very handsomely. Senator Wiley, an avowed supporter of the Administration, and fighting almost everybody in Wisconsin, had a tremendous majority.

I understand that in this election, 60 percent of the people who voted for Senator Wiley failed to vote for the Republican candidate in this election. This was a dropoff that couldn't be absorbed; and, to my mind, it comes about largely through an exaggeration of the principles and ideas that divide people that

so many of you like to call the right and left wings of the Republican Party.

I had only a recent meeting with several Senators who are classed, I notice, publicly as rightwingers. They and I had quite a conference on the important questions of the day. We found no place where we were in opposite camps, and someone made the observation as we left, whichever wing we all belong to, it was the same one, and was not different ones.

Now, I believe that people have allowed themselves to be misled by a lot of slogans and catchwords that really have no validity in our politics.

Q. Anthony Lewis, *New York Times*: As to school integration, Mr. President, do you have any plans to take a personal part in the problem this fall, for example, by speaking on it or getting in touch with Governor Faubus of Arkansas?

THE PRESIDENT. My speaking will be always on this subject, as I have always done, urging Americans to recognize what America is, the concepts on which it is based, and to do their part so far as they possibly can to bring about the kind of America that was visualized by our forebears. Now, it is for this reason, because I know this is a slow process. The Supreme Court in its decision of '54 pointed out the emotional difficulties that would be encountered by Negroes if given equal but separate schools, and I think probably their reasoning was correct, at least I have no quarrel with it.

But there are very strong emotions on the other side, people that see a picture of a mongrelization of the race, they call it. They are very strong emotions, and we are going to whip this thing in the long run by Americans being true to themselves and not merely by law.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Mr. President, in light of the apparent Soviet intransigent attitude on disarmament, do you regard the talks as deadlocked, or are there further steps that you now see possible ahead?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't see any particularly constructive step

that we can take at this moment. There must be something happen on the other side that does not seem to be particularly likely. I believe there is a meeting this afternoon. And it is entirely possible that there will be some chink occur and be visible that is not visible at the moment.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: If I may, sir, can you tell us anything about the instructions that Mr. Stassen returned to London with after he came back here?

THE PRESIDENT. If you will take a look at the statement I issued, I think, about August 28,¹ that is exactly what he is following—that line.

Q. Charles W. Roberts, *Newsweek*: Sir, the estimates of the cut in your budget range all the way from four billion to somewhere in the vicinity of six point five billion.

I wonder what your own people tell you the budget cut amounts to, that is, your January budget as against the money that was finally appropriated, and how you feel about the budget cut now that the battle is over?

THE PRESIDENT. First of all, now let's remember that we are talking about new authorizations and not about an expenditure program.

The expenditure program for 1958 will be determined partly by the amounts made available by Congress in this last bill, but also partly, and very importantly, by the carryovers for things that have been ordered in the past. The expenditure program, therefore, is the money that the Government has to pay out of its pocket to meet the bills that come due in the fiscal year 1958, and we cannot always control those because they go back to contracts made a long time ago.

For example, starting in 1950, there were big contracts made for surplus aluminum, copper, and other metals that would occur if the additional facilities the Government wanted produced got to producing at full rate and the economy didn't absorb them.

¹ For statement dated August 28, see Item 165 above.

We are facing a very great expenditure program in those metals in the very near future unless some negotiations can bring about a betterment.

So, that is the expenditure part of the program, the things that you spend this year to pay the bills, and that was not very greatly affected by anything the Congress did.

So we are talking about the new authorizations and these calculations of from five to six and a half billion dollars; well, I would say that is a political interpretation.

To start with, there is some \$330 million that was taken out of programs authorized by Congress, and which must be paid regardless of what happens. It is merely a guessing game on the part of Congress that these bills can be paid cheaper than we estimated. If they are not, we are compelled to go back in the spring and give them the deficiency that is incurred, and it must be paid. So that \$330 million, we believe, it was nothing in the world but—but almost eyewash. However, it does make us come back and ask for a deficiency, with probably a complete and detailed account of what happened.

There was \$300 million taken out of what we call the reserve or, I think, sometimes called unidentifiable deficiencies. It is a reserve for things that you couldn't calculate. They took that out, so that is another \$300 million that is really a bookkeeping thing.

In the Defense and Commerce Departments they took \$1.3 billion on transferring operational and revolving funds into operational costs. This means that they also reduced some of the procurement. This means that if your needs for the forces you are maintaining, when they become so acute that they have to be met, they will have to be met by later appropriations. Now, the bookkeeping total that they actually showed on their savings was about \$3 billion. That did not count \$900 million that would have been incurred in two items.

There was a \$451 million item I had for school construction

that was not enacted, so the appropriation had no point. Also they put mutual aid \$400 million lower than the authorization bill.

So when you add this all up, with all of the things I have talked about, you find that the saving was on the order of 900 million to a billion dollars, and I recall that at the very beginning of this whole budget thing I pointed out that I would be delighted to have Congress examine each item closely, because economy had become more important than ever, and if they could save one to two percent out of this, I would be delighted. I note that they came up finally with a real saving of approximately one percent.

Q. John R. Gibson, *Wall Street Journal*: In light of these cuts in appropriations by Congress, could you tell us what the prospects are, sir, for the Administration to work up a fiscal 1959 budget which will allow some tax cut?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I just pointed out that there had been no real savings of the kind that would be involved in the amount of reserved money that would justify a tax cut. Now, this does not mean as the year goes on, if income goes up, if we can effect some savings of various kinds due to breaks that I have possibly even foreseen. Naturally you want to give a tax cut if you can, because I believe it will loosen up the economy in certain directions and have a good effect.

But what the Congress has done is really, in effective cuts, cut down something in the order of a billion dollars in new appropriations.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *San Antonio Light*: Sir, the reprogramming at the Pentagon has been alarming. One manufacturer said he had 17 times of this go-round, and that there must be a lot of money lost.

And last week, as soon as you signed a bill providing for a million and almost a half dollars to be spent at one base, why, they had cut it out entirely, and yet the request for that money had been made at the Pentagon.

In the last few hours of Congress, they shifted troops from a couple of bases in the Army, and then by afternoon they had announced that that order was cancelled.

Is there any move on your part, as they go into the plans for final budgeting this fall, is there any move to stop this reprogramming?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think you should go ask the Defense Department in such detail as you bring up to me. I assure you they don't come and ask my approval for every time they want to move a regiment from here to there.

Now, I have preached, and I think my own group has heard me preach it far oftener than this one has, I believe in stability in military planning. If you don't have stability you have unnecessary costs. That is the reason we are in the place we are in right now.

Does Congress mean by appropriating only 36 billion 200 million in new military appropriations, including construction, that they really intend to stay at that level of new appropriations? If it does, then what we are doing in the way of cutting back now is far, far too little because we are cutting back to meet a \$38 billion expenditure program from the thing, and we believe we are doing it in such a way as not to hurt effectiveness.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-first news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:32 to 11:00 o'clock on Tuesday morning, September 3, 1957. In attendance: 194.

170 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill Continuing School Construction Aid in Areas
Affected by Federal Activities. *September 3, 1957*

I HAVE APPROVED H. R. 8679, "To provide a one-year extension of the programs of financial assistance in the construction of schools in areas affected by Federal activities under the provisions of Public Law 815, Eighty-first Congress." The effect of this new law is explained in its title. It extends for an additional year, to June 30, 1959, the period in which the Federal Government may grant assistance to local instrumentalities for the construction of urgently needed school facilities, particularly those in or near military installations, such, for example, as the new Air Force Academy in Colorado.

In taking this action, I wish to make it clear that I have done so only because I have been assured that without this extension, school facilities which will be needed for children by September 1959 would not be available. I believe that the Act should have been amended as recommended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, but I accept the assurances of the Congress that in its next session it will undertake a review and study of the programs conducted both under Public Law 815 and also under its companion Act, Public Law 874, which provides Federal assistance for operation and maintenance of schools affected by Federal activities.

In its report, the House Committee proposes "to make a thorough study of the entire Federal impact problem in order to develop a program which will operate efficiently and economically without periodical extensions and piecemeal changes." Seven years of experience under these laws and the results of the study on which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is already at work, should provide the Committees with a firm basis for enactment of badly needed improvements early in the next session.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 8679 is House Committee report accompanying Public Law 85-267 (71 Stat. 593). ing H. R. 8679 is Report 1050, 85th Congress. For Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress. Congress, see 64 Stat. 967, 1100. The

171 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill Regarding Claim of State of Washington. *September 3, 1957*

[Released September 3, 1957. Dated September 2, 1957]

I AM WITHHOLDING approval of H. R. 2224, directing the payment of \$581,721.91 to the State of Washington as full satisfaction of a claim against the United States for the cost of replacing and relocating a 28-mile portion of secondary Highway 11-A which was condemned and taken by the United States in 1943 as part of the Hanford atomic energy project.

The claim involved in the bill has been thoroughly litigated and its payment denied by judicial determination. The statements in House Report 401, 85th Congress, on H. R. 2224, concerning the basis of the court decisions appear to be in error. Both the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit found that there was in 1943 no necessity for replacing the road since there were adequate substitutes available. They held that the State was therefore not entitled to compensation. Certiorari was denied.

No equitable reason for overruling the decision of the courts has been advanced. This is not an instance in which a strict application of the law of eminent domain renders a claim non-compensable or in which denial of the claim will cause undue hardship and suffering to the condemnee because of peculiar circumstances. The doctrine requiring payment only when a substitute highway is necessary is based on the consideration that

there is no money loss when it is unnecessary to replace the road. As a matter of fact, there is a saving of expense to the State in that the burden of maintaining a road has been removed. Enactment of this bill would encourage the reopening of other similar claims which the courts have denied.

The State is now constructing a new road across a portion of the Hanford project. The findings of the courts indicate that any need which this road may serve as a substitute for Highway 11-A must have been created by developments since 1943 and not by the Government's taking of a portion of Highway 11-A. Furthermore, the Atomic Energy Commission has contracted to give the State an easement over Commission-owned lands for such a highway. The Department of the Army has constructed fourteen miles of this road to serve its own needs. While the State has reimbursed the Department for the extra expense involved in constructing the road to meet State specifications, the contribution of the Department has resulted in substantial savings to the State. No equitable reason has been established to justify further Federal contributions to the cost of this road.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

172 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill
Pertaining to Veterans Housing.
September 3, 1957

[Released September 3, 1957. Dated September 2, 1957]

I AM WITHHOLDING approval of H. R. 4602, which would extend and expand the direct loan program for housing for veterans in rural areas and small cities and towns.

The Veterans' Administration direct loan program was established for the purpose of granting to veterans for whom guaranteed loans were not readily available an equal opportunity to

receive the home ownership benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The terms and conditions of these direct loans were intended to conform as closely as possible to the guaranteed loans. Since the direct loan program was established in 1950, approximately \$700 million in funds have been disbursed.

In recent months a steadily expanding economy with continued strong demand for available investment funds has resulted in a general rise in the interest rate structure. Because of the higher yields available on other forms of investment, the flow of investment funds into VA guaranteed mortgages has been drastically reduced. To correct this situation, this Administration strongly urged the Congress to increase the maximum interest rate on VA guaranteed mortgages from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 percent. No action was taken on this recommendation and, as a result, eligible veterans are finding guaranteed mortgages almost impossible to obtain. It is still within the power of Congress, however, to stimulate the flow of private investment funds into VA guaranteed mortgages by adjustment of the maximum interest rate.

What the proposed legislation seeks to do is to make substantial amounts of additional mortgage funds available by providing for direct Government loans at interest rates well below the current market. These funds are to be made available only to a limited number of veterans—namely, those in rural areas and small cities and towns. I cannot approve a program that has such a potential inflationary effect upon the economy or that is so discriminatory. There is no justifiable reason for making loans at interest rates below the current market available to some veterans and denying them to others.

Help to veterans in the field of housing can be met most effectively with programs available to all our citizens, veterans and non-veterans alike, through the coordinated activities of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The recent liberalization of loan terms under the FHA mortgage insurance program should make this program available to a far wider segment of the pop-

ulation, thus stimulating private home building activity to meet the growing needs.

It is my considered judgment that the above mentioned deficiencies of H. R. 4602 are of a magnitude and importance which preclude my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

173 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill.

September 3, 1957

I HAVE APPROVED H. R. 9302, making appropriation for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. This bill provides a sum that is substantially less than the amount I originally requested for this program.

I will keep a close and continuous watch to see the effects which this serious cut has upon the program during the course of the year. The Administration will, of course, endeavor to administer the program as effectively as possible with the funds which have been made available.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 9302 is Public Law 85-279 (71 Stat. 601).

174 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill for the Relief of Jackson School Township,

Indiana. *September 4, 1957*

I HAVE APPROVED S. 807, for the relief of Jackson School Township, Indiana. I have done so only because in the bill itself Congress has made a finding that the school property has been rendered useless for school purposes due to the noise and danger from aircraft using Bunker Hill Air Base.

Such questions of fact should more appropriately be determined by the Courts, and hereafter I shall insist that these disputed fact questions be determined by our Courts in the usual way.

NOTE: As enacted, S. 807 is Public Law 85-291 (71 Stat. 615).

175 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill Providing a Site for Sibley Memorial Hospital
and Nurses Home. *September 4, 1957*

I HAVE TODAY signed H. R. 8918, the essential purpose of which is to permit the immediate construction of the Sibley Memorial Hospital and Nurses Home by making available Government-owned lands at Loughboro Road and Little Falls Road in the District of Columbia.

I have taken this action because the proposed use of the site was analyzed at length by Committees of Congress and the establishment of additional hospital facilities is vital to the community. In coming to its determination Congress supported the findings of its Committees to the effect that the particular lands involved, which were originally acquired in connection with the establishment of the Washington Aqueduct in 1857, can be used for a hospital without jeopardizing the future water supply of the District of Columbia. It is possible, however, as the Committees were told during consideration of this measure, that the diversion of the property from its designated use in connection with Dalecarlia Reservoir may require the acquisition of substitute lands for this purpose in the future.

I note that the Act provides for an area not exceeding twelve acres to be made available, as determined by the Administrator of General Services to provide an adequate site for the Sibley Memorial Hospital and Nurses Home. In order to minimize the effects that this legislation may have on the future development of water supply facilities, it is requested that the selection of the

specific site take into consideration the known and foreseeable requirements for water supply facilities and that the final layout be approved by the Secretary of the Army. In this manner the Trustees of Sibley Memorial Hospital can provide a mutually satisfactory arrangement of structures that will leave a useable land area for the water supply facilities.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 8918 is Public Law 85-285 (71 Stat. 610).

176 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Old Colony House, Newport, Rhode Island. *September 4, 1957*

Mayor Sullivan, Senator Green, Reverend Clergy, and My Good Friends, because that is the way I feel already in this lovely city:

My first duty is to attempt to express to you Mrs. Eisenhower's deep distress that she could not come with me to greet you this morning to express her appreciation in person for the great courtesy of the welcome we have received. I am happy to report to you that she continues to improve, stood the trip well, and I hope in a couple of days may be able to visit some of the historical spots of this region which is so rich in incidents of American history. It is her great ambition to visit so many of these places, particularly those where the heroes of the Revolutionary times spent so much of their time.

For myself, I assure you no vacation has ever started more auspiciously. Never did I feel so good on the first two hours of getting away from Washington, and I assure you it is not just because I am getting away from Washington. From the moment we landed at the air station, we have encountered only warmth of cordiality, an evident spirit of hospitality and of friendliness that has touched us deeply. And a mere "Thank You" seems inadequate, but that is all that I can say.

I assure you, we look forward to the time of our lives in this

region and I hope that we may be able to stay until the normal space of a vacation has ended, which for me would be probably extended a great deal more than some others think I should. But to each of you, Thanks. Maybe I will run into you again from time to time.

I am delighted—pleased—by the great welcome you have given to me and my wife on this September day. Thank you again.

NOTE: The President's opening words Mayor of Newport, and Theodore "Mayor Sullivan" and "Senator Francis Green, U. S. Senator from Green" referred to John J. Sullivan, Rhode Island.

177 ¶ Statement by the President on the Buenos Aires Economic Conference. *September 4, 1957*

I SHARE with Deputy Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon the gratification he has expressed over the progress made at the Buenos Aires Economic Conference. The delegates from the twenty-one American countries came to the meeting with certain honest differences of opinion. But they succeeded, after diligent labors and in their traditional cooperative spirit, in reaching a large measure of agreement on the important economic problems confronting the American States.

The Organization of American States has a great tradition of political accomplishment, and the Buenos Aires Conference demonstrates that further inter-American cooperation on the economic front should also be possible and practical. The resolutions adopted, taken together, constitute a constructive approach to the manifold problems of improving the living conditions of all of our peoples.

I believe that the Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires is an outstanding statement of the principles and objectives of inter-American economic cooperation. It calls especially for a freer flow of trade, for cooperation on the problems of basic commodities, for expansion of the flow of private and public capital, and for

the effective support of scientific and technical cooperation programs, all within the framework of our respective laws. It is, in fact, another development of which the Organization of American States can justly be proud.

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

The Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires and the resolutions adopted at the Conference are con-

tained in the report entitled "Economic Conference of the Organization of American States, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 15-September 4, 1957" (Pan-American Union, 1957).

178 ¶ Telegram to the Governor of Arkansas in Response to His Request for Assurance Regarding His Action at Little Rock. *September 5, 1957*

The Honorable Orval E. Faubus
The Governor of the State of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

Your telegram received requesting my assurance of understanding of and cooperation in the course of action you have taken on school integration recommended by the Little Rock School Board and ordered by the United States District Court pursuant to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court.

When I became President, I took an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The only assurance I can give you is that the Federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command.

There is no basis of fact to the statements you make in your telegram that Federal authorities have been considering taking you into custody or that telephone lines to your Executive Mansion have been tapped by any agency of the Federal Government.

At the request of Judge Davies, the Department of Justice is presently collecting facts as to interference with or failure to comply with the District Court's order. You and other state offi-

cials—as well as the National Guard which, of course, is uniformed, armed and partially sustained by the Government—will, I am sure, give full cooperation to the United States District Court.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This telegram was sent from the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

Pursuant to Judge Davies' request, the Department of Justice presented an investigation report to the District Court on September 9, 1957. The District Court immediately issued an order bringing the Department of Justice into the case as *amicus curiae*

and as moving party in injunctive proceedings. On the same day (September 9) a White House release stated that the Attorney General had informed the President that the Department of Justice was undertaking to comply with the order of the District Court.

179 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell.

September 7, 1957

I HAVE WITHHELD my approval of H. R. 1419 entitled "An Act for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell."

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell, 1950 East Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the sum of \$11,197.95 in full settlement of all claims of said Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell for refund of excise taxes and other expenses sustained as a result of the actions of the collector of internal revenue of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the years 1937, 1941, and 1942.

An examination by the Treasury Department of the facts in this case discloses that Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell has recovered by court action all taxes assessed and collected from her which were in dispute (plus interest), except \$464.76 which was barred

by the expiration of the statutory period of limitations. These taxes which were in dispute were manufacturers' excise taxes.

After recovery of the taxes, Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell instituted a damage suit against the former collector, both individually and as collector of internal revenue of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The district court rendered a judgment in favor of the former collector and denied damages to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell. This judgment was later upheld by the court of appeals.

The bill, therefore, would give to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell the sum of \$11,197.95 as damages which were denied to her by the Federal district court and the court of appeals. The court of appeals in affirming the decision of the lower court stated (*Powell v. Rothensies* (C. A. 3d, 1950), 183 F. 2d 774, 775):

"* * * the evidence offered by the plaintiff herself conclusively establishes that at the time of the levy and seizure in question there were outstanding in the hands of the defendant two unpaid assessments against the plaintiff for manufacturer's excise taxes and that the warrant for distraint under which the levy and seizure were made was expressly based upon these two outstanding assessments, which with interest and penalty then amounted to \$4,718.44. Under these circumstances it was within the scope of the defendant's ministerial duty to make the levy and collection here in controversy and he cannot be held answerable in damages for so doing. The trial judge, therefore, rightly directed a verdict for the defendant."

It would thus appear that the damages sustained by Mrs. Powell resulted from her failure to satisfy two unpaid assessments and that, in collecting the unpaid assessments, the former collector of internal revenue was acting within the scope of his ministerial duties.

H. R. 1419 would have a discriminatory effect, as it would afford to Mrs. Powell relief which had been denied her by the Federal courts and which would be denied all others in similar

circumstances who do not have the benefit of special legislation. Furthermore, H. R. 1419 would create an undesirable precedent by allowing damages to be collected from the United States under these circumstances.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

180 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page.

September 7, 1957

I HAVE WITHHELD my approval from H. R. 1315, a bill "For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page."

H. R. 1315 would pay the sum of \$14,430.88 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page in connection with the wrongful death of their son who was a member of the Armed Forces.

On the night of July 4, 1954, the decedent, Private First Class Charles H. Page, Junior, was a member of a motorized patrol at Killeen Army Base, Killeen, Texas. As the patrol approached a classified area after dark it was properly halted and challenged by a posted walking sentry. The decedent identified the patrol, whereupon the sentry requested that the dome light inside the vehicle be turned on. The patrol had twice passed the same sentry earlier that evening after the fall of darkness and had been allowed to proceed after the sentry had been informed that the light did not work. But, this time, on again being informed that the light did not work, the sentry directed the decedent to dismount and be recognized. The latter refused, calling out to inquire if the sentry did not recognize his voice and, at the same time, directing the driver of the vehicle to proceed. The sentry ordered the vehicle to halt and then fired, fatally wounding the decedent.

The decedent was survived by his parents who are the benefi-

aries of this bill. The parents were paid a death gratuity of \$569.22 and are currently in receipt of monthly benefits from the decedent's free \$10,000 indemnity. In addition, upon a showing of dependency, they could qualify for regular monthly payments under the Social Security Act and under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. The award proposed in H. R. 1315 is additive to the foregoing benefits.

I cannot see my way clear to approve this bill. The Federal Government has provided a costly, comprehensive and orderly system of benefits for survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in service. As long as the death is service-connected, these benefits are payable regardless of the cause, whether it be in combat or as the result of a tragic incident like the present one. As I have previously noted, the parents here have already received, and presently are continuing to receive, substantial benefits on account of their son's death. On a showing of dependency they could qualify for additional benefits.

H. R. 1315 would add to the benefits, to which the parents have heretofore or may hereafter become entitled, a further award in the amount of \$14,430.88. To make such an award in this case would establish a most undesirable precedent with respect to other cases involving service-connected deaths. If this bill were approved, it would be difficult to deny similar awards to the survivors of other servicemen who die under a wide variety of circumstances. To follow such a course would, in my opinion, jeopardize the entire structure of benefits which has been built up for the protection of servicemen's survivors.

I am constrained, therefore, to withhold my approval from H. R. 1315.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

181 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill for the Relief of Michael D. Ovens.

September 7, 1957

I HAVE TODAY approved H. R. 4992, "For the relief of Michael D. Ovens."

This bill would require that, for the purpose of determining entitlement to child's benefits under the Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program, Michael D. Ovens (born Dennis Lee Du Val on July 18, 1953) be deemed to have been legally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Verne E. Ovens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on February 20, 1954, although adoption was not completed on that date.

On February 20, 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Verne E. Ovens entered into an agreement under which the child was placed with them on a conditional basis with a view to eventual adoption. Before the adoption could be completed, Mr. Ovens died. The child continued to live with Mrs. Ovens and his adoption was carried through in accordance with the original intent of the couple.

Under the Social Security Act, an individual who is not the natural child of a deceased wage earner may, nevertheless, be considered a "child" for purposes of the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program if at the time of the wage earner's death the individual was an adopted child, i. e., a child legally adopted by him, or if, under the law of the decedent's domicile, the individual "would have the same status relative to taking intestate personal property as a child."

Michael D. Ovens clearly was not a legally adopted child of the decedent at the time of his death. Moreover, under the intestacy law of Wisconsin, which is applicable here, he did not have the same status as a child of the decedent.

Ordinarily I would not be inclined to approve special legislation which not only sets aside a provision of general law, but

also calls for payment from a trust fund. However, I agree with the Congress that application of the existing law to this situation tends to defeat the purpose of the program. This case seems to me to illustrate the need for reconsideration of the strict criteria of the Social Security Act. It is my hope that next year the rule on adoption in the Social Security Act may be modified to permit all children like Michael to receive the benefits which should be theirs.

NOTE: As enacted, H. R. 4992 is Private Law 85-337 (71 Stat. A132).

182 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of the Knox Corporation.

September 7, 1957

I HAVE WITHHELD my approval from H. R. 2904, "For the relief of the Knox Corporation of Thomson, Georgia," for the reason that it provides for a return by the Government of fees to a private corporation which had been properly paid pursuant to a valid contract. In this case, there were fees of \$7,809 paid by the Knox Corporation in connection with commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase mortgages on housing to be constructed in the future. The housing was not constructed. However, the Government was not responsible in any way for the failure to construct such housing. Accordingly, the commitments were terminated and the commitment fees were retained by the Federal National Mortgage Association. This action was in accordance with the express terms of the contract and with established procedure. There is no proper basis upon which an exception can be made in this case. Approval of this special relief bill would establish a highly undesirable precedent and result in unwarranted costs to the Government.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

183 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for the Relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Company. *September 7, 1957*

I AM WITHHOLDING approval of H. R. 1591, a bill for the relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Company of Detroit, Michigan.

The proposed legislation would provide for the payment of \$29,502.55 to the beneficiary in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of an erroneous classification of baler twine which was imported at Detroit, Michigan, between May 5, 1950 and February 16, 1951. The Collector of Customs liquidated these entries at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem, the rate applicable under paragraph 1005 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, in accordance with established and uniform practice for merchandise of this type. The importer failed to protest this ruling within sixty days after liquidation of the entry.

About a year after the entries had been liquidated, the Customs Court, in connection with the importation made by another importer, decided that similar merchandise was entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act. This decision was later affirmed by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. This interpretation of the law had no effect on the classification of the merchandise in H. R. 1591 since that duty determination had been made and had become final and binding.

The Congress has established a regular procedure for importers to contest the rate of duty and obtain a judicial determination by the Customs Court of the correct rate. This judicial review is obtained by filing a protest to the collector's decision within sixty days after it is made. No protest was filed by the Pacific Customs Brokerage Company. The Congress, in section 514 of the Tariff Act, has provided that if such a protest is not made within sixty days, the decision of the collector is final and conclusive upon the importer and all other persons, including the United States. This

provision, like other statutes of limitations, is desirable to permit the final disposition of cases in an orderly manner.

The importer had a legal means to contest the classification decision but failed to do so within the terms of the statute. To grant relief in this situation would be inequitable and would discriminate against the hundreds of other importers who have paid duty based upon a construction of the law which the courts have subsequently decided would be erroneous.

For these reasons, I return the bill without my approval.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

184 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bill for
the Relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and
Samuel Stackman. *September 7, 1957*

I AM WITHHOLDING my approval of H. R. 1733, "For the relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman."

The bill would provide that, for the purpose of determining the individual liability for income taxes for the taxable year 1951 of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, the elections of said Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, sole stockholders of Queens Syndicate, Incorporated, which was liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation adopted on the first day of September 1951, to have the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 would be considered to have been filed within thirty days after the date of adoption of such plan. The bill states that the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) were denied to the stockholders because the mailing of the elections was delayed, without negligence or fault on the part of the stockholders, until after the thirtieth day following the adoption of the plan of complete liquidation.

Section 112 (b) (7) provides a special rule in the case of certain complete liquidations of domestic corporations occurring within

one calendar month for the treatment of gain on the shares of stock owned by qualified electing shareholders. The effect of this section is to permit deferral of tax upon unrealized appreciation in the value of the property distributed in liquidation. An election to be governed by section 112 (b) (7) must be filed by the shareholder or by the liquidating corporation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or before midnight of the thirtieth day after adoption of the plan of liquidation. Essentially, H. R. 1733 would waive this requirement for the named taxpayers.

The records of the Treasury Department disclose that it was not involved in the untimely filing by these taxpayers of the elections. These records show that on September 1, 1951, Queens Syndicate, Incorporated, adopted a plan of complete liquidation. On November 18, 1951, elections on Form 964, signed by the electing shareholders, were received by the office of the District Director of Internal Revenue, Brooklyn, New York. Accordingly, the filing of the elections was delayed for more than six weeks after the 30-day period prescribed by law for the filing of such elections.

The granting of special relief in this case would constitute an unfair discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent which might encourage other taxpayers to seek relief in the same manner.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

185 ¶ Memorandum of Disapproval of Bills
Providing Salary Increases for Postal and Other
Federal Employees. *September 7, 1957*

I AM WITHHOLDING approval of H. R. 2462 and H. R. 2474, bills providing increases in salary rates scheduled under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, and providing salary increases for other Federal employees.

H. R. 2462 would increase salaries, under the Classification Act by about 11 percent, and would make the increases applicable to all except the most responsible jobs. H. R. 2474 would increase salaries in the Postal Field Service by \$546. The increases would range downward from about 19 percent for the less responsible jobs to about 3.5 percent for the most responsible jobs.

I cannot approve these bills because: (1) they are not justified by considerations of equity; (2) they would materially accentuate existing disparities in the pay scales; (3) they would increase total Federal expenditures so as to make large supplemental appropriations necessary; (4) they would increase the rate of Federal expenditure so as to require in all probability an increase in the statutory debt limit; and (5) they would contribute unnecessarily to existing and incipient inflationary pressures in our national economy.

First, the claims that the increases provided for in these bills are justified by increases in the cost of living have not been sustained. From July of 1951, the effective date of the 1951 pay increases, to March of 1955, the effective date of the 1955 pay increases, the cost of living increased by slightly more than 3 percent. Yet the 1955 pay increases amounted to an average of about 8 percent for postal employees and about 7.5 percent for classified employees. Since March of 1955 the cost of living has gone up a little over 5½ percent, or a total increase since

July of 1951 of about 8.9 percent. Against this increase of 8.9 percent in the cost of living, approval of these bills would result in there having been granted since 1951 to postal employees increases in pay averaging about 20.6 percent and to classified employees increases in pay averaging about 18.5 percent. During this same period, fringe benefits have grown substantially: low cost life insurance, unemployment compensation, liberalized retirement and survivor benefits. By no standard do the equities of the situation justify the increases provided for in these bills.

Second, Federal employees have the right to expect fair and equitable wage treatment in relation to each other and in relation to employees in private business. These bills disregard that fundamental principle. Both would widen existing pay discrepancies within the Federal establishment and aggravate existing inequities, and it has not been demonstrated that generally the present conditions of Federal employment are out of line with those of the millions of other citizens working in private industry.

Third, in the absence of any compelling justification on the merits, great weight must be given to the serious fiscal and economic implications of these bills. The bills would increase annual expenditures by about \$850 million for increased base pay and increased benefits computed on base pay. To meet these increased costs, either drastic curtailment of postal services and programs covered by the Classification Act, or large supplemental appropriations would be necessary, notwithstanding our firm efforts to operate these Federal programs within existing resources.

Fourth, the bills, by increasing the rate of Federal expenditures in relation to receipts, would press the public debt upwards to a point so dangerously close to the statutory debt limit that an increase in the limit would appear unavoidable. The undesirable economic consequences of such action are apparent.

Fifth, these increased expenditures and the threat of increased public debt which they pose would have the effect of adding to

the upward pressures on the prices of things Americans buy. I am firmly convinced that our people want orderly economic growth with reasonable price stability. The attainment of this goal lays heavy obligations upon us all. Of the Federal government it demands fiscal integrity, however hard the choices such a course may impose. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the health of our economy and the defense of the dollar require economic statesmanship of employers and workers, public and private alike, in determining how much we as a nation pay ourselves for the work we do. Government cannot in good conscience ask private business and labor leadership to negotiate wage adjustments with full regard to the whole nation's interest in price stability while at the same time approving the enactment of these wholesale salary increase bills.

My decision to withhold approval of these bills is made with firm belief that the Government's salary position must support recruitment and retention of able employees in the thousands of different occupations essential to our Federal operations. An inquiry into the need for adjustments in the structure of Executive Branch pay systems has been undertaken at my direction. In the event this inquiry demonstrates the need for logical, fair and discriminating adjustment, recommendations for appropriate action will be made early in the next session of the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

186 ¶ Message to Chancellor Raab of Austria
Regarding His Illness. *September 11, 1957*

[Released September 11, 1957. Dated September 6, 1957]

Dear Chancellor Raab:

The news of your sudden illness was very distressing. I recall with pleasure the time we spent together while you were in the United States. I look forward to hearing of your quick and complete recovery.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This message to His Excellency Julius Raab was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

187 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing
Bill to Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act.
September 11, 1957

I HAVE TODAY approved S. 2792, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act. This measure, while making improvements in present practices, is a disappointment in that it fails to deal with many of the serious inequities inherent in the Immigration and Nationality Act. The new law puts into effect some of the recommendations which I made to the Congress on January 31, 1957, but it does not include many other important changes which I recommended at that time.

1. I think that it is particularly regrettable that the Congress did not provide a method whereby the thousands of brave and worthy Hungarian refugees who have suffered so much at the hands of Communism, might in the future acquire permanent residence, looking forward to citizenship.

2. There is also a serious omission in the legislation in that

Congress has failed to legislate specific policies as to the future methods of admission into the United States of refugees and escapees from persecution and oppression.

3. I am also disappointed that the Congress did not provide for basing the immigration quota upon the census of population for 1950 in place of the 1920 census, so as to substantially to increase the quota, and further that no provision has been made for the distribution of unused quota visas.

These and other important recommendations which I made last January deserve the careful attention of the Congress and should be promptly considered at the beginning of the next session.

NOTE: This statement was released at 85-316 (71 Stat. 639). For recommendations to Congress on January 31, 1957, see Item 25 above.
the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.
As enacted, S. 2792 is Public Law

188 ¶ Telegram to the Governor of Arkansas in
Response to His Request for a Meeting.
September 11, 1957

Governor Orval E. Faubus
Governor of the State of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

I have your telegram in which you request a meeting with me. Would it suit your convenience to come to my office on the Naval Base at Newport either Friday afternoon, September thirteenth, at three o'clock or Saturday morning, the fourteenth at nine o'clock. If you would let my office know your method of transportation to the Newport area, my staff will arrange to have you met and brought to the Base.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This telegram was released at 85-316 (71 Stat. 639). For recommendations to Congress on January 31, 1957, see Item 25 above.
the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.
Governor Faubus' telegram follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I have accepted summons from the
United States District Court, Eastern

District of Arkansas, to appear before that Court on September 20, to answer certain allegations in litigation affecting the high school in Little Rock. Recognizing that we jointly share great responsibility under the Federal Constitution, I feel that it is advisable for us to counsel together in determining my course of action as Chief Executive of the State of Arkansas with reference to the responsibility placed upon me by the State and Federal Constitutions.

The United States District Court has already entered an order relative

to integration of the high school in Little Rock, and this order has been affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

All good citizens must, of course, obey all proper orders of our Courts and it is certainly my desire to comply with the order that has been issued by the District Court in this case, consistent with my responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States, and that of Arkansas.

May I confer with you on this matter at your earliest convenience.

ORVAL E. FAUBUS

189 ¶ Statement by the President Following a Meeting With the Governor of Arkansas.

September 14, 1957

AT THE REQUEST of Governor Faubus of Arkansas I met with him this morning in a constructive discussion regarding the carrying out of the orders of the Federal Court in the matter of the high schools of Little Rock.

The Governor stated his intention to respect the decisions of the United States District Court and to give his full cooperation in carrying out his responsibilities in respect to these decisions. In so doing, I recognize the inescapable responsibility resting upon the Governor to preserve law and order in his state.

I am gratified by his constructive and cooperative attitude at our meeting. I have assured the Governor of the cooperation of Federal officials. I was pleased to hear from the Governor of the progress already made in the elimination of segregation in other activities in the State of Arkansas.

I am sure it is the desire of the Governor not only to observe

the supreme law of the land but to use the influence of his office in orderly progress of the plans which are already the subject of the order of the Court.

NOTE: The President's statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I. This release also included a statement by Governor Faubus, issued at Providence the same day. The Governor referred to "friendly and constructive discussion of the problem" with the President, and felt that his trip to Newport had been worthwhile. Among other

things Governor Faubus stated "I have assured the President of my desire to cooperate with him in carrying out the duties resting upon both of us under the Federal Constitution. In addition, I must harmonize my actions under the Constitution of Arkansas with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States."

190 ¶ Remarks Marking the Opening of National Civil Defense Week.

September 15, 1957

[Recorded on film and tape]

My fellow citizens:

Our second National Civil Defense Week begins today. I hope that this week all of us will be impressed with the truth that civil defense is as important to our national welfare as is military defense.

Your government is devoted to the search for an enduring peace. In that search, an immediate and constant effort is to reach with others a safe accord for ending the threat of nuclear warfare.

The atom can be made to work usefully for mankind, for the good of all, instead of growing as a menace to our very existence. But until it is made so to work, and until the possibility of nuclear destruction is removed, it is of the utmost importance to all of us that we create and maintain a total national defense readiness.

We cannot permit weakness in either military or civil defense to tempt a reckless aggressor. Total readiness is the greatest deter-

rent to any aggression in the uncertain time that must endure until we can turn our atomic effort exclusively to the welfare of mankind. We must reach that state of readiness.

Every one of us has a personal duty to help develop and maintain the non-military part of our nation's defense. The Federal Civil Defense Administration shows us many ways we can help. Two are of the greatest importance.

One is to build into every agency of government the capacity to function effectively in any kind of disaster. As you know, the departments of the Federal government have been for some years developing programs to this end. It is my hope that our state and city authorities will take similar common sense precautions.

The second way in which we can ready ourselves for unforeseen emergencies begins right in our own homes. Through family and community civil defense preparedness, in such things as first aid, home firefighting, and mass feeding, we will be better able to cope with every kind of emergency, including the natural disasters that each year take their tolls of life and property. In the home, at work, in schools, in all community affairs, we can make great contributions to the preparedness we should have.

Oppressed people everywhere hold this nation as a hope for mankind. You are this nation. Your strength helps keep bright the world hope for peace for generations to come.

I urge you to take a responsible part in National Civil Defense Week.

191 ¶ Telegram to Congressman Powell of New York in Response to His Request for a Meeting.

September 18, 1957

The Honorable Adam Clayton Powell

House of Representatives

Congress of the United States

Washington, D. C.

Your telegram requesting a meeting with me has had my thoughtful consideration. I was gratified to note your statement voicing approval of the Civil Rights Bill recently approved by me which, among other things, protects the right of every citizen to vote without intimidation or coercion. This legislation marks one more step forward in assuring security to every individual in the exercise and enjoyment of his Constitutional rights.

Since my signature was affixed to the Civil Rights Bill and, indeed, since the very beginning of its consideration, I have conferred long and earnestly with leaders in and out of government including some of the people whose lives are directly and personally affected by this new law and its enforcement.

It is my conviction now, as it has always been, that progress must steadily be made in assuring to all citizens equality under our Constitution and under the laws. Moreover, I have repeatedly stated my conviction that it is not in laws alone that rapid achievement of this purpose will be found, but rather that citizens will more readily respond to the dictates of fair and just laws if explanation, understanding and moderation as well as firmness of purpose are used by officials of government at every level. I believe that my feelings in these matters are sufficiently well known so that I hardly need to reassure any citizen of my earnest devotion to these convictions.

Nevertheless, I shall arrange a meeting with you and have

directed my staff in Washington to confer with you for this purpose.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This telegram was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

192 ¶ Message to King Olav V of Norway Upon the Death of His Father. *September 21, 1957*

Your Majesty:

I wish to extend to you my deep sympathy, and that of the American people, on the death of your father, His Majesty, King Haakon VII.

His wisdom and his courage were a source of strength to the Allied peoples during World War II, as they have been to the people of Norway during his long reign.

I am certain that your reign will be marked by the same resolute and steadfast devotion to duty.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

193 ¶ Statement by the President on the Developments at Little Rock. *September 21, 1957*

IN THE last few hours three events of major importance have occurred in the City of Little Rock.

1. The Governor of Arkansas has withdrawn the contingent of Arkansas National Guard at Central High School.
2. The Little Rock School Board has announced its intention to proceed to carry into effect its plans for school admissions.
3. The local law enforcement agencies have announced that they are prepared to maintain law and order.

The sincere and conscientious efforts of the citizens of Little Rock prior to September second show that they are persons of

good will and feel a responsibility to preserve and respect the law—whether or not they personally agree with it. I am confident that they will vigorously oppose any violence by extremists.

All parents must have a sympathetic understanding of the ordeal to which the nine Negro children who have been prevented from attending Central High School have been subjected. They and their parents have conducted themselves with dignity and with restraint. As I said this morning, I am confident that the citizens of the City of Little Rock and the State of Arkansas will welcome this opportunity to demonstrate that in their city and in their state proper orders of a United States Court will be executed promptly and without disorder.

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

194 ¶ Statement by the President on the Tenth
Anniversary of the National Security Act.
September 23, 1957

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT of 1947 became effective ten years ago this month.

Enacted by a Republican Congress and approved by a Democratic President, this bipartisan statute has shown how a free nation can organize to preserve its national security and at the same time retain and strengthen its democratic values and institutions. The organization established under the Act has contributed to continuing United States efforts since the Second World War for just and lasting peace in the world.

The National Security Act provided for the first time a comprehensive program for the security of the United States through unified direction of our military services and through coordination at the national level of national security policies, foreign intelligence, and defense mobilization. In the decade that is past, the Act has been strengthened several times and much

has been accomplished under its provisions. In the years ahead, continuing effort will bring further strength to the framework which the Act created and accumulated experience should provide the basis for further improving the Act itself.

A basic purpose of the National Security Act was to provide “authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control of the Secretary of Defense” of the military departments. Under this Constitutional concept of a single civilian head, the United States is effectively maintaining the most powerful military establishment in our peacetime history.

Under the Act, a Chairman presides over the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are the professional military advisors to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense on national security matters.

The Department of the Air Force was established by the National Security Act in recognition of the important role of air power. Today the Air Force is equal partner of the Army and the Navy in the defense of our country.

The National Security Act also created the structure of the National Security Council—an entirely new concept in our national government—a mechanism to advise the President, as he might elect, in the integration of domestic, foreign, and military factors in national security policies. The Council’s subordinate units, such as the Planning Board, the Operations Coordinating Board, and its two internal security committees, enable responsible Executive departments and agencies to cooperate effectively in developing and executing national security policies. The non-partisan career NSC Staff, headed by a civilian Executive Secretary, provides objective analyses, administrative services, and continuity to the Council’s staff work.

The Act further provided that the Director of Central Intelligence, under the direction of the National Security Council, should bring to the attention of the President and Council intelligence information concerning developments abroad affecting our national security. The Central Intelligence Agency, with the

cooperation of the intelligence organizations of the various departments and agencies, has made great strides toward building a comprehensive foreign intelligence system commensurate with the responsibilities of the United States in the world today.

The National Security Act set up a mechanism to plan and prepare for the mobilization of our military, industrial and civilian resources, as required by the world situation. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization coordinates these mobilization plans and preparations, with the assistance of the other interested departments and agencies represented on the Defense Mobilization Board.

Today, we salute the foresight of those who conceived the goals set forth in the National Security Act of 1947. We should also thank the countless individuals who have sought to put its provisions into effect.

The goals of the Act can be attained only through continued determination by all concerned to pool their resources and special skills, and reasonably to reconcile their differences, in order to serve our common cause—the national security of the United States in a free and peaceful community of nations. This tenth anniversary of the National Security Act challenges American leadership to achieve these goals.

195 ¶ Remarks to the Governors of International Financial Institutions. *September 23, 1957*

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

It is a great personal privilege to welcome to our country and to our capital city the governors of the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation. We are honored by the presence of such a distinguished company in our midst. I think that in these days and times it would not be amiss for me to say that the welcome which

I assure you is not perfunctory—we are delighted you are here. We are more than pleased that you have again assembled to tackle problems through your daily meetings that are of importance to our whole world. So I assure you that the welcome, both officially and personally, is a very warm and sincere one.

As the chief financial officers of your own countries and as the governors of great financial institutions, you must deal with some of the most vital and perplexing problems facing our generation. After a quarter century marked by general wars and depression, the nations of the world are now engaged in a great effort to win for their peoples sustained prosperity in peacetime. I might remark here that when I told someone I was going to appear before this body, he suggested to me that I make this observation: The world, through this quarter century of tribulation, proved that it could live with and survive adversity. He said, “Now their problem is to show us and teach us how to live with prosperity.” In all our lands there is a surging confidence that steady economic growth can be a reality—that the good things of life can be made available in a growing stream to all our peoples.

In recent years the world has experienced unprecedented economic growth. Investment, productivity and trade have expanded on a scale and at rates not previously known. The results are evident all over the globe in higher living standards. In our age, for the first time in history, dreams of a better material life have become every-day hopes among millions accustomed to poverty. And for the first time in history, the aim of fostering higher living standards has become a central concern of governments everywhere and of the international community.

This is an aim we all wish to advance. Our economies can help generate an ever better lot for our peoples if we are both forward-looking and prudent in our private and public policies. The task ahead, it seems to me, is to strengthen those policies that foster healthy economic growth. We must have growth that does not endanger stability; we must have stability that does not throttle growth.

During your sessions here you will doubtless be concerned with this whole range of problems. For my part, I disclaim, and perhaps needlessly, any idea that I am either a trained economist or financial expert. I shall not make the mistake of attempting to counsel you on these technical issues; I leave their probing in your competent hands. But may I say this? Among the basic problems on your agenda none is currently more pressing than inflation—the tendency to rising prices. While this tendency is stronger at some times than others, and in some places than others, it is a world-wide phenomenon today. Particular aspects may differ among countries, but thoughtful men everywhere recognize inflation as a threat to sound economic growth. Wise and courageous leaders in every land are sounding a call to their fellow citizens to join in the defense of their currencies. It is a call that must be heeded, for inflation not only destroys the savings, the pensions, the insurance policies of the frugal, its aftermath can be depression, which saps the strength and vigor of government, of industry and of people.

Aside from the many technical phases of inflation, there seem to me to be certain common-sense aspects of the matter which we must squarely face:

First, how many of our personal and governmental demands and desires can we safely expect our economies to satisfy at any one time? Inflation may appear to some as the easy way to avoid this question. So at times the world may try, through financial and monetary devices, to obtain more from its economic resources than can be produced, whether for current purposes or for capital investment. The history of recent times reaffirms that in reality this cannot be done. We cannot successfully put a continued overload on our resources. Rising prices have confirmed this axiom.

Demands on our economies come from both public and private sectors. In dealing with inflation a country's policies must relate to excessive demands from both these sectors. For those of us charged with public responsibilities this means conscientious ef-

forts to limit governmental demands on the economy—a difficult task in this day of heavy defense outlays.

To central bankers we must look for conscientious efforts to maintain credit policies that are consistent with sound economic growth. To fail to do these things is to ask the economy to carry more than it can. It will react to this pressure in rising prices. If unchecked this leads to reaction and downturn and all the evil consequences we so well know. It may be well occasionally to recall the old story about the dog that jumped off the bridge to get the bone he thought he saw in the water, thereby losing the one he had in his mouth.

Aside from this first question of the impetus to inflation from overloading the economy with excessive demands, there is a second: how much do we as individual nations pay ourselves for what we produce? If our efficiency in production and the payments which we make for productive efforts of all sorts rise in step, in coordination, there is no impetus to rising prices. But if our efficiency does not increase, if our productivity does not rise, we as nations will tend to fall into the costly error of overpaying ourselves for the work we do. Along that road, as so many countries are again discovering, lies the spur to further inflation.

We all recognize that sound domestic policies are the essential keystone to the avoidance of inflation. In the developing of such policies the international financial institutions which are meeting here this week have been playing a significant role by giving valuable advice and by extending financial assistance to their members.

The less well-developed countries of the world are often faced with special economic problems. We all recognize that basically the impulse for meeting these problems and for building up a country's production must come from within. Economic development is a homespun product, the result of a people's work and determination. It is not a product that can be imported from some other country. However, a helping hand from abroad can often be of the greatest significance in furthering economic devel-

opment by providing technical or financial assistance. In this great effort the resources and experience of private investment should be mobilized to the maximum extent. We look, moreover, to the organizations represented here to give encouragement and assistance to the efforts of their member countries to achieve a better life for their peoples.

I have mentioned the vital importance of promoting a sound economic base for better living for all our peoples. I am sure you realize that there is another reason for maintaining strong economies. This is the need to be certain of our security in this troubled world.

Sound economies are the backbone of successful defense, because successful defense must be indefinitely sustained so long as there is any threat to national security in the world. They are essential not only to the maintenance of our military establishments but also to the creation of those conditions of well-being which are in a very real sense a primary line of defense for the entire free world.

It is important that we remember that what each of us decides in his own country affects the fortunes of the rest of us. Each country can render a great service to every other country by keeping its own economic house in order. The world has shrunk and our sense of interdependence is keen. So too must be our sense of cooperation. That nations choose to act cooperatively through these great international organizations is ground for confidence that your decisions here and at home will be wise and sound.

So I salute the great accomplishments you and your organizations have achieved. I trust your days in Washington will be most pleasant and productive of increased understanding and cooperation in the years ahead. Your labors can hasten that day when all men can live and work in what we may describe as a neighborhood of the nations.

And now a brief apology. I assumed erroneously at the beginning of my little talk that only gentlemen were present. I have seen ladies in the audience. To them, may I extend my belated

greetings and salutations. I did not mean to be rude. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words "Mr. Cuaderno, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Chairman" referred to McGill

196 ¶ Remarks to the President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business. *September 23, 1957*

Dr. Walker, and members of this distinguished gathering:

It is truly a real privilege to be able to come here to greet you, to welcome you to your Nation's Capital, and to wish for you while you are here not only a profitable time, in the sense of some solutions to the problems that you are tackling, but a most enjoyable time personally.

You are here because you are of small business and there are certain problems of small business you wish to consider. I must tell you a little story about small business, in order that we can keep in our heads some kind of definition as to what it is.

Secretary Mitchell recently was riding in a taxicab in New York City and passed a vacant lot where a building had been removed. And the taxicab driver, being a very accommodating and garrulous sort of fellow, and conducting the usual Cook's tour, said, "There used to be an F. W. Woolworth store here. It has gone." Well, they rode on a few more blocks, and they went by a vacant room on the first floor of a store. And it said on the window "F. W. Woolworth." And the Secretary said, "It looks as if F. W. Woolworth had moved out of here too." And this man said, "What this Administration is doing to small business shouldn't happen to anybody."

So I think it is reasonable that we try to keep defined in our own

minds what this thing, small business, is. Frankly, it is the heart of the American economy, and it is because it is the heart of the American economy—consequently of such extraordinary and pressing interest not only to you people and all engaged in it but to your government, to our entire population—that this conference has finally come about. A conference or a committee of citizens was interested in the problem—became interested through the efforts of a Cabinet committee—headed by your chairman Dr. Walker, operating strictly on a small business level, really on a shoe-string. It has finally resulted in this great conference. And you have come here to study problems of research, how small business can be placed on an equality with the largest in the country, and to have the results of good, adequate research both in technical matters and in distribution or in sales processes.

There are many things that have engaged the attention of the Cabinet committee and your government affecting small business that are not on your agenda, as I understand—the problem of taxes, of government procurement, others of this character, that do have importance and will not be forgotten but are not part of your agenda.

Incidentally, about this matter of procurement, you might be interested in the fact as it was told to me by Secretary Wilson not long ago, that in the Defense Department, on contracts, where both small and big business could compete for the contracts, small business has under-bid in two cases out of three—something that speaks very well, I think, both for their efficiency and their energy in going out and looking for jobs and work.

The United States has in the world—and has had for some years—a reputation for a dynamic economy, one that pushes ahead, achieves the latest in all technical advances, and makes certain that the profits—the returns—from the productivity of that great economy are widely shared, certainly more widely shared than any other great country in the world.

If we are going to continue that kind of record—and continue

it we must—then the brains of you people who are in this business must be added to the concern, the welfare, the possibilities, that lie within government and that can properly be used without establishing a new bureaucracy—which will take some more of your taxes. Those things we ought to uncover—discover—and apply.

So, as you go into these great problems of research, I am very proud of the fact that you have gathered here voluntarily, at your own expense—there is no great government subsidy or appropriation that is putting you up. You are here seriously, on a business important to you, and just exactly that important to all America and to the government whose job it is to administer its political and legal affairs at the moment.

To each of you, I hope for you—as I said at the beginning—a profitable time, and that you go home with this satisfaction: that something has been accomplished, that you see your way out through a cooperative system or through the help of government to achieve all your research and make it available to you just as much as the richest company in the United States. And while you are doing it, to feel that here you are with your governmental friends and people that are interested in everything that you do, and that you just have a good time.

To each of you again, therefore, greetings—welcome—and thank you for allowing me to come before you for a minute.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:35 p. m. His opening words “Dr. Walker” referred to Dr. Eric A.

Walker, President of Pennsylvania State University, General Chairman of the Conference.

197 ¶ Statement by the President Regarding
Occurrences at Central High School in Little Rock.

September 23, 1957

I WANT TO make several things very clear in connection with the disgraceful occurrences of today at Central High School in the City of Little Rock. They are:

1. The Federal law and orders of a United States District Court implementing that law cannot be flouted with impunity by any individual or any mob of extremists.

2. I will use the full power of the United States including whatever force may be necessary to prevent any obstruction of the law and to carry out the orders of the Federal Court.

3. Of course, every right thinking citizen will hope that the American sense of justice and fair play will prevail in this case. It will be a sad day for this country—both at home and abroad—if school children can safely attend their classes only under the protection of armed guards.

4. I repeat my expressed confidence that the citizens of Little Rock and of Arkansas will respect the law and will not countenance violations of law and order by extremists.

NOTE: This statement was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

198 ¶ Radio and Television Address to the
American People on the Situation in Little Rock.

September 24, 1957

[Delivered from the President's Office at 9:00 p. m.]

Good Evening, My Fellow Citizens:

For a few minutes this evening I want to speak to you about the serious situation that has arisen in Little Rock. To make this talk I have come to the President's office in the White House. I

could have spoken from Rhode Island, where I have been staying recently, but I felt that, in speaking from the house of Lincoln, of Jackson and of Wilson, my words would better convey both the sadness I feel in the action I was compelled today to take and the firmness with which I intend to pursue this course until the orders of the Federal Court at Little Rock can be executed without unlawful interference.

In that city, under the leadership of demagogic extremists, disorderly mobs have deliberately prevented the carrying out of proper orders from a Federal Court. Local authorities have not eliminated that violent opposition and, under the law, I yesterday issued a Proclamation calling upon the mob to disperse.

This morning the mob again gathered in front of the Central High School of Little Rock, obviously for the purpose of again preventing the carrying out of the Court's order relating to the admission of Negro children to that school.

Whenever normal agencies prove inadequate to the task and it becomes necessary for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to use its powers and authority to uphold Federal Courts, the President's responsibility is inescapable.

In accordance with that responsibility, I have today issued an Executive Order directing the use of troops under Federal authority to aid in the execution of Federal law at Little Rock, Arkansas. This became necessary when my Proclamation of yesterday was not observed, and the obstruction of justice still continues.

It is important that the reasons for my action be understood by all our citizens.

As you know, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that separate public educational facilities for the races are inherently unequal and therefore compulsory school segregation laws are unconstitutional.

Our personal opinions about the decision have no bearing on the matter of enforcement; the responsibility and authority of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution are very clear. Local Federal Courts were instructed by the Supreme Court to issue

such orders and decrees as might be necessary to achieve admission to public schools without regard to race—and with all deliberate speed.

During the past several years, many communities in our Southern States have instituted public school plans for gradual progress in the enrollment and attendance of school children of all races in order to bring themselves into compliance with the law of the land.

They thus demonstrated to the world that we are a nation in which laws, not men, are supreme.

I regret to say that this truth—the cornerstone of our liberties—was not observed in this instance.

It was my hope that this localized situation would be brought under control by city and State authorities. If the use of local police powers had been sufficient, our traditional method of leaving the problems in those hands would have been pursued. But when large gatherings of obstructionists made it impossible for the decrees of the Court to be carried out, both the law and the national interest demanded that the President take action.

Here is the sequence of events in the development of the Little Rock school case.

In May of 1955, the Little Rock School Board approved a moderate plan for the gradual desegregation of the public schools in that city. It provided that a start toward integration would be made at the present term in the high school, and that the plan would be in full operation by 1963. Here I might say that in a number of communities in Arkansas integration in the schools has already started and without violence of any kind. Now this Little Rock plan was challenged in the courts by some who believed that the period of time as proposed in the plan was too long.

The United States Court at Little Rock, which has supervisory responsibility under the law for the plan of desegregation in the public schools, dismissed the challenge, thus approving a gradual rather than an abrupt change from the existing system. The

court found that the school board had acted in good faith in planning for a public school system free from racial discrimination.

Since that time, the court has on three separate occasions issued orders directing that the plan be carried out. All persons were instructed to refrain from interfering with the efforts of the school board to comply with the law.

Proper and sensible observance of the law then demanded the respectful obedience which the nation has a right to expect from all its people. This, unfortunately, has not been the case at Little Rock. Certain misguided persons, many of them imported into Little Rock by agitators, have insisted upon defying the law and have sought to bring it into disrepute. The orders of the court have thus been frustrated.

The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of Government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal Courts, even, when necessary with all the means at the President's command.

Unless the President did so, anarchy would result.

There would be no security for any except that which each one of us could provide for himself.

The interest of the nation in the proper fulfillment of the law's requirements cannot yield to opposition and demonstrations by some few persons.

Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts.

Now, let me make it very clear that Federal troops are not being used to relieve local and state authorities of their primary duty to preserve the peace and order of the community. Nor are the troops there for the purpose of taking over the responsibility of the School Board and the other responsible local officials in running Central High School. The running of our school system and the maintenance of peace and order in each of our States are strictly local affairs and the Federal Government does not inter-

fere except in a very few special cases and when requested by one of the several States. In the present case the troops are there, pursuant to law, solely for the purpose of preventing interference with the orders of the Court.

The proper use of the powers of the Executive Branch to enforce the orders of a Federal Court is limited to extraordinary and compelling circumstances. Manifestly, such an extreme situation has been created in Little Rock. This challenge must be met and with such measures as will preserve to the people as a whole their lawfully-protected rights in a climate permitting their free and fair exercise.

The overwhelming majority of our people in every section of the country are united in their respect for observance of the law—even in those cases where they may disagree with that law.

They deplore the call of extremists to violence.

The decision of the Supreme Court concerning school integration, of course, affects the South more seriously than it does other sections of the country. In that region I have many warm friends, some of them in the city of Little Rock. I have deemed it a great personal privilege to spend in our Southland tours of duty while in the military service and enjoyable recreational periods since that time.

So from intimate personal knowledge, I know that the overwhelming majority of the people in the South—including those of Arkansas and of Little Rock—are of good will, united in their efforts to preserve and respect the law even when they disagree with it.

They do not sympathize with mob rule. They, like the rest of our nation, have proved in two great wars their readiness to sacrifice for America.

A foundation of our American way of life is our national respect for law.

In the South, as elsewhere, citizens are keenly aware of the tremendous disservice that has been done to the people of Arkan-

sas in the eyes of the nation, and that has been done to the nation in the eyes of the world.

At a time when we face grave situations abroad because of the hatred that Communism bears toward a system of government based on human rights, it would be difficult to exaggerate the harm that is being done to the prestige and influence, and indeed to the safety, of our nation and the world.

Our enemies are gloating over this incident and using it everywhere to misrepresent our whole nation. We are portrayed as a violator of those standards of conduct which the peoples of the world united to proclaim in the Charter of the United Nations. There they affirmed "faith in fundamental human rights" and "in the dignity and worth of the human person" and they did so "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

And so, with deep confidence, I call upon the citizens of the State of Arkansas to assist in bringing to an immediate end all interference with the law and its processes. If resistance to the Federal Court orders ceases at once, the further presence of Federal troops will be unnecessary and the City of Little Rock will return to its normal habits of peace and order and a blot upon the fair name and high honor of our nation in the world will be removed.

Thus will be restored the image of America and of all its parts as one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Good night, and thank you very much.

NOTE: The President referred to Proclamation 3204 "Obstruction of Justice in the State of Arkansas" and Executive Order 10730 "Providing Assistance for the Removal of an Ob-

struction of Justice Within the State of Arkansas," published in the Federal Register (22 F. R. 7628) and in Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

199 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Occasion of the Jewish High Holy Days.

September 26, 1957

[Released September 26, 1957. Dated August 23, 1957]

AT THE BEGINNING of the Jewish New Year, it is fitting for all to give thanks for the past twelve months and to look to the future with confidence born of the mercy of God.

The blessings of life and the freedoms all of us enjoy in this land today are based in no small measure on the Ten Commandments which have been handed down to us by the religious teachers of the Jewish faith. These Commandments of God provide endless opportunities for fruitful service, and they are a stronghold of moral purpose for men everywhere.

In this season, as our fellow citizens of the Jewish faith bow their heads in prayer and lift their eyes in hope, we offer them the best wishes of our hearts.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

200 ¶ Telegram to Senator Russell of Georgia
Regarding the Use of Federal Troops at Little
Rock. *September 28, 1957*

[Released September 28, 1957. Dated September 27, 1957]

The Honorable Richard B. Russell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Few times in my life have I felt as saddened as when the obligations of my office required me to order the use of force within a state to carry out the decisions of a Federal Court. My conviction is that had the police powers of the State of Arkansas

been utilized not to frustrate the orders of the Court but to support them, the ensuing violence and open disrespect for the law and the Federal Judiciary would never have occurred. The Arkansas National Guard could have handled the situation with ease had it been instructed to do so. As a matter of fact, had the integration of Central High School been permitted to take place without the intervention of the National Guard, there is little doubt that the process would have gone along quite as smoothly and quietly as it has in other Arkansas communities. When a State, by seeking to frustrate the orders of a Federal Court, encourages mobs of extremists to flout the orders of a Federal Court, and when a State refuses to utilize its police powers to protect against mobs persons who are peaceably exercising their right under the Constitution as defined in such Court orders, the oath of office of the President requires that he take action to give that protection. Failure to act in such a case would be tantamount to acquiescence in anarchy and the dissolution of the union.

I must say that I completely fail to comprehend your comparison of our troops to Hitler's storm troopers. In one case military power was used to further the ambitions and purposes of a ruthless dictator; in the other to preserve the institutions of free government.

You allege certain wrong-doings on the part of individual soldiers at Little Rock. The Secretary of the Army will assemble the facts and report them directly to you.

With warm regard,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This telegram was released at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I. Senator Russell's telegram was not included in the release.

201 ¶ Remarks on Leaving Newport, Rhode Island. *September 30, 1957*

WELL, the time has come for Mrs. Eisenhower and me to say goodbye to the good people of Newport and Rhode Island. We are grateful to all of them and to the Navy personnel who have been our hosts while here for the cordiality and the hospitality that we have encountered on all sides. We were deeply touched by the warmth of your welcome, and the memory of that welcome will live with us all our lives.

In these lovely surroundings and encountering so many wonderful people, always ready to show a kindly face to us, we have had one of the finest vacations that has ever been our privilege to enjoy.

Our one regret is we did not get to examine carefully so many of the historic sights in which this region abounds, but we hope that we may come back another year and have a little more time to devote to that sort of thing.

So, in the meantime, goodbye and thank each of you for the very fine vacation we have had in this lovely area.

Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at the at the U. S. Naval Base, Coaster's dock, on board the "Barbara Anne," Harbor Island, Newport, R. I.

202 ¶ Statement by the President Marking National Newspaper Week. *September 30, 1957*

To the Newspapers of the Nation:

During National Newspaper Week, we honor the journalists of our land who daily supply us with many of the facts and opinions which form the basis of our decisions.

The accuracy, speed and courage of America's free press are unsurpassed, and the tradition of responsible journalism is one

of the keystones of our democratic society. But in this age of mass communication when falsehood and pretense can be so widely disseminated, it is more important than ever to honor those who seek the truth and make it forcefully known.

It is a privilege to salute the reporters, the editors and all who serve the national community through the medium of the press.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

203 ¶ Statement by the President Marking the
Opening of the United Community Campaigns.
September 30, 1957

[Recorded on film and tape]

Fellow Americans—

For just a minute I would like to visit with you about something very important to every one of us.

Let's call it—stockpiling.

I don't mean the nation's stockpile of minerals or food. I mean the ones most of us have in our home towns—our stockpile of services to strengthen and protect life in time of emergency.

Locally, your stockpile may be known as the United Fund, or the Community Chest. Whatever its name, we must build it together. And—here's the main point—we have to refill it each year.

That is why we are once again launching United Community Campaigns throughout our own country and Canada as well. This is the largest appeal of this kind asked of us, and it is the most far-reaching in people helped and good accomplished.

Your community, as all others, has set its goal. All together, these goals add up to four hundred million dollars. That money will be our stockpile to help bring health and healing to the sick—to help troubled families—to offer new hope to the crippled and

handicapped. It will help give guidance to youth—comfort the aged—and help hold high the spiritual level of every community.

And we need to remember this:

Your local community services include not only such fine efforts as the Boy and Girl Scouts, but the more than a thousand united campaigns this year also include the American Red Cross, the USO, and the many national groups waging the all-important battle against deadly disease.

So our job is clear and urgent.

It is to refill these community stockpiles of ours. In that way we will see that these fine services, in which all of us so deeply believe, will continue to go forward.

The way we join that effort is through our United Community Campaigns. I want to stress that word “United.” It means that in more than two thousand communities we will have one “United” appeal for funds instead of twenty-five thousand separate, go-it-alone campaigns.

One other thought we should keep in mind.

You and I know that although our heritage is tremendously rich in material things, it is far more important that our heritage is profoundly spiritual. And this spiritual heritage of ours teaches us that we are children of God, responsible to Him, touched by compassion for one another. One of the best ways we can show this compassion is now at hand—for you, for me, for all of us—through these United Community Campaigns.

So, to the citizen volunteers who guide these campaigns—to the volunteers who will do the giving—I say, with all my heart, Godspeed.

With all other Americans I share the hope and the belief that you will build your community stockpiles high.

204 Message to the First Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

October 1, 1957

[Read by Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the United States delegation]

Mr. President, and Members of the Conference:

The prayers and hopes of millions of people of every race and faith attend the deliberations which you begin in Vienna today.

You have been given the historic responsibility of translating a new concept into positive action for the benefit of all mankind.

No other Conference in history has ever begun more auspiciously. The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which you are about to implement, represents the will and the aspirations of more nations than ever before subscribed to an international treaty.

Yours, therefore, is a sacred trust. You hold in your custody the conscience of the peoples of the world. They look hopefully to you to further the practical program whereby the fissioned atom will cease to be a symbol of fear and will be transformed into the means of providing them with richer, healthier and happier lives.

For the past several years the people of the United States have earnestly dedicated their hearts and minds to the success of this undertaking. Speaking in their behalf, let me on this occasion earnestly reaffirm that consecration of our efforts. It is our fervent hope that the Agency will become the focal point for promoting and distributing the beneficence of atomic energy to every nation of the world, large and small.

The opportunities which now lie before you are many; the challenges which you will have to meet and solve will be great. But with faith and continued friendly cooperation, such as has marked the creation of the Agency, our generation can make of atomic energy a gift for which mankind will be forever grateful.

May this Conference be inscribed in history as marking the turning point where man's fears of the atom yielded to hope, and to the wider cooperation necessary to establish that peace which is desired for all men.

It is my prayer that the splitting of the atom, under the wise administration of the International Atomic Energy Agency, may some day unify a divided world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The opening words "Mr. President" referred to Dr. Karl Gruber, Head of the Austrian delegation. The conference was held in Vienna October 1-23, 1957.

205 ¶ Statement by the President Regarding
Continued Federal Surveillance at Little Rock.
October 1, 1957

THE STATEMENT issued this evening by the Governor of Arkansas does not constitute in my opinion the assurance that he intends to use his full powers as Governor to prevent the obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court. Under the circumstances, the President of the United States has no recourse at the present time except to maintain Federal surveillance of the situation.

I want to commend the Governors representing the Southern Governors Conference for their cooperative attitude at the meeting today. I hope that they will continue their efforts, as will the Federal Government, to bring about a basis for the withdrawal of Federal forces in Little Rock and the orderly carrying out of the orders of the District Court.

NOTE: The statement issued by the Governor of Arkansas was not included in the release. It was later discussed at the President's News Conference of October 3, 1957 (see Item 207 below). Earlier on October 1 a White House statement announced that the

President had met with Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida, Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina, Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, and Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee. The statement continued as follows:

“At the meeting the Governors informed the President that the Governor of Arkansas had authorized them to state that he is prepared to assume full responsibility for maintaining law and order in Little Rock and, in connection therewith, will

not obstruct the orders of the Federal Courts.

“The President stated that upon a declaration on the part of the Governor of Arkansas that he will not obstruct the orders of the Federal Courts and will in connection therewith maintain law and order in Little Rock, the President will direct the Secretary of Defense to return the command of the Arkansas National Guard to the Governor. Thereupon, as soon as practicable, all Federal troops will be withdrawn.”

206 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense.

October 2, 1957

[Released October 2, 1957. Dated August 12, 1957]

Dear Charlie:

I deeply regret that the time is rapidly approaching when you will leave Government service. In keeping with the desires you expressed in your letter and in our earlier discussions, I must of course accept your resignation as Secretary of Defense, effective on a date to be arranged.

While the problems that have concerned all of us in the Administration during the past four and a half years have indeed been challenging, they have been especially so in the areas of concern to you. The security of the United States in this troubled era requires unceasing vigilance, complete devotion to duty, and a very broad range of abilities on the part of responsible officials. Thanks in large measure to your effective leadership and successful management of very complex responsibilities, the strength of our security forces has not only been maintained but has been

significantly increased. At the same time, through the contribution you have made to improved efficiency of operations within the Department of Defense, it has been possible to carry on our security programs in a manner consistent with the requirements of a strong, healthy national economy.

I am certain that your record of achievement will long command the gratitude of the American people—as it does mine—and that the continuing readiness of our armed forces will be a lasting satisfaction to you. I know, too, that your associates in the Department, the National Security Council, and the Cabinet will in their deliberations greatly miss the wise counsel you have so helpfully provided. In this connection, I am thankful that you will be available for consultation with Mr. McElroy as he assumes these heavy responsibilities.

For the friendship and strong support you have given me these many months I have been deeply and constantly grateful.

With warm personal regard,
Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Secretary Wilson's letter, dated August 7, 1957, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

Some months ago we discussed my desire to be relieved of my duties as Secretary of Defense before another year went by. To avoid an interim appointment it was necessary to designate someone for the assignment before Congress adjourned this summer.

When I accepted the appointment almost five years ago we had no understanding regarding how long I would carry it out, and I have already stayed much longer than I thought was possible or probable at that time.

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve my country as Secretary of Defense in your Administration. While I feel certain that I am doing the right thing in resigning, I am doing so with great regret for there is still much to be done and the assignment has been a great challenge.

I have every confidence that the appointment of Mr. Neil McElroy is an excellent one, and I stand ready to cooperate with him in every way.

My resignation, of course, will be effective at your pleasure.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,
C. E. WILSON

207 ¶ The President's News Conference of
October 3, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down. I have no announcements.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, the Little Rock situation seems to have reached an impasse with the refusal of Governor Faubus to give the guarantees you asked before withdrawing Federal troops. What prospects do you see for working out an agreement with Faubus at this stage, and what do you think the next step in this direction should be?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, to that one there are several things that could happen.

The Southern Governors' Committee that visited me, while unquestionably as they stated on the television disappointed by what happened, nevertheless are not completely hopeless and are pursuing the purpose for which they were originally appointed by the Southern Governors' Conference.

There are two different situations could justify the withdrawal of Federal troops: one, the satisfactory and unequivocal assurances that the orders of the Federal court would not be obstructed, and that peace and order would be maintained in connection therewith. The second would be an actual factual development of peaceful conditions to the extent where the local city police would say, "There will be no difficulty that we can't control in the carrying out of this court's orders."

I think, having answered your specific question, it is well to remember, to re-emphasize to ourselves why the troops are there. The problem grew out of the segregation problem, but the troops are not there as a part of the segregation problem. They are there to uphold the courts of the land under a law that was passed in 1792 because it was early discovered that unless we supported the courts in whose hands are all our freedoms and our liberties, our protection against autocratic government, then the kind of government set up by our forefathers simply would not work.

That is why they are there, and for no other purpose, and it is merely incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem.

Now, the people that visited me, the governors, understand this responsibility that is on the Executive, on the President, in this connection. They are aware of it themselves. They themselves opposed and differed with the decision of the Supreme Court. They don't like it. They are doing their duty as good citizens and responsible officials. They were helpful, cooperative and I must say excited my admiration as citizens who wanted to do their duty even when disagreeable.

Q. Elizabeth Carpenter, Arkansas Gazette: Mr. President, do you feel that Governor Faubus really wants to put an end to the trouble in Little Rock?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I wouldn't like to answer that question specifically, for this reason: I make it a practice never to try to interpret the motives of a person who does something that I believe to be a mistaken action. What his motives are, I am not sure. I just believe that he is mistaken in what he is doing, and is doing a disservice to the city and to his State.

Q. Frank van der Linden, Richmond Times Dispatch: Sir, should we interpret your statement of principles here in which you say that you are obligated to use whatever means may be required, as meaning that if a situation like this arises in any other part of the South, you will feel obligated to move in the Federal troops?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't want to be imitating the Supreme Court, but I don't think it is wise to try to answer hypothetical questions.

Each one of these cases is different. The National Guard, or the State Guard at that moment, was called out and given orders to do certain things which were a definite direct defiance of a Federal court's order. That put the issue squarely up to the Executive part of the Government, and I would not, as I told you

once before in this meeting—such as this—I couldn't conceive that anyone would so forget common sense and our common obligations of loyalty to the Constitution of America that force of this kind would ever have to be used for any purpose. But I just say this: the courts must be sustained or it's not America.

Q. John L. Steele, *Time Magazine*: Sir, I wonder if you would be willing to tell us what in Governor Faubus' statement the other night you found unsatisfactory? Could you spell that out a little for us?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't want to talk too much on this, for the simple reason I do not want to hamper any of the efforts of the southern governors to pursue further the objective that they have in mind. Consequently, I cannot possibly quote the exact conversations that took place, the sequence of events, and what was in our conversations. To do so might create greater difficulties. But——

Q. Mr. Steele: Was it only——

THE PRESIDENT. I do say this: the message that came back must be read as an entire whole, and you will find that all the way through it says, "As I have intended from the beginning," meaning that anything stated in that telegram merely took the situation back to where it was before Federal troops arrived.

Now, under that situation, there was no revocation of the orders to the Guard already issued that they would, the Guard would, prevent the entry of those Negro children into the high school.

Q. Ruth S. Montgomery, *International News Service*: Mr. President, in view of the high feelings, do you think that the Navy should go ahead with its plan to play in the Oyster Bowl Game with Georgia October 19th, where segregation is to be enforced?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think you had better go ask the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. I have got enough responsibilities in this regard without taking this, too.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: When you said farewell to Governor Faubus at Newport, you wished him good luck. What was it you thought then that he was going to do?

Can you take us back to—we never had very many details of what went on at that meeting, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, again I don't like to put—this was a private conversation. A great deal of that conversation was private, with no one present but himself and myself, and I don't like to quote people even when I am sure of the understanding that I thought I had.

But you did read his statement that he issued immediately thereafter or within the hour up at Providence, and I certainly thought that, at the very least, the orders to the Guard to prevent the carrying out of the court's orders were going to be modified.

Q. William McGaffin, *Chicago Daily News*: Sir, you probably are aware that some of your critics feel you were too slow in asserting a vigorous leadership in this integration crisis. Do you feel, sir, that the results would be any different if you had acted sooner instead of, as your critics say, letting the thing drift?

THE PRESIDENT. I am astonished how many people know exactly what the President of the United States should do. [*Laughter*]

To imply that this problem wasn't studied—not only from the time this particular one arose, but from the time that that decision was passed by the Supreme Court in 1954, the question has been discussed privately or at least within the inner circles of the Administration time and time again, and it's been discussed publicly.

Now, you will recall that I have here stated a belief that is the very core of my political thinking, which is that it has got to be the sentiment, the good will, the good sense of a whole citizenry that enforces law. In other words, you have got to win the hearts and minds of men to the logic and the decency of a situation before you are finally going to get real compliance.

Law alone, as we found out in the prohibition experiment, does not cure some of the things it set out to cure.

So I believed and I have preached patience, tolerance, the purpose of understanding both sides before you move; and I think

that to use troops, to send them in or to attempt to dictate to any portion of the South as to what they should do and what they should not do before compulsion arose, would be the greatest mistake you could make.

Now, I realize when the plan—remember, these plans are all local plans, and that is where they must be solved—but when this local plan in Little Rock was put before the court to get his approval for it, I was besieged by people who argued that it was too lenient a plan and that I should move in with anything available, and protest and try to get it made a more abrupt, a more drastic plan.

The court found that it was made in good faith, and it represented a good start, even though completion of the plan was not to be until 1963, is that correct?

Mr. Hagerty: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. 1963. They found it was a decent plan.

I thoroughly approve—I believe that moderation, decency, education has got to go hand in hand with any kind of just sheer application of law in this case.

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Governor Faubus—this may be a repetitious question—but as far as we can tell, he certainly has shown no sign of changing his stand. Now, should this situation continue, do you have any practicable matter in mind or practicable system for insuring the continued attendance of these Negro children at Central High School, beyond the continued use of Federal troops?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know of any method that could be used—that is, you have to use that means that will make effective the orders of the court. Now, you want to make that as minimum as possible. Certainly, you want to interfere in local situations as little as possible.

No one can deplore more than I do the sending of Federal troops anywhere. It is not good for the troops; it is not good for the locality; it is not really American, except as it becomes abso-

lutely necessary for the support of the institutions that are vital to our form of Government.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, you said yourself you can't legislate emotions; and, as you just said, it isn't good to use troops; and you said that we need education, and you said a while back we needed patience. We saw patience did not work. Now, what will you do? Many people are asking, what will you do? Use the White House leadership to start some commission meetings or some educational program to do something about this throughout the South and the country?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know really much more that can be done.

I have written to a number of the ecclesiastical leaders of our nation. Every time that I have had conferences with educators we have brought this up; as a matter of fact, the educators seem to be among the more hopeful of the groups. And as I say, it is this kind of spirit that has been exhibited by these four governors who visited me themselves, certainly most of them—I can't speak for all—but I know most of them absolutely opposed to the content of the decision and the orders of the courts, nevertheless, as loyal citizens, carrying them out.

Now, the leadership of the White House can be exercised only, as I see it, through giving the convictions of the President and exhorting citizens to remember America as well as their own private prejudices.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, the Little Rock episode has been given a great deal of attention in the foreign press. It is quite a subject of conversation in Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain. What advice, sir, would you give to an American traveling overseas these days when asked by Europeans on either side of the Curtain how could this happen in America?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you have asked a very difficult question, because what has happened is not in accordance with what our founding fathers thought would happen.

But I want to point to this: the great overwhelming mass of America believes that our courts and the respect for our courts must be sustained. The people that are defying the courts are doing so under a very mistaken notion of what can happen, because if we can with impunity defy successfully the orders of the court in one regard, we can in all regards. Consequently, if a case comes up where your right to print the news as you see it is challenged by the Government, and the courts find that you are innocent, and the Government says, "We will do nothing that the court says," what is going to be the result except chaos and anarchy?

These courts are not here merely to enforce integration. These courts are our bulwarks, our shield against autocratic government. Now, I think, therefore, you can say with certainty to these people the mass of America believes in the sanctity of the court.

There is a very great division on the destiny of the races in the United States, how they should act, particularly when we come into the social aspects of our lives as opposed merely to the economic and the legal. But those quarrels will, as some others in the past in our country, eventually be settled. But we will, the population itself on the whole, will remember its respect for law; and it will be settled on that basis.

Now, this is not, I admit, a very persuasive thing. As I have told this group before, I have had myself challenged on even more academic questions than this in Russia; and I wasn't too successful in convincing the other fellow, although I thought I was very eloquent. [*Laughter*]

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, to move to another section of national life: During the last few weeks there has been new revelation of widespread corruption and collusion in the labor-management field, particularly in the Teamsters Union and the trucking industry. Would you care to comment, sir, on this situation; and, second, is your Administration

taking measures or preparing measures to counteract or eliminate such corrupt or improper practices?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can only say this: that as quickly as these revelations began to develop some months ago, I conferred with all of the responsible people who have to do with Labor and Justice in the Administration, and told them to follow the cases very, very closely to determine whether or not there was any place where the Federal Government had responsibility over and above that which we had already tried to exercise, which was introducing bills last year, you know, for the checking up on all the welfare and other funds and certain other data important to the public that has heretofore been kept secret concerning unions.

Now, whether or not there is going to arise anything out of any of these investigations where the Justice Department has to act, I don't know. They have not so reported to me yet.

Q. Charles E. Shutt, Telenews: Governor Clement told us yesterday that in view of the gravity of the situation in Little Rock, if all negotiations break down, he thought that perhaps you and Governor Faubus should meet again to settle this thing. Would you comment on that suggestion, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I don't think I would comment on it at this time. I have met with him. I thought we had an understanding. I know that the four governors thought that they had an understanding.

But I will say this: to bring back respect for the law, to clear our whole present scene of this unpleasant incident, I would do a lot; I will tell you that.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Mr. President, in regard to the Middle East developments, sir, could you give us your estimate of the Syrian situation, and especially your reaction to the strong attack on the United States by the Saudi Arabian delegate at the United Nations yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT. I do not know what particular thing inspired the speech of yesterday.

I do know this: only within almost hours, I received from the King of Saudi Arabia a message of warm friendship, expressing satisfaction in the things we had been able to accomplish through cooperation, friendly cooperation, and the hope this friendship would continue and grow. I have expressed identical sentiments to him time and again.

Now, as to the Syrian situation itself, it seems to be solidifying to some extent. The original alarm of countries like Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq and, to some extent, Saudi Arabia, seems to have been quieted by what they have learned.

Just exactly what grounds they have for that, I don't know, but I just can say this: we have tried our best to be friends with every nation in that area and, of course, we do know that the Arabs blame most of their troubles on the Israeli threat, as they call it.

We, nevertheless, have tried constantly to be neutral as between that quarrel, trying to make ourselves friends of both sides so we could be useful in promoting peaceful conditions there. And the only thing I can say further, we continue to watch it, study it, confer with our friends all the time as to its probable outcome.

Q. Walter Riess, *This Day Magazine*: Mr. President, you mentioned before the citizenry and the ecclesiastical leaders of Arkansas.

THE PRESIDENT. I didn't say of Arkansas. I said of this country.

Q. Mr. Riess: Of this country.

The opinion has been published in the press that religious principles have failed in Little Rock. Do you feel, sir, that the failure of religious leadership, faith, and principle in the South is partly or perhaps more than partly, responsible for the integration crisis, and if so, what the churches could do to improve the situation?

THE PRESIDENT. I must say not only do all our questions seem to be on one subject, but some of them get very deeply philosophical.

Was that letter I sent to the Bishop ever published? [*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

I have written letters on this, but they are personal; and unless they, the recipients, choose to release them, they probably will remain confidential, because I wrote in answer to queries from bishops and the like.

Now, this is what I think. This is really getting very repetitious, I have said it often before: I believe that all forms of free government are based either knowingly or unknowingly on deeply held religious convictions, and that religious conviction is the equality of man that is acknowledged nowhere except that all men are the sons of a Creator, a common Creator.

Now that, in my mind, gives validity to our form of Government; and if we don't believe that, then we had better take another look and see why we are trying to do these things, because that is the only place that I know of that it is claimed that all men are equal: the common Fatherhood of a common God. That, to my mind, gives to all religious leaders a special responsibility for supporting the institutions of free government because, conversely, it is only free government where there is freedom of worship, as there is freedom of the press and freedom of speech and thought and so on.

So I think that the ministers of all denominations have here a very peculiar, very specific, and very important role to play.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, Budget Director Brundage said that he was trying to hold down or hoped to hold down the 1959 budget to \$70 billion.

THE PRESIDENT. Expenditures.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Expenditures.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Could you tell us where those cuts will be? He said that this fiscal year it would be 72 billion.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. Brandt, if I could tell you that I would have one of my hardest problems solved, because every single department of Government, most of them pleading the responsibilities that have

been placed upon them by law, want more money. They quote rising prices, higher prices, and, of course, we know bigger budgets contribute to still higher prices. So you are asking a question that as yet I just don't want to even speculate on.

Q. Mr. Brandt: He said it could only be done by cutting down programs.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, cutting out programs.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Cutting out programs?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Could you give us some examples of those programs that could be cut?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can give one fifty million one. I think fifty million a year we put into it—the Congress put into it—and that is this water pollution, in the building of that. That, I think, is strictly local in its character, and I think it belongs to local government.

You know there is a very great difference between local or State government building things, that is, a public utility system or a dam or anything else, and the Federal Government doing it; because as Federal Government begins to run riot with the expenditures that it deems good for the country, if necessary it can print money, it can go into debt. The State and the locality can't do it.

I think, for example, and I am probably getting afield from your question, but I think that we talk too simply about public power and private power. I don't see how anyone can complain about public power as long as it is local. I can complain about public power when it gets all Federal, though, because any government that controls all the power in the country can really dictate what the economy is going to be. They can shift it and everything else.

So I believe that we have got to find many things like that; and, of course, with this Committee meeting again today in Chicago, they are making very considerable progress. They are quite hopeful.

For instance, vocational training and a few other things of that kind, the States say, "We ought to have them back"; and that would tend to reduce our expenses and, of course, would reduce our income, because certain income will have to go to them to carry out the job.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Can I ask another question? He also said the Defense budget would remain about around 38 billion. There is no thought of cutting the Defense budget?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't see how it can be, and I assure you I have been over that budget, not just before coming to see a press conference. Certainly there is no week goes by that the Defense budget isn't in some form or other before me in very serious consideration two or three times. It is very difficult.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, a moment ago you said that the Syrian situation seems to be solidifying, and that Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and also Saudi Arabia, to some extent, seem to have lessened the alarm that they felt about the situation.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Scali: Could you tell us how we view the Syrian picture? Do we find it less dangerous to the free world than it was before?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you, I think that I had better not speculate on that. I think we had better wait a couple of weeks for further developments.

I do say this: we do watch it with concern. I agree with the one part or one statement made by the Arab in his speech of yesterday: these affairs that are internal should be handled locally and internally. We can make our concern felt; we can try to win people to us by showing the dangers of the situation, by mutual help all the way around, in both the military primarily, but secondarily in the economic field; but we cannot afford to view such a situation developing with anything less than real concern. We have to watch it.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Office Building from 10:29 to 10:57 hundred and twenty-second news o'clock on Thursday morning, October 3, 1957. In attendance: 243. conference was held in the Executive

208 ¶ Exchange of Messages Between the President and the Prime Minister of Japan on Nuclear Tests. *October 4, 1957*

[Released October 4, 1957. Dated October 1, 1957]

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have for a long time given serious and thoughtful consideration to the issue you raise in your communication of September 24 regarding the continuation of nuclear testing, which has been the subject of discussion between us in the past.

Unfortunately, I have been able to reach no other conclusion than that for the time being and in the present circumstances, the security of the United States, and, I believe, that of the free world, depends to a great degree upon what we learn from the testing of nuclear weapons. We are at a stage when testing is required for the development of important defensive uses of nuclear weapons, particularly against missiles, submarines, and aircraft, as well as to reduce further the fallout yield from nuclear weapons. To stop these tests in the absence of effective limitations on nuclear weapons production and on other elements of armed strength and without the opening up of all principal nations to a measure of inspection as a safeguard against surprise attack in which nuclear weapons could be used is a sacrifice which would be dangerous to accept.

We are aware of the preoccupations with the question of health hazards connected with nuclear testing. We believe that these are ill founded. However, we have pledged to conduct those tests which may be necessary only in such a manner as will keep world

radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels which might be hazardous. Also, as you know, the General Assembly has established a scientific committee to study this problem. This committee is due to report by July 1958, and its findings will no doubt be fully debated in the United Nations.

We believe that nuclear tests can and should be suspended if other limitations of the type I have mentioned are agreed upon. Accordingly, the United States has joined with the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and Canada in presenting proposals which provide for the suspension of testing in this context. Of special importance, I think, is the proposal that further production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes be stopped and a beginning be made in the reduction of existing weapons stockpiles. We believe that if this proposal is widely supported in the General Assembly, it will be accepted by the Soviet Union. In this event, we would be assured that atomic energy in the future would be devoted to peaceful purposes everywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Prime Minister's message of September 24, 1957, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honour to call Your Excellency's attention to the proposal submitted by the Japanese delegation to the present session of the General Assembly on 23 September, 1957 the question of disarmament and nuclear test explosions.

Japan as a peace-loving nation ardently desires prompt realization of a general disarmament, particularly, prohibition of the manufacture, use and test of nuclear weapons

as is clearly stated in the several resolutions of the Diet, which have been duly transmitted to Your Excellency's government. My government, recognizing the urgent necessity of ending all nuclear test explosions, has repeatedly requested your government to suspend such tests. But to our profound disappointment, none of the countries concerned has so far taken the initiative to suspend nuclear test explosions. But they all go on repeating their tests, creating a vicious circle of the most regrettable kind, which does nothing to lessen distrust among nations.

The recent Disarmament Conference, while giving indications of partial agreement among the powers concerned, came to an impasse on account of the disagreement of views as to whether suspension of nuclear test explosions should be carried out in connection with other aspects of disarmament, or it should take place separately from them. This difference in opinion is perhaps irreconcilable, and it may be extremely difficult to resolve the present impasse. But when we consider the proposition on the one hand that disarmament negotiation be carried on while continuing with nuclear test explosions, and the proposition on the other that the negotiation be continued after having first put a stop to

nuclear tests, the preferability of the latter, from the standpoint of humanity, is obvious; it is sure to be welcomed by world public opinion. I, therefore, earnestly request Your Excellency to make a thorough study of the proposal of the Japanese Delegation. Acceptance will, my government believes, pave the way for the solution of the question of disarmament and nuclear test explosions, which is eagerly wished by the Japanese people and all peoples of the world.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

NOBUSUKE KISHI

209 ¶ Message to the Newspaperboys of America. *October 5, 1957*

To the Newspaperboys of America:

In appreciation of your faithful service to the public, your friends set aside one day each year in your honor. This year, on Saturday, October fifth, I am happy to join them again in paying tribute to your enterprise.

Delivering papers has been part of the early chapters of some of America's greatest success stories. From this youthful experience, requiring the industry and loyalty of each newspaperboy—and girl—I know you are gaining a sense of responsibility which will serve you in good stead for the rest of your lives.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

210 ¶ The President's News Conference of
October 9, 1957.

[Prior to the beginning of the conference, Mr. Hagerty distributed copies of a statement by the President summarizing facts in the development of an earth satellite by the United States. See Item 211.]

THE PRESIDENT. Please sit down.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Do you have any questions you would like to ask me?

Q. Merriman Smith, United Press: Mr. President, Russia has launched an earth satellite. They also claim to have had a successful firing of an intercontinental ballistics missile, none of which this country has done. I ask you, sir, what are we going to do about it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, let's take, first, the earth satellite, as opposed to the missile, because they are related only indirectly in the physical sense, and in our case not at all.

The first mention that was made of an earth satellite that I know of, was about the spring of 1955—I mean the first mention to me—following upon a conference in Rome where plans were being laid for the working out of the things to be done in the International Geophysical Year.

Our people came back, studying a recommendation of that conference that we now undertake, the world undertake, the launching of a small earth satellite; and somewhere in I think May or June of 1955 it was recommended to me, by the Committee for the International Geophysical Year and through the National Science Foundation, that we undertake this project with a satellite to be launched somewhere during the Geophysical Year, which was from June 1957 until December 1958.

The sum asked for to launch a missile was \$22 million and it was approved.

For the Government, the National Science Foundation was

made the monitor of the work, for the simple reason that from the beginning the whole American purpose and design in this effort has been to produce the maximum in scientific information. The project was sold to me on this basis.

My question was: What does mankind hope to learn? And the answer of the scientists was, "We don't exactly know, and that is the reason we want to do it; but we do hope to learn lots of things about outer space that will be valuable to the scientific world."

They did mention such things as temperatures, radiation, ionization, pressures, I believe residual pressures, from such air as would be at the altitude where successful orbiting was possible.

That is the kind of information the scientists were looking for, and which they hoped to obtain from this project.

Now, in the first instance they thought they would merely put up a satellite, and very quickly they found they thought they could put up a satellite with a considerable instrumentation to get, even during the Geophysical Year, the kind of information to which I have just referred. So they came back, said they needed some more money. This time they went up to \$66 million, and we said, "All right; that is—in view of the fact we are conducting this basic research, this seems logical." So we did that.

Then they came back, and I forget which one of the steps it came along, and they realized when you put this machine in the air, you had to have some very specially equipped observation stations. So the money, the sum of money, again went up to provide for these observation stations. And so the final sum approved, I think about a year ago, something of that kind, was \$110,000,000, with notice that that might have to go up even still more.

There never has been one nickel asked for accelerating the program. Never has it been considered as a race; merely an engagement on our part to put up a vehicle of this kind during the period that I have already mentioned.

Again emphasizing the nonmilitary character of the effort, we

have kept the Geophysical Year Committees of other nations fully informed all the time as, for example, the frequencies we would use when we put this in the air so that everybody, all nations, could from the beginning track it exactly, know exactly where it was—I believe it was 108 megacycles we were to use, and that was agreed throughout the world.

We are still going ahead on this program to make certain that before the end of the calendar year 1958 we have put a vehicle in the air with the maximum ability that we can devise for obtaining the kind of scientific information that I have stated.

Now, every scientist that I have talked to since this occurred—I recalled some of them and asked them—every one of them has spoken in most congratulatory terms about the capabilities of the Russian scientists in putting this in the air.

They expressed themselves as pleased rather than chagrined because at least the Soviets have proved the first part of it, that this thing will successfully orbit. But there are a lot of other things in the scientific inquiry that are not yet answered, and which we are pushing ahead to answer.

Now that is the story on the satellite.

It is supplemented by a statement that we prepared this morning that has some of the basic facts, to include the sequence of events.

As to their firing of an intercontinental missile, we have not been told anything about the details of that firing. They have proved again and, indeed, this launching of the satellite proves, that they can hurl an object a considerable distance. They also said, as I recall that announcement, that it landed in the target area, which could be anywhere, because you can make target areas the size you please; and they also said it was a successful re-entry into the atmosphere, and landing at or near the target.

Now, that is a great accomplishment, if done. I have talked to you in the past about our own development in this regard as far as security considerations permit, and I can say this: the ICBM, the IRBM, we call them, are still going ahead—those projects—

on the top priority within the Government, incidentally a priority which was never accorded to the satellite program.

The satellite program, having an entirely different purpose, even the scientists did not even think of it as a security instrument; and the only way that the Defense Department is in it at all is because one of them, the Navy, was called upon as the agency to have the sites and the mechanisms for putting it into the air.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, Khrushchev claims we are now entering a period when conventional planes, bombers, and fighters will be confined to museums because they are outmoded by the missiles which Russia claims she has now perfected; and Khrushchev's remarks would seem to indicate he wants us to believe that our Strategic Air Command is now outmoded. Do you think that SAC is outmoded?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I believe it would be dangerous to predict what science is going to do in the next twenty years, but it is going to be a very considerable time in this realm just as in any other before the old is completely replaced by the new, and even then it will be a question of comparative costs and accuracy of methods of delivery.

It is going to be a long term. It is not a revolutionary process that will take place in the reequipping of defense forces, it will be an evolutionary.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, do you think our scientists made a mistake in not recognizing that we were, in effect in a race with Russia in launching this satellite, and not asking you for top priority and more money to speed up the program?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, no, I don't, because even yet, let's remember this: the value of that satellite going around the earth is still problematical, and you must remember the evolution that our people went through and the evolution that the others went through.

From 1945, when the Russians captured all of the German scientists in Peenemünde, which was their great laboratory and ex-

perimental grounds for the production of the ballistic missiles they used in World War II, they have centered their attention on the ballistic missile.

Originally, our people seemed to be more interested in the aerodynamic missile. We have a history of going back for quite a ways in modest research in the intercontinental ballistic missile, but until there were very great developments in the atomic bomb, it did not look profitable and economical to pursue that course very much, and our people did not go into it very earnestly until somewhere along about 1953, I think.

Now, so far as this satellite itself is concerned, if we were doing it for science, and not for security, which we were doing, I don't know of any reasons why the scientists should have come in and urged that we do this before anybody else could do it.

Now, quite naturally, you will say, "Well, the Soviets gained a great psychological advantage throughout the world," and I think in the political sense that is possibly true; but in the scientific sense it is not true except for the proof of the one thing, that they have got the propellants and the projectors that will put these things in the air.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, could you give the public any assurance that our own satellite program will be brought up to par with Russia or possibly an improvement on it?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, let's get this straight: I am not a scientist. I go to such men as Dr. Waterman, Dr. Bronk, Dr. Lawrence, all of the great scientists of this country, and they assured me back in the spring, I think it was, of 1955 this could be done, and they asked for a very modest sum of money compared to the sums we were spending on other research. So, in view of the fact that, as I said before, this was basic research, I approved it.

Now, the satellite that we are planning to put in the air will certainly provide much more information, if it operates success-

fully throughout. According to plan, it will provide much more information than this one.

Q. Mrs. May Craig, Portland (Maine) Press Herald: Mr. President, you have spoken of the scientific aspects of the satellite. Do you not think that it has immense significance, the satellite, immense significance in surveillance of other countries, and leading to space platforms which could be used for rockets?

THE PRESIDENT. Not at this time, no. There is no—suddenly all America seems to become scientists, and I am hearing many, many ideas. [*Laughter*] And I think that, given time, satellites will be able to transmit to the earth some kind of information with respect to what they see on the earth or what they find on the earth.

But I think that that period is a long ways off when you stop to consider that even now the Russians, under a dictatorial society where they had some of the finest scientists in the world who have for many years been working on this, apparently from what they say they have put one small ball in the air.

I wouldn't believe that at this moment you have to fear the intelligence aspects of this.

Q. Laurence H. Burd, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, considering what we know of Russia's progress in the missile field, are you satisfied with our own progress in that field, or do you feel there have been unnecessary delays in our development of missiles?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't say there has been unnecessary delay. I know that from the time that I came here and got into the thing earnestly, we have done everything I can think of. I will say this: generally speaking, more than one scientist has told me we were actually spending some money where it was doing no good.

Now the great reason for spending more money is because of the number of strings you put on your bow. In almost every field we have had several types and kinds working ahead to find which would be the more successful, so I can't say that I am dissatisfied.

I can say this: I wish we were further ahead and knew more as to accuracy and to the erosion and to the heat-resistant qualities of metals and all the other things we have to know about. I wish we knew more about it at this moment.

Q. Mr. Burd: Is there some way that could have been done, something that could have been done that wasn't done?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll tell you. Shortly after I came here I immediately assembled a group of scientists through the Defense Secretary to study the whole thing and to give us something on which we could proceed with confidence, or at least pursuing the greatest possibilities according to scientific conclusions.

That we have done, and I think we have done it very earnestly, with a great deal of expense, a great deal of time and effort, and I don't know what we could have done more.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, could you give us, sir, the American story, that is this Government's version of the incident that Mr. Khrushchev described to Mr. Reston in his interview when the Soviet Government put forth a feeler as to whether or not Marshal Zhukov would be welcomed in this country, and according to Mr. Khrushchev was rebuffed?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will say this: about the rebuff I know nothing. If there was any committed, I am sure it was unintentional.

Now, what happened: You will recall somebody in one of these meetings asked me whether I thought that a meeting between Mr. Wilson and Marshal Zhukov might produce anything useful, and I said it might, and that later I was talking to the Secretary about it, and he said it was a hypothetical question and got a hypothetical answer. I don't know whether it would do any good or not; and he said, "Well, there is this one thing about it, we have got to beware"—and, of course, this we all know—"of bilateral talks when you have allies and comrades in very great ventures like we have in NATO, and so on." At that moment talks were

going on in Britain on disarmament on a multilateral basis, and it would have probably had a very bad interpretation in the world if any such thing at that time had taken place.

The only followup that I know of, was somebody asked the State Department—it may have been an ambassador, I don't know, somebody asked the State Department—well, was this a serious thing? Was this an invitation? And he said exactly what I have just told you, it was merely a hypothetical answer to a hypothetical question.

So far as I know, there has never been any additional activity in connection with it.

Q. J. Anthony Lewis, *New York Times*: Sir, a question on Little Rock. Do you share Representative Hays' view that the situation there may be stabilizing sufficiently so that law enforcement could soon be left to local authorities?

THE PRESIDENT. Certainly I am very hopeful. I didn't know he had expressed that as an opinion or conviction. I thought he said that it looked like this could happen. As quickly as the local people, as I told you last week, say that they have got the thing right in their hands, why, we no longer have a function there.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Sir, getting back to the missile and satellite question, in answer to Mr. Smith's question, you were commenting on the Russian claims of developing an ICBM, and you said if done this is a great achievement. Is there doubt in your mind, sir, or in the minds—

THE PRESIDENT. I said—now, wait a minute—I said, “if done,” when I said “if it's shot accurately to deliver its load at a predetermined spot, that was a very great achievement.”

Q. Mr. MacLeish: My question would be, sir, what is our estimation of the Russian claim judged by your “if done” additionally?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not going to give you an estimate of the

Russian claim. I will just say this: we weren't invited to witness it; I think that they have fired objects a very considerable distance, but I don't know anything about their accuracy, and until you know something of their accuracy, you know nothing at all about their usefulness in warfare.

Q. Mr. MacLeish: Mr. Wilson said yesterday he doubted they had an ICBM. Is that your view?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, he was probably talking in these terms. I did not see his statement, so I am not commenting on his statement, I am just saying this: he may have been talking in terms of the perfection you need from a military weapon before it is really a weapon.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The Russians apparently have a better launching device than we have. They have put their missile in the air, and they claim it is 25 percent stronger than the launching device for the ICBM. Now, my question is: Are we making any plans or going to spend any more money on our rocket program? In other words, has Mr. Holaday received new instructions?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Holaday couldn't receive new instructions from me, for the simple reason that if he doesn't know more about it than I do, I am very foolish to have him there. Now, I have provided to the limit of my ability the money that they have asked for, and that is all I can do.

Q. Elizabeth S. Carpenter, Arkansas Gazette: Mr. President, from all the reports and information which has come to you during this Little Rock school crisis, is it your feeling that Central High School could have been peacefully integrated if Governor Faubus had not called out the Guard in the first place?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you are asking me to speculate on history after history has become such but I would say this—

Q. Mrs. Carpenter: But you do have FBI reports before you?

THE PRESIDENT. You do have this: at other points in Arkansas, integration took place, beginnings at integration particularly took

place, without any disturbance whatsoever. I don't know of any particular reason why this one should have been different.

Q. Charles W. Bailey, Minneapolis Star and Tribune: Sir, can you tell us, sir, whether you had any advance information that a Russian satellite launching was imminent?

THE PRESIDENT. Not imminent. For a number of months different scientists have told me, or different people—I don't know whether it was ever told to me officially—that they were working on it, they were doing something about it; but again, no one ever suggested to me as anything of a race except, of course, more than once we would say, well, there is going to be a great psychological advantage in world politics to putting the thing up. But that didn't seem to be a reason, in view of the real scientific character of our development, there didn't seem to be a reason for just trying to grow hysterical about it.

Q. John Scali, Associated Press: Mr. President, to return to the Zhukov matter for a moment, sir, you said, in answer to an earlier question, that your reply at the news conference the last time on Mr. Zhukov was a hypothetical answer to a hypothetical question. Could you tell us how you view the possibility of a visit by Marshal Zhukov today?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I should like to say this: As you know, we have many allies in the world, and anything that looks like a bilateral attempt to dictate to the world on the part of ourselves and any other country, we try carefully to avoid. So anything that we would do we would be certain to clear with our allies; and if everybody agreed, why, that would be one answer. If everybody was fearful, we would have to take that into consideration.

Q. Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post: Is it a correct interpretation of what you have said about your satisfaction with the missile program as separate from the satellite program that you have no plans to take any steps to combine the various government units which are involved in this program, and which give

certainly the public appearance of a great deal of service rivalry, with some reason to feel that this is why we seem to be lagging behind the Soviets?

THE PRESIDENT. Well now, Mr. Roberts, there seem to be certain facts that are obvious. First of all, I didn't say I was satisfied. I said I didn't know what we could have done better.

The cost of these duplicating, or seemingly duplicating, programs is quite enormous, and I would like to save it. But even now, where two in the IRBM class seem to have gone far enough that we should have some basis of comparison, at my direction there was set up a committee of experts to decide which way we should go; and they have decided—or did the last time, just certainly a few days ago—that they didn't have quite yet the basis of fact on which they could determine which was the best direction to go.

Now, in almost every field that I know of, air-to-air, ground-to-air, air-to-ground, ground-to-ground, ballistic missiles, aerodynamic, there are some of these programs that are overlapping all the time.

As I think I told you before, the last estimate I had on armed military research and development, the money we spend yearly without putting a single weapon in our arsenal is \$5,200,000,000. Now that isn't any weak, pusillanimous effort; that is a lot of money.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, Senator Butler of Maryland says he is reliably informed that the Navy, if it wanted to, could launch a satellite right away quick. Do you know is that true? Are they sticking to schedule just for the purpose of—

THE PRESIDENT. Well, he must have some information that I don't have.

Now, when the scientific community decided to put this thing with the Navy they looked over the thinking and the plans and the developments of the scientists connected with the several services before they decided on one, and at that time the Navy

had one, I think it was called the Viking, and they assigned it because they thought that offered the greatest probability.

Now, I understand that other services have claimed they could have done this quicker, and so on. I don't know that any of the other services know all the problems that the Navy has encountered, but anyway it was again a scientific determination and wasn't anything service or political about it. It was the scientists that agreed upon it.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, the scientists seem most impressed with the fact that the Russian satellite weighs as much as it does, 184 pounds. Does your information indicate that we will launch one that heavy?

THE PRESIDENT. I will tell you this: I think this is not secret at all, Dr. Bronk visited me again yesterday, and he had had a talk with one of the very high officials in the governmental scientific work of Russia and he said merely that he didn't know that that figure was correct. So far as I know we are not thinking of putting one of that weight in the air.

Q. Hazel Markel, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, in light of the great faith which the American people have in your military knowledge and leadership, are you saying at this time that with the Russian satellite whirling about the world, you are not more concerned nor overly concerned about our Nation's security?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think I have time and again emphasized my concern about the Nation's security. I believe I just a few months back went on the television to make a special plea about this. As a matter of fact, I plead very strongly for \$38 billion in new appropriations this year, and was cut quite severely in that new appropriations for next year.

Now, so far as the satellite itself is concerned, that does not raise my apprehensions, not one iota. I see nothing at this moment, at this stage of development, that is significant in that development as far as security is concerned, except, as I pointed out, it does definitely prove the possession by the Russian scientists

of a very powerful thrust in their rocketry, and that is important. I can only say that I have had every group that I know anything about, to ask them is there anything more we can do in the development of our rocket program any better than it is being done? And, except for certain minor items or, you might say, almost involving administration, there has been little said.

Q. Tom Kelly, Washington Daily News: Mr. President, could you tell me what is our best knowledge of the weight of the Russian satellite; and if it does weigh anything close to 180 pounds, is this an indication that it is scientifically more valuable than ours will be when we get it up?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, certainly again I am quoting the scientists, there is no indication that this will be scientifically more valuable. If it is 180 pounds, I think it has astonished our scientists; I would say that.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Can you tell us more about the satellite you say we plan to launch in December? Will this be the initial sphere that would weigh only a few pounds, and would not contain any recording instruments?

THE PRESIDENT. That was the plan. The plan is, the first one that goes up, is just merely to let it orbit, checking your speeds, your directions, your equipment and everything else, and the next one—you see, the equipment that goes into these things is a very expensive—it is the most delicate machinery, and in that equipment itself is involved some of the latest scientific discoveries that we have.

Now, the satellite—the mere fact that this thing orbits involves no new discovery to science. They knew it could be done—at least they say so, and they have for a long time—so that is no new discovery, so in itself it imposes no additional threat to the United States.

[*Confers with Mr. Hagerty.*]

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Hagerty reminds me there may be several of these test vehicles put out before the instrumentation itself goes up.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Sir, do you believe that the United States should now attempt to negotiate an earth satellite agreement outside of the overall first step program which has been previously proposed?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Dulles issued a statement on that last evening which seems to have been misinterpreted. He said that, with reference to this reported suggestion by Mr. Khrushchev, that there should be a U. S.-Soviet study of the control of objects entering outer space.

The Department of State first recalls that the London proposals of last August made by Canada, France, United Kingdom, and the United States called for just such a study. It is hoped that this offer will be accepted by the Soviet Union.

The State Department emphasizes that these London proposals call for a multilateral international study and not a bilateral study between the United States and U. S. S. R., and the United States would not be disposed to consider any alteration of this aspect of the proposals, although if its associates agree to such a study it might be initiated without waiting the conclusion of other substantive features of the proposal.

I just suggest you don't forget it said that if our associates agree, then we think that such a study, not a plan, but such a study could be initiated.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one Office Building from 10:29 to 11:02 hundred and twenty-third news conference was held in the Executive o'clock on Thursday morning, October 9, 1957. In attendance: 245.

211 ¶ Statement by the President Summarizing
Facts in the Development of an Earth Satellite by
the United States. *October 9, 1957*

1. THE FIRST serious discussion of an earth satellite as a scientific experiment to be incorporated in the program for the International Geophysical Year took place at a meeting of the International Council of Scientific Unions in Rome in October 1954. At this meeting, at which Soviet scientists were present, a resolution was adopted by the scientists of the world recommending that "in view of the advanced state of present rocket techniques . . . thought be given to the launching of small satellite vehicles"

2. Following this International Council meeting, the United States National Committee for International Geophysical Year, working under the sponsorship of the National Academy of Sciences, recommended that the United States institute a scientific satellite program. It was determined by the Administration that this program would be carried out as part of the United States' contribution to the International Geophysical Year.

Responsibility within the Government for scientific aspects of the program was assigned to the National Science Foundation, working in close cooperation with the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year. The Department of Defense was made responsible for supplying the rocketry needed to place a satellite in orbit without interfering with the top priority ballistic missile program. In line with the recommendations of a group of United States scientists advising the Department of Defense, the satellite project was assigned to the Naval Research Laboratory as Project VANGUARD.

3. On July 29, 1955, at a White House press conference, participated in by representatives of the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences, it was announced that plans "are going forward for the launching of small, unmanned

earth circling satellites as part of the United States participation in the International Geophysical Year, which takes place between July 1957 and December 1958."

At this press conference it was specifically stated that the "data which will be collected from this program will be made available to all scientists throughout the world." The National Science Foundation, it was also announced, would work with the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year to formulate plans for the satellite and its instrumentation as well as plans for the preparation and deployment of the ground observer equipment required for the program.

4. In May of 1957, those charged with the United States satellite program determined that small satellite spheres would be launched as test vehicles during 1957 to check the rocketry, instrumentation, and ground stations and that the first fully-instrumented satellite vehicle would be launched in March of 1958. The first of these test vehicles is planned to be launched in December of this year.

As to the Soviet satellite, we congratulate Soviet scientists upon putting a satellite into orbit.

The United States satellite program has been designed from its inception for maximum results in scientific research. The scheduling of this program has been described to and closely coordinated with the International Geophysical Year scientists of all countries. As a result of passing full information on our project to the scientists of the world, immediate tracking of the United States satellite will be possible, and the world's scientists will know at once its orbit and the appropriate times for observation.

The rocketry employed by our Naval Research Laboratory for launching our VANGUARD has been deliberately separated from our ballistic missile efforts in order, first, to accent the scientific purposes of the satellite and, second, to avoid interference

with top priority missile programs. Merging of this scientific effort with military programs could have produced an orbiting United States satellite before now, but to the detriment of scientific goals and military progress.

VANGUARD, for the reasons indicated, has not had equal priority with that accorded our ballistic missile work. Speed of progress in the satellite project cannot be taken as an index of our progress in ballistic missile work.

Our satellite program has never been conducted as a race with other nations. Rather, it has been carefully scheduled as part of the scientific work of the International Geophysical Year.

I consider our country's satellite program well designed and properly scheduled to achieve the scientific purpose for which it was initiated. We are, therefore, carrying the program forward in keeping with our arrangements with the international scientific community.

212 ¶ Citation Accompanying the Medal of Freedom Presented to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. *October 9, 1957*

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF
THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM
TO
CHARLES E. WILSON
FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS
SERVICE AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

For nearly five years, the positive leadership, sound judgment, and unceasing efforts of Secretary of Defense Charles Erwin Wilson, have been major factors in strengthening the security of the United States and its allies against aggression.

Under his guidance, the effectiveness of the armed forces of

the United States has been greatly increased. Their strategic deployment to endangered parts of the world has been a major factor in the preservation of peace. Military assistance programs, including the provision of modern weapons, carried out under his supervision, have bolstered the will and determination of our allies to resist aggression. The common defense of free nations has been greatly furthered by his frequent discussions with foreign leaders both abroad and at home.

Under his leadership, the military programs of the Department of Defense were adjusted from the immediate requirements of the Korean conflict to those for the long range security of our country; increased emphasis was placed on the introduction of modern weapons, giving unprecedented striking power to all the Military Services; improved efficiency in management and administration permitted the achievement of our military objectives without danger to the economic welfare of the Nation.

His selfless devotion to duty and firm adherence to the basic principles and ideals upon which our country was founded have made possible his many major accomplishments.

In recognition of his outstanding and dedicated service, I take great pleasure in presenting the Medal of Freedom to Charles Erwin Wilson.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The President read the citation to Secretary Wilson and presented him with the Medal of Freedom at a ceremony at the White House on October 9, 1957. Imme-

diately after the presentation, the President administered the oath of office to Neil H. McElroy, successor to Mr. Wilson as Secretary of Defense.

213 ¶ Remarks to a Group of NATO Naval Chaplains. *October 11, 1957*

IT'S GOOD to see you. I hope you have a successful meeting and an enjoyable one also.

When you go back, I think it's safe to say that in each of your countries I have some friends. I would like them to know, if you get an opportunity, that I still think of them and I send them warm greetings and best wishes.

I think that in the NATO organization is one of the greatest hopes for peace as long as we must carry arms on our shoulders to insure our national security. The United Nations is a very great organism, too, and I think all of us support it with our entire efforts and our hearts and minds, but as long as we do have to get together and bind ourselves together, NATO is a tremendous thing—SEATO too—but NATO is the largest.

And we must share the burdens together. We must do more in promoting a common understanding. We are defending its spiritual values, not merely property and lives, and even our families. It's a way of life in which we believe, based on the brotherhood of man. We have got to use everything, including all of you people—religious leaders—to bind ourselves closer together during these dangerous times.

We must have faith not to get hysterical, and we must not get complacent. And I think that you people not only can but I know you are doing good work in this regard. NATO is something that finally ought to be remembered and respected in our several national histories as much as our own flags and declarations of independence and everything else.

NOTE: The President spoke to a group of fourteen countries, at the group of NATO Naval Chaplains, White House at 11:15 a. m.

214 ¶ Remarks at the President's Birthday
Celebration at the White House.

October 14, 1957

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President and My Friends:

Any American would be deeply touched to know that so many people would take the time out of their busy lives to come and wish him a Happy Birthday when another of these anniversaries rolls around. This morning I think I really understood for the first time that 67 is a rather large number. There were 67 roses in one vase in my office, and I think I never saw a larger bouquet of roses. So I realize that if friends come to see you according to the number of your birthdays that at least I have got a good average number, even if I am 67.

I am very deeply concerned in the story that Meade Alcorn was telling us about the neighbor to neighbor campaign. I believe that the very finest publicity in the world is that brought to us by someone who believes, someone who cares enough to come and tell us about a subject that is important to him and to us. When those subjects are so important that they touch upon the whole life of a nation, then it becomes almost a civic responsibility. Certainly it becomes a great civic opportunity to go and tell someone about the convictions you have reached based upon truth, fact and study.

As I look forward into these next three years—if the Lord be willing to spare me that long—it seems to me that more and more we are forced to conclude that the problems we face are not those of partisanship but of Americanism. I am very proud of the Republican Party and what I believe to be its determination—its desire to rise above mere partisanship and to serve the nation, never to end in its work of promoting its civic beliefs, convictions, enterprises, and activities. They make us stronger among ourselves at home, in our economy, and give us greater prestige, security and influence abroad.

America has no limit to what we shall be in this world as a social

organism, as a great leader among peoples. Her civilization, based upon a deeply-felt religious faith, is one that must be spread to others, particularly its advantages—material and cultural. It must be done on a voluntary basis. We must make ourselves available to our fellowmen to help them, if we ourselves are going to develop.

So this neighbor to neighbor program seems to me is not merely you visiting over the back fence with your neighbor, reaching common conclusions about something; it is national in scope; it is state to state, section to section, where we must wipe out differences based upon prejudice, unreasoning adherence to our own common conclusions about something; it is national in scope; it is international. We serve our nation and ourselves when we learn more about another country, no matter how small or how remote, when we learn more about how to help that country—and in so doing, we help ourselves.

So on this 67th birthday, if I could voice a wish—and I think it would be the wish of every single one of you—it would be that each of us in the spirit of neighbor to neighbor will be of greater usefulness to our neighbors—geographical neighbors—to our state—our nation—and the world.

And now, in thanking you for your magnificent cake, even with grandchildren with voracious appetites, I am quite sure that I cannot be expected to consume this all within the few hours left to October 14th, so I think if you would allow us to have a proper token portion so that we can say that we ate of this beautiful-looking confection, if you would send the rest of it to the hospitals of Washington, myself and my family would be deeply pleased.

Thank each of you for coming here. It has been a wonderful experience.

NOTE: The President spoke on the south lawn of the White House at 4:00 p. m. The President's opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Meade Alcorn, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

215 ¶ Remarks for the President's Birthday
Celebration in San Francisco. *October 14, 1957*

[Recorded on tape]

My friends:

When a man reaches another birthday, there is no place he would rather be than among old friends—in old familiar places. Because I claim so many friends in San Francisco and, indeed, in all California, and because I have so many pleasant memories of that region, I would truly like to be with you tonight. It would give us the chance, together, to talk of many things, not the least of which would be the memorable days we spent in the Cow Palace last year.

A birthday seems to induce a man to look backward into time—and forward into the future. Now, I shall bore you with neither personal memories nor prophesies, but I would like to recall to you a few facts of America in 1890, the year I was born, so that you may contrast them with similar features of American life today.

During these 67 years we have passed through wars, epidemics, depressions and panics. In all her tests, no matter how stern, America has proved she can survive and conquer adversity; at this moment she seems called upon to prove that she can live with sustained prosperity without damaging the free system that has produced that prosperity.

In 1890 there were 63 million citizens living in our land. Now there are 171 million—nearly three times as many. Our Nation is growing at a rapid rate, a growth that brings with it many blessings and many problems.

In 1890 we were still moving into the Western frontier. Sitting Bull, the Indian Chief, was killed in that year—and a vast tract of his people's land was thrown open to American settlers. Today there is no more free land like this to be had. Instead we are trying to learn how to adapt ourselves to the requirements of a

crowded, competitive, industrialized, pulsating society. No longer do we live as adventuresome settlers, but as responsible citizens of a maturing nation. Our tasks include the conserving of our resources, planning for the fullest use of our great strength, channelling our pioneer spirit into the endless task of making this Nation—and this world—a better place for our children—and our neighbors' children.

To do this requires the cooperative effort of us all, working together. This is not an age of pioneers pouring into open territory, staking out individual claims. We must still—must always—have our scouts out in front, but we need more than individual effort today. We need teamwork, joint effort, co-operation—at home and abroad—and a respect for the rights of everyone.

In 1890, America was beginning to feel this need—the need for cooperative effort. In 1890, the women of America did not have the right to vote, but that was the year they formed the powerful National American Woman Suffrage Association to secure their basic rights of citizenship. They knew they had to do this together, not alone.

In 1890, the men who worked in the mines of America joined together in a new union called the United Mineworkers. They discovered that only by working together could they improve their wages and hours and working conditions.

In that same year, the Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, a measure by which the American people together protected themselves from destructive economic pressure of a few individuals.

Of course, the value of cooperative effort has long been appreciated by those who are responsible for the common defense of our land. It is interesting to note that in 1890 the classic book on the “Influence of Sea Power” was published by Admiral Mahan of the United States Navy. That book, long in advance of its time, took a broad view of world society and showed, among

other things, the essential inter-dependence of all efforts: military, economic, social—in the protection and advancement of civilization.

The Republican Party is an organization of many like-minded individuals joined together to promote the common welfare. Our immediate aims and purposes are charted in the Republican Party Platform, written last year in San Francisco's Cow Palace. It points the way to a better life for America—a strong America, her citizens living justly and fairly and happily among themselves, and at peace with others.

We value the contribution of each member of the Party and, within the broad limits of our guiding principles, respect his right to differ from the majority. America would not be America if we tried to regiment the individual—but we can surely work together. And that is what Republicans must do. By our example of teamwork, by the results of our united effort in local communities and across the land, we shall advance together toward greater heights of public usefulness to California and to our entire country.

So, as I thank you most sincerely for your invitation to address these few words to you, I am happy that I can join you, in this way, in a confident look at the future of the Republican Party in its service to the Nation.

NOTE: These remarks were recorded in San Francisco, sponsored by the San Francisco Regional Republican Committee. by the President for the birthday celebration at the Cow Palace in San Francisco.

216 ¶ Message to the Atlantic City Clinical
Congress of the American College of Surgeons.
October 14, 1957

[Read by Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President]

WHEN THE distinguished Chairman of the Board of Regents, Dr. Ravdin, brought to me last summer your gracious invitation to speak to this Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons, I very much hoped to be able to accept for two excellent reasons.

As you may recall, I have a personal reason to appreciate Dr. Ravdin's great skill as a surgeon. In the second place, there was something I wanted to say to your organization which, from its inception, has sought to elevate professional standards and professional responsibility in its field of endeavor.

Unfortunately, it is not possible for me to come before you in person tonight; but I hope that you will, nonetheless—since this is my birthday—accept a few words from me by proxy.

The American College of Surgeons has reason to be proud of its accomplishments through four decades of service; proud of its Clinical Congresses—such as the one now here convened—where younger men report on the progress of their research and receive the interested encouragement of their honored elders; proud especially, I think of its program setting high standards in American hospitals, inaugurated early in the College's history, maintained for many years by the College's efforts alone, but now recognized everywhere as a massive contribution toward improving the care of America's sick.

In past years, you did not wait for challenging problems to come to you. It was your spirit to go out and find the problems, to meet their challenge, and to discharge fully and well the responsibilities you volunteered to undertake. I admire that spirit. It is the kind of spirit that has made America what she is today.

I want to say to you tonight: keep everlastingly at the same kind of good work.

I am told that the advances in medical knowledge in the last two decades are greater than in all previous recorded time. The surgeon of today must digest and apply a vast accumulation of wisdom.

Possessed of his special qualifications and armed with this wider knowledge, the surgeon owes all the more a responsibility to the society of which he is an integral part; a responsibility to help make our democratic processes work.

In Revolutionary times, Dr. Benjamin Rush felt such a responsibility. He was, indeed, a fine doctor and a great teacher of medicine. Benjamin Rush was much more: an ardent champion of independence for the Colonies, a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a prime mover in the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Constitution, and, later, for fifteen years Treasurer of the United States Mint. Doctor Rush put *all* his talents out to work.

We can all remember the role played by the family doctor of our youth. His was not only a skill to care of the sick. He was the adviser, the friend, the comforter, the wise guide. Of all that went on in his community, the good family doctor was a part.

No profession—whether it be medical or legal or teaching, or any other—is merely a learned society of scholars, living within its own boundaries and rules, like a medieval fraternity.

Each qualified doctor is a vital element in the swift-moving era in which we live, with a role to play transcending the use of his special surgical skill.

No learned man can stand today at one side. Each must shoulder a share of the burden. The more significant his learning, the greater is his responsibility.

You members of the American College of Surgeons are leaders in the art and science of surgery. You have thereby the greater obligations—to continue the great advances in your beneficent art, to continue unremitting research into the unknown, to continue

teaching today's student so that he may become tomorrow's surgeon; you have all of *these* obligations certainly, which are yours by right. But, over and above these particular cares, you must take your part in preserving and strengthening the kind of society that has made America's past and present possible.

The waters of liberty flow from one source: voluntary initiative and effort. In these complex modern days, too often we find the spring drying up for want of volunteers. Too much dependence on the arm of Government. Too much turning to taxation to supply what initiative once sought out.

Certainly there are many things which local, state, and federal governments can and must contribute. But personal freedoms are better preserved in a team or a partnership than through overdependence. In a free democracy like ours, less and less, not more and more, should devolve on Government. All citizens—the leaders in surgery like the leaders in other walks of life—should be vigilant to find ways—outside of Government—to carry forward their essential services to man.

My wish tonight, for each and all of you in your learned assemblage here, is that you will continue to do in the future, as you have so finely done in the past, *your* part in keeping American surgery in leadership in the relief of pain and the cure of disease, and—over and beyond that—in helping to preserve the individual, American way of achieving the goals of free men.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The opening words referred to Dr. Isidor S. Ravdin, Chairman of the Board of Regents, American College of Surgeons.

217 ¶ Remarks at the Thirteenth Annual
Meeting of the Inter-American Press Association.
October 16, 1957

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

First, I offer my humble apologies for my inability to express myself in the language that most of you use. This is one of my numerous failings and not the least if you read some of the press of our country.

I have several reasons, Mr. President, for wanting to come over here this morning. One you have mentioned. The board of directors of this Association sent me an expression of very wonderful personal sentiment and felicitations on my recent birthday—number sixty-seven. I could think of no better way of thanking them for their courtesy than to come over and express it to the entire group.

Secondly, it is a very definite privilege to come here to welcome all of you to the capital city of the United States, a city which—the same as our country—values the friendships that exist between all our countries and which we devoutly believe are growing stronger day by day.

A third reason, my brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, whose interest in all things of Latin America are well understood not only in this country but in your own, was invited to appear before you. He valued that invitation but pressing prior engagements simply prohibited his coming. So, for once, I have a right to represent my brother and to act as a substitute for him, instead of vice versa.

And finally, my friends, it is a great opportunity to speak for just a moment on the great and constructive work in which you people are engaged and which I believe can be even expanded and made more fruitful and effective.

You carry to the peoples of all the Americas news of the world.

You particularly carry to them news of all the Americas, of our efforts to work together, in the field in which you are engaged, in economic and political matters that will redound to the benefit of all of us, including the raising of living standards in all our countries—not in merely a few.

I think that the work of carrying that information is one of the most important parts of a successful campaign for increasing the cooperative efforts we make in all fields. To know—to realize—to appreciate—on the part of all our peoples, that is the necessary ingredient to success in the other efforts that I have so briefly mentioned.

One phase of the work you do, I think, could be well emphasized, and I am not talking to others, I am talking to ourselves—and that is this: a problem arises, be it in negotiation about fishing, about a mineral, economic matters, about a political situation, whatever it may be—all of us are very apt to preach and teach and inform concerning our own side, not of the other.

If people are to be true partners, if nations are to make partnerships a real success, we must be careful to represent to the best of our ability both sides of an argument, because in so doing we remove bitterness. We may be disappointed that our friend does not see with the same clarity that we think we see the particular elements of a problem, but if we are careful to explain both sides, we will always settle them in a spirit of conciliation and in partnership and not of contestants in a law suit or any other kind of contest.

And the more we can do that, the full information of what the particular problem means to both sides, by that measure we will advance down the true road of partnership. We do know that in the partnership of all the Americas lies a mighty force for the freedom, the security of the world. And that is what we must all achieve.

And now, my friends, already having made more of a speech than I intended, I do say it is a great honor for our Capital to

have you here. We hope that your meeting will not only be fruitful and instructive for all of you and beneficial to the countries that each of you represent, but that while here each of you will have an enjoyable and fine time.

Welcome to Washington!

NOTE: The President spoke at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Dr. Guillermo Martinez Marques, President of the Association.

218 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H. R. H. the Prince Philip at the Washington National Airport.

October 17, 1957

YOUR MAJESTY, I know that I speak for every citizen of this country when I bid you and the Prince Philip a warm welcome to this country and to its Capital.

We have eagerly looked forward to your visit. We hope that you will find it agreeable and enjoyable, just as we will take great pleasure in it.

But even more than the pleasure that your visit brings us, we are conscious of its importance, because of its effect on strengthening the ties of friendship that bind our two countries together. Those ties have grown up in periods of tranquility and peace. They have been tested in the crucible of war when we have fought side by side to defend the values we hold dear.

So you can understand that this visit—which cannot fail to strengthen those ties—is to us something of the most tremendous importance because we thoroughly believe that in the warmer, closer, stronger cooperation between your country and ours lies the best hope for the security and peace of the world.

Thank you very much for coming to us.

219 ¶ Statement by the President on the
Forthcoming Visit of Prime Minister Macmillan.

October 17, 1957

I WELCOME the visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington next week. It will provide an opportunity for me for useful discussions with an old and trusted friend. Mr. Macmillan's visit reflects the practice of free countries to consult as often as circumstances require. I hope that there will soon be occasions when I and my colleagues can meet with leaders of other free countries associated with us for similar discussions.

220 ¶ A Toast to Her Majesty Queen
Elizabeth II. *October 17, 1957*

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, My Friends:

There have been a few times in my life when I have wished that the gift of eloquence might have been conferred upon me. This evening is one of those times. More than this, I know that each guest at this table fervently would pray that I could have had that gift, because through me each of us would like to say what we know is in America's heart: Welcome to our distinguished royal couple that have come to us to this country, making their first visit in the old commonwealth of Virginia.

Very fittingly they have done so. There was the first colony that Britain established on these shores, and there were established those ties, that commingling of customs and of practices and a way of life that became so much one that when we finally became independent it was difficult to tell where one custom left off and another began.

And through the succeeding century Britain was a great influence in the world, a great influence for peace. Wherever her flag was shown there people felt that justice could prevail.

And then there came two great wars, and in those wars Britain's sons and ours marched side by side with a courage that matched that of those settlers that came here in the lone wilderness and fought the weather and the climate and the Indians and began establishing this nation. In those wars the courage of England again was as fully manifested.

To me was given the great privilege of serving with the people of that nation for almost four years. From the royal family to the humblest citizen, they so conducted themselves that they enlisted the admiration, the liking and the respect of every American who came in contact with them.

Those great days are not over. The free world is engaged in a great struggle and the total of the free world's assets are so much greater than those of our potential enemy, should we say, that it is ridiculous to compare their brains, their abilities in science, in philosophical thought, or in any phase of culture or of the arts with the combined total of the free world.

But I say combined total advisedly. We are too much separated by things that concern us locally. This is a struggle of ideologies, of a religious way of life against atheism, of freedom against dictatorship.

But we have the power. The only thing to do is to put it together.

Our scientists must work together. NATO should not be thought of merely as a military alliance. NATO is a way of grouping ability—of our manhood, our resources, of our industries and our factories.

At the heart and foundation of all of this, the English-speaking people march forward together, to stand steadfast behind the principles that have made the two nations great—of the same faith in their God, and in themselves—a belief in the rights of man.

That is the way we will go forward. That courage—the respect we have for Britain—is epitomized in the affection we have

for the royal family, who have honored us so much by making this visit to our shores.

And before I ask you to rise with me, I want to make a Toast to the Queen, I want again to say that my faith in the future of these two great countries and the whole Commonwealth of the British nations, indeed of the whole free world, is absolutely unimpeachable. I know we can do it.

And at the bottom of it, the example of Britain—of America—of Canada—and the rest of the Commonwealth—marching forward, carrying the flag of unity and cooperation will be the keynote to that great successful future that will be ours, that will belong to our children and our grandchildren.

Ladies and gentlemen, will you please rise with me and drink a Toast to the Queen.

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at the State Dinner in honor of the Queen and the Prince Philip at the White House.

221 ¶ Remarks at the Presentation of the
National Geographic Society Medal to His Royal
Highness the Prince Philip. *October 18, 1957*

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, one of the most highly respected and esteemed organizations of our country is the National Geographic Society.

For me it is a very great privilege to act as their representative in presenting to you this Medal, so well earned for the reasons given in the Citation, and particularly because you are here on a state visit to our country and as the personal friend of so many Americans—among whom I proudly number myself.

So it is a very great pleasure to hand you this, on behalf of the Society, and my congratulations.

NOTE: The President referred to the Geographic Society Special Gold inscription on the Medal: "National Medal awarded to H. R. H. the

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, whose questing spirit has taken him to the far corners of the globe and brought to millions a better understanding of our planet and its peoples."

The presentation was made in the Cabinet Room of the White House at 10:05 a. m. Prince Philip's remarks on accepting the Medal follow:

Thank you very much.

Well, Mr. President and Mr. Grosvenor, I can hardly believe that this has happened. All I can say is that I don't really deserve this because I know what others have done to get it and my contribution has been very small.

I have read the National Geographic off and on for several years, but when your letter arrived offering me this Medal and to write an article which you put in, I can only say that I was amazed, particularly about the article, because I know that you have to sell your magazine.

We have heard quite a lot in recent years about the need for better understanding between the English-speaking peoples. I think that this gesture of yours and the article which you have read and put in your magazine is a practical and concrete contribution to a better understanding between the English-speaking peoples.

Thank you very much indeed.

222 ¶ Remarks to the Delegates to the International Congress of Actuaries.

October 21, 1957

THANK YOU very much. Ladies and gentlemen, when I was invited to appear before this group, I agreed because of my very great interest in the international world and not because I know anything about what an actuary does. I was informed this morning that he is the man that determines what my insurance premiums are and writes out all the small print at the bottom of the things that I have never yet read. But beyond that, my information as to what an actuary's problems are is very slight indeed.

However, with thirty-two countries here represented from all over Western Europe and indeed from many other parts of the world, I would be, in my own opinion, almost remiss if I had not come before you to say, first of all, welcome to this Capital

City of this country and to the nation itself, and to assure you that I speak for all the people. I know I do in expressing the hope that you find here something of value that you may take back and with your new understanding help promote a better, common approach to the problems that all the world must face—if we are to continue to prosper and, indeed, to continue to give employment to actuaries. This thing can be very personal, you know, just as well as national and international in its scope.

In line with this idea that I am so roughly trying to express, I have supported a number of programs for interchange of students. The only organization to which I have lent my name since becoming President has been the Eisenhower Fellowships, under which system people from your countries and from this country—young executives—business executives—are exchanged. That is one little corner of the whole problem that is dealt with by private philanthropy in this country.

But I have supported, also, the broader thing called the people-to-people program. Now there are many people-to-people programs going on, in other countries and this one. Here, different Foundations support different types of exchange of students and professors. The Fulbright system encourages more exchanges. But the people-to-people program is our hope for supporting all of these and enlarging them so that you as an actuary can get to know what the one out in Chicago does, or in New York, or in Philadelphia, or Hartford, or wherever our great insurance companies are located, and to know him not only in his office but in his home, how he lives, how his children go to school, what are their ideals, their aspirations, just as we need to know that about you.

Because, my friends, we may differ about a problem very seriously, but if you understand that I have a side to the problem and I understand that you have a side to the problem, the bitterness is removed from our conversations and our discussions. That is the important thing. It is not that we differ. If we don't differ, there is no progress, because we would all be satisfied exactly as

things are and we would want to go no further. We can never be wholly regimented and believe everything in every way the same, but we can understand the other side and therefore take the bitterness out of our discussions that leads to stagnation, antagonisms, that will defeat our purpose of living as free peoples, each developing its own resources to the utmost.

So that is the reason that I have felt it a duty as well as a great privilege to appear before you, to say welcome again, and to say I hope that through your meeting and others like it we will yet bring all the free world to closer and closer communion. In so doing we will give an example to others that finally the whole world, no matter behind what curtains it is now located will finally, with all the rest, enjoy a just and lasting peace.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at 10:30 a. m.

223 ¶ Address at the Dinner of the National Fund for Medical Education. *October 22, 1957*

Mr. Chairman, President Hoover, Mr. Sloan, Cardinal Spellman, Bishop Donegan, Ladies and Gentlemen of this distinguished gathering:

I hope you will permit me one word of explanation to a part of the audience, the doctors here present. Having only today received the distinction of being named an honorary member of the College of Surgeons, I want to explain to the colleagues of my newest profession, out of deference to the great number of laymen present, I shall not talk technically or professionally.

I am here this evening in fulfillment of a promise I made last summer to speak for the National Fund for Medical Education. I wanted to come here to this meeting because I so earnestly believe in the serious causes to which the Medical Fund is dedicated, and the importance of private support of the effort.

There are many other serious causes in the minds of our fellow citizens tonight. They are also very much in my mind and heart. I should have liked, under other circumstances, to discuss them with you.

They include such things as the continuing endeavor and progress of our people in fields of scientific achievement—and methods of attaining even greater achievements, our responsibilities and our opportunities abroad, the strength and great capacity of our domestic economy, the character and power of our defense programs, the right of our people to confidence in these strengths—these are some of the subjects about which, during the ensuing weeks, I shall seek opportunities to talk with the American people, telling them of my beliefs and my determinations in these matters. I have unshakable faith in the capacity of informed, free citizens to solve every problem involved.

If in those talks I may be able to set out in proper perspective the truth and facts in these matters, no time consumed will be too much, no personal inconvenience will have any weight.

In coming to New York tonight to speak to those who share my interest in the National Fund for Medical Education, I feel something like a traveler returning home.

For it was while at Columbia University that I was privileged in 1948 to join many other citizens, some present here tonight, in beginning the organization of the National Fund. I recall the deep interest we then felt in establishing a national mechanism which, in the American way of voluntary citizen effort, could help to strengthen education in the medical schools of the United States.

We were aware of and stirred by our country's critical need for more trained physicians. We were equally aware of the dangers to our form of government that would grow out of citizen neglect of that need in any misguided attempt to leave its satisfaction wholly to government.

And so this evening, my friends, my talk will concern itself mainly with that phase of the work which presents responsibility

and opportunity to the private citizen, including in the term "private citizen" also our corporations.

I can also recall, when there was extended to our guest of honor, Mr. Sloan, an invitation to become one of the first permanent trustees of the National Fund, the unhesitating and positive "yes" of his acceptance.

So it is a satisfaction to have a part tonight in recognizing the leadership which Mr. Sloan, trained and experienced in industry, brought to philanthropy. He was among those pioneers who believed, far back, that the corporations of America derive from our colleges, our technical institutes, and our medical schools, a benefit which is ample to sustain—if not oblige—contributions toward their continued and effective service to the American people.

Mr. Sloan has received tonight the Lahey Memorial Award for "outstanding leadership in medical education by a layman." I am sure that in Mr. Sloan's case the Award was voted by acclamation. Certainly it is unanimously approved by the members of this audience.

The wise philosophy of corporate support for higher education has flourished in the last decade. In 1948 corporation contributions to education of all sorts were below 25 million dollars. In the year 1956, they exceeded 100 million dollars.

The American corporation is showing increasingly that it is a good citizen. Industry is accepting the support of higher learning as the normal responsibility of a successful business, because it senses a fundamental truth, too long veiled: that, by contributions to the strengthening of our educational resources, each giving corporation makes a sound investment in its own as well as in our nation's future.

Few investments of this kind could be more worth while than in medical education.

From our medical teaching institutions come every year the future guardians of our people's physical and mental health. A healthy citizenry is the first defense line of the Republic. A

healthy citizenry is capable, in peace-time, of expanding our economy; in times of critical tension, of carrying on without cracking or growing hysterical; in times of conflict, of showing the endurance and stamina upon which victories are built.

The rapid accumulation of new medical knowledge is flooding in like a tide in the Bay of Fundy. There is on all sides a mounting demand for health services by our communities. Under these demands, the medical schools in America today face inherited responsibilities beyond what they are financially able to meet. The medical progress of which we are so justly proud has involved these teaching institutions in a struggle for solvency and survival.

The constantly widening scope and complexity of medical education has, within the space of a few decades, quadrupled the cost of producing a qualified doctor. Tuition now pays but one-fifth of the student's total education cost.

Accordingly, there is—today—a great gap to close; the gap between the ceiling of medical school receipts from all sources and the racing increase in costs of teaching, research, and medical care. But the gap which the United States will face tomorrow will be still wider and deeper.

Our Nation is on the threshold of unprecedented population growth. I am told by the Bureau of the Census that in 1975—just 18 years ahead—it is reasonable to assume that there will be 228 million of us Americans.

These 56 million additional Americans will need a great many more things than we are now able to produce. And no need will be more essential to them than the doctors who care for their health. Our 83 medical schools today are turning out scarcely enough physicians to care for America's present population of 172 million, to safeguard the health of our young men in the Armed Services, and to keep abreast of the forward sweep of medical research and knowledge.

Toward closing today's gap between the annual needs of medical schools and their annual resources, the National Fund for Medical Education has made a start. Its goal from inception

has been to fortify and sustain all our existing medical teaching institutions—both those which depend on voluntary support and the other half which receive tax subsidies from the States.

Since 1951, the Fund has provided to our medical schools over 12 million dollars in unrestricted moneys. Each year, as the word has spread, the Fund has received larger gifts from more givers, and has been able to make larger allocations. Recently I learned that a Foundation gave to the Fund ten million dollars for use, on a matching basis, to attract new unrestricted gifts—one added dollar for every new dollar raised by the Fund beyond its present effort. This is great news.

But the total need of America's present medical schools is far above what the National Fund has yet been able to do. Reports are that America's 83 approved schools still require 10 million dollars a year in excess of all present resources to balance their fiscal budgets—and many more dollars to meet their existing academic deficits. Adding to the magnitude of this problem, it is clear that, in the near future—if the United States is to provide enough doctors to meet a population increase of one third by 1975—many new schools of medicine must soon be put into operation.

The question is, how to go about satisfying so great a need?

Of one thing I am sure, this problem of financing medical education must be met as we meet so many other problems: through the leadership of citizens who are aroused to a crucial need and who will arouse others.

The resources are available. Ours is a 440 billion dollar country today. Our incomes, even after taxes, never totalled so great a sum as they now do. The only question is this: will enough citizens become concerned enough? Will enough citizens think a little more deeply about what they do with what they earn? Will they understand what is truly involved?

Certainly there are ways in which government—local, State, and Federal—can properly help. Many states now contribute support to medical schools as integral parts of their State Univer-

sities. There are Federal matching funds for certain phases of medical training, research, and construction of research facilities. But historically and, I believe, for our own spiritual and political good, the support of medical education is a mission demanding broad private effort. For government to take over all responsibility in this critical field would signal the onset of a grave infection of our nation's spirit.

I speak of this because all of us can sense a disturbing disposition on the part of many groups throughout our land to seek solutions to their problems from sources outside themselves. Because life today is more complex and interdependent than ever before, we seem, in every difficulty always more ready to lean on government than upon ourselves.

Such an approach to our individual and group problems can never retain the health and vigor of America. Rather we must believe in and practice an approach founded on individual initiative, individual self-reliance and resourcefulness, individual confidence, and individual volunteer effort. In this role, the American citizen is not a spectator, or a dependent, but he is an active and vigorous participant. And participant he must be if we are to remain a free society.

And my friends, if he is to be an effective participant in this group effort, or any other similar group effort, he must be informed. He must understand. I believe it to be today the gravest duty of every citizen to inform himself on the great problems of our time so that he may contribute properly, not only of his substance but of his spirit, of his intellectual capacity, to their solution. Because our whole form of government depends upon the existence of a trained, informed mass of people giving their collective decision in our great problems, those decisions are not wrong.

In the world conflict between those who believe in the supremacy of the State and those who believe in the supreme worth of man, freedom's victory clearly requires vitality in the individual

citizen—and vitality in the voluntary associations in which he chooses to join for common purposes.

Indeed, a definition of human liberty that I like very much is one that came from a Frenchman: “Liberty is nothing but the opportunity for self-discipline.” Meaning that liberty gives us the opportunity to perform our group problems by voluntary effort and not through regimentation.

In the Preamble to the Constitution, the Founding Fathers set down a basic purpose “to promote the general welfare.” But this phrase did not stand alone. The very next purpose stated is “to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.” We secure these blessings of liberty when we remain faithful to the concept that ours is a government of limited powers and the accent in our society is on individual freedom and initiative. We are loyal to those principles when we as citizens are active in their service.

Undoubtedly some of the last quarter century growth of the role of the Federal government in our economy has been inescapable. This growth is the result, in part, of depression, wars, and a continuing state of tension in the world. It is the result also of the undeniable need for basic protection against economic forces over which the individual—the farmer, the wage-earner, the retired worker, the housewife—has no direct control.

The necessary and constructive use of government, however, must not lead to a doctrinaire and expedient reliance upon government. Freedom’s permanent spiritual and intellectual values will always transcend any momentary material advantage resulting from regimentation. Moreover, in determining government’s proper role, we must cast aside any morbid pessimism about the capacity of our private enterprise system to generate and maintain high levels of employment, production and incomes.

Indeed, if I may have the privilege of interrupting myself again, I was delighted in the short exchange of our guest of honor, Mr. Sloan, this evening, to hear him say, “Why are people so pessimistic about our economy?” The greatest thing that man has

produced. I know that there are a good many people here that served in the war, and I don't believe that there's a single one of them that ever saw a victory won by growing pessimistic and putting your chin on your chest. You have to get it up.

Now, happily, very recent years have seen a distinct shift toward renewed reliance on the initiative and enterprise of a free people. There is today, I earnestly believe, a reviving confidence in our kind of economy—a faith that it can generate jobs and incomes and a rising standard of living for all our people. There is a surging belief that freedom actually works in our generation as it did for those who preceded us.

With this resurgence of our belief in freedom, we have become more critically insistent not only that the necessity and value of governmental activities be clearly demonstrated, but that these activities be conducted at a level as close as possible to the people. Acting on this conviction, an expert task force, representing the Governors' Conference and the Federal Administration, is now at work on some practical steps that can be taken.

Let a way be found to transfer Federal activities to the States—with appropriate tax resources—in fields where Federal intervention has already served its original purpose of enlisting State or local effort, or where the desirability of Federal intervention has never been convincingly established. We are determined to make progress in this direction. You can help make sure that we do.

You can help in another way. You can help reduce or defeat the demands by each of us upon the government. The purpose for which we gather here tonight is an excellent example of the opportunities for citizen leadership. There are dozens more. I see these opportunities constantly as proposals for new or expanded Federal programs are suggested to me. In preparing the budget for 1958, the budget which went to the Congress last January and under which we are now living, there was eliminated over 3 billion dollars' worth of proposals for non-military spending. Many of these ideas had merit. But it was my judgment

that they should either be undertaken privately or by other levels of government or—in the case of some existing Federal programs—at a slower pace.

Now today, when the costs of defense and of waging peace must be so great, the risks of collecting larger and larger sums through taxation for other governmental activities are especially ominous. It infringes further on the freedom of our people to spend or save out of their incomes as they see fit. While no sensible man should arbitrarily refuse to be convinced in a case where governmental help is truly needed and serves a constructive purpose for the benefit of the nation as a whole, we can and we should insist on cogent proof.

Most of these things I have been saying are obvious—they are self-evident. How many Americans find them so? Too often we are encountering the mischievous idea that all men can be made happy by some men, through government, compelling all other men.

The individual of this type would help others by making himself—or government—the all-wise authority to determine what is good for others and in what measure they should have it, and make of himself, or government, the only means through which they may attain it.

Our great opportunity, it seems to me, can be this: in a complex and dangerous time we can be active members in the great company of the defenders of liberty. It will require much of us; but to us much has been given. We can with confidence believe in the proposition—and act upon it—that free activities of individuals and businesses operating in a competitive environment will lead to the best and steadiest advance in our standard of living.

But a high living standard is only one—and by no means the most important—of the criteria by which our society is to be judged. We who are advocates of freedom must recognize the other criteria—the state of our morality, charity, culture, health, learning, and the law. We must be alive to the impulses of our

time and imaginative in meeting the needs generated by these impulses in ways that do not sacrifice our traditional values of personal liberty and initiative.

You who are here tonight have sensed this critical fact. You are moving to meet a vital need of our day in a way which will exercise your faith in freedom and, in so doing you will insure its vigor for another day.

Thank you very much indeed.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 p. m. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. His opening words referred to S. Sloan Colt, President of the National Fund for Medical Education; former President Herbert Hoover; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of the

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.; His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York; and the Right Reverend Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of New York (Episcopal).

224 ¶ Letter Accepting Resignation of Herbert Brownell, Jr., as the Attorney General.

October 23, 1957

Dear Herb:

Your departure from the Administration in the near future is a matter of very deep regret to me. For nearly five years it has been a deep satisfaction to know that you were immediately available for counsel on the most difficult and complex legal matters. As I endeavored to tell you when we first discussed your return to private life, I am indeed sorry that you cannot indefinitely continue as Attorney General. Yet, knowing the thought that you have given to your decision and the personal reasons that compelled it, I must abide by it and accept your resignation.

The goals you undertook to attain when you first assumed the responsibilities of your office were extremely challenging and of the highest importance to the proper functioning of our con-

stitutional form of government. The real worth, indeed the very existence of a republic like ours stems from prompt accomplishment of justice, complete integrity in administering it, and a sturdy sense of fairness to all concerned. That these principles have been evident in the work of the Department of Justice in recent years is a shining tribute to your effective leadership, steadfastness of purpose, and your own devotion to principle. It is a highly significant contribution that you have made in the nation's service—a contribution that will have continuing effect in the Department's high standards of performance. It should long give you cause for pride and great satisfaction.

I am grateful, too, as are the other members of the Cabinet, for the invaluable assistance you have given in the formulation of policies of general interest. We will all share a deep sense of loss at your departure.

For the wise counsel that you have added to the handling of difficult problems, for the inspiration and support you have afforded your associates, and for the dedicated service you have rendered to the nation, I shall ever be thankful. I wish you continued success and full health and happiness in the many years ahead.

With warm personal regard,
Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Mr. Brownell's letter, dated October 23, 1957, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

In late August I discussed with you my desire to return to private law practice at the earliest practicable date. Before you were able to complete plans for the transition of the duties of the office to my successor, the Little Rock matter intervened, requiring urgent legal action

in the Federal courts. Since the Federal Government's legal position in this case has now been clearly defined, it seems an appropriate time for me to fulfill my desire to resume private law practice as counsel to the firm in New York City from which I resigned when you appointed me Attorney General.

Accordingly I respectfully request that you now accept my resignation as Attorney General, which office I

have held for a longer term than any other occupant for well over a century, with but one exception.

Your choice of the new Attorney General gives me great personal satisfaction. He and I have worked closely together and I know that his appointment will assure the operation of the Department of Justice under highest professional standards. I believe the transfer to my successor of the current responsibilities of the office can be accomplished in about two weeks.

The major goals which you established for this Department early in 1953 included restoring public confidence in the impartiality and integrity of Federal law enforcement, eliminating undue delays in the handling of cases in the Federal courts, protecting and strengthening the civil rights of our citizens, humanizing the administration of the immigration laws, developing a youth correction program for rehabilitation of young offenders, instituting a vigorous enforcement of the Federal laws against tax evasion and labor racketeering, clarifying the meaning of the anti-trust laws, eliminating carelessness and delay in following up on FBI reports and protecting

their confidential nature, accelerating the transfer to private enterprise of the Government-owned alien properties, and providing maximum protection against the Communist menace in this country. It has been a great privilege to work under your inspiring leadership in striving to reach these goals.

My devotion to the continued success of your Administration remains unbounded. If there is any way I can assist you from private life consistent with my family obligations and professional commitments, I stand ready to do so at any time. I am confident that all members of the legal profession agree with me that your terms in the Presidency will long be remembered for your constant determination to uphold the Constitution of the United States and laws of our country and to strengthen the courts of our land.

Doris joins me in thanking you and Mrs. Eisenhower for your many acts of friendship over the past five years. Together with the young people in our family, we wish for both of you good health and happiness in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

225 ¶ Remarks at the Presentation to Professor Niels Henrik David Bohr of the First Atoms for Peace Award. *October 24, 1957*

Mr. Chairman, Professor Bohr, Mr. Ford, Ladies and Gentlemen of this distinguished audience:

As I come to this platform, I am moved by a profound hope, a hope that in this gathering of distinguished scientists from whom the atom apparently conceals no more secrets, that there are a few who like myself still see in the radio something nearly miraculous and in the transmission of a picture across space to my television screen see something absolutely impossible.

I am honored to share in this occasion. By fortunate circumstance, this award is being made on a day that we mark as United Nations Day—the 12th anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter. Moreover, this is the first United Nations anniversary since the International Atomic Energy Agency was brought into being, under United Nations auspices, to promote the peaceful use of the atom. The presentation of the Atoms for Peace Award to Dr. Bohr is today particularly appropriate.

In honoring Dr. Bohr, we pay tribute to a great man, one whose mind has explored the mysteries of the inner structure of the atom, and whose spirit has reached into the very hearts of men.

For most of us, the invisible atomic world which he has explored—a world of dimensions infinitely small and of energies almost infinitely great—is one of which we can have only the most meager understanding. For him and his students, however, his lifetime of study has revealed new information about the mechanics of nature and profound concepts of the universe. These permit him to view men and the universe with a perspective free from the distortions of human strife and undimmed by material and trivial distractions.

During these times of rapid change, which greatly tax man's

faith and courage, it is natural that there should be a widespread desire for the tranquility we associate—often wrongly—with the past. It is natural in such times of stress occasionally to grow weary or to neglect the sacrifice and effort necessary to sustain the progress of civilization. But the golden days of history are the days when the restless minds of men explored new lands and new ideas. The rapid growth of science now gives to men unprecedented power for discovery in the outer realm of space and mind and spirit.

In these days when science is so obviously an essential source of national security and material welfare, it is well to remember that it is more than that. Scientific research is a great adventure of the human mind. It is the function of science, and indeed of all learning, and education, to participate in the search beyond the present horizons of knowledge for a greater understanding of nature and for a steadily increasing illumination of truth. The whole world can gain through support and respect for basic research, for education and for learning. Science today is a priceless heritage from the past. We, as trustees of that inheritance, have an obligation to increase it for the benefit of posterity.

By disclosing the secrets of nature and in particular those of the atom, science makes possible new technologies by which these secrets are applied. The world now has a choice between the technology of abundance and the technology of destruction—between the use of power for constructive purposes or for war and desolation.

And, my friends, as we contemplate this simple truth, I think we are moved to believe, to gain the deeper conviction that no matter how long or how far scientists may go in probing the secrets of nature for the benefit of man, yet it will be only the Master Scientist, only The Almighty that will delve deeply enough into the hearts and minds of men to lead us to use these great secrets properly—to develop in us the compassion, the sym-

pathy, the understanding, the consideration for other points of view that will eventually bring peace—a just peace—to the world.

There is no question in the minds of the people of the world as to which choice is to be desired: the constructive use. Our country has sought to encourage the application of atomic energy in the arts of peace—toward the end of happiness and wellbeing for all men and women.

So, in saluting and honoring Dr. Bohr in the presentation of the first Atoms for Peace Award, which the Ford family has so thoughtfully provided, we give recognition to a scientist and a great human being who exemplifies principles the world sorely needs—the spirit of friendly scientific inquiry, and the peaceful use of the atom for the satisfaction of human needs.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

NOTE: The President spoke at the National Academy of Sciences where the presentation ceremony was held at 3 p. m. His opening words “Mr. Chairman,” et cetera, referred to Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology, who presented the award to Professor Bohr, and to William C. Ford of the Ford Motor Co. Dr. Bohr, a professor at the University of Copenhagen, was also President of the Royal Danish Academy of Science.

226 ¶ Declaration of Common Purpose by the President and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. *October 25, 1957*

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, at the end of three days of meetings at which they were assisted by the Secretary of State and the Foreign Secretary and other advisers, issued the following statement:

I

We have met together as trusted friends of many years who have come to head the governments of our respective countries.

These two countries have close and historic ties, just as each has intimate and unbreakable ties with other free countries.

Recognizing that only in the establishment of a just peace can the deepest aspirations of free peoples be realized, the guiding purpose of our deliberations has been the determination of how best to utilize the moral, intellectual and material strength of our two nations in the performance of our full share of those tasks that will more surely and promptly bring about conditions in which peace can prosper. One of these tasks is to provide adequate security for the free world.

The free nations possess vast assets, both material and moral. These in the aggregate are far greater than those of the Communist world. We do not ignore the fact that the Soviet rulers can achieve formidable material accomplishments by concentrating upon selected developments and scientific applications, and by yoking their people to this effort. Despotisms have often been able to produce spectacular monuments. But the price has been heavy. For all peoples yearn for intellectual and economic freedom, the more so if from their bondage they see others manifest the glory of freedom. Even despots are forced to permit freedom to grow by an evolutionary process, or in time there will be violent revolution. This principle is inexorable in its operation. Already it has begun to be noticeable even within the Soviet orbit. If the free nations are steadfast, and if they utilize their resources in harmonious cooperation the totalitarian menace that now confronts them will in good time recede.

In order, however, that freedom may be secure and show its good fruits, it is necessary first that the collective military strength of the free nations should be adequate to meet the threat against them. At the same time, the aggregate of the free world's military expenditure must be kept within limits compatible with individual freedom. Otherwise we risk losing the very liberties which we seek to defend.

These ideas have been the central theme of our conversations

which, in part, were participated in by Mr. Spaak, the Secretary-General of NATO.

In application of these ideas, and as an example which we believe can and should spread among the nations of the free world, we reached the following understanding:

II

1. The arrangements which the nations of the free world have made for collective defense and mutual help are based on the recognition that the concept of national self-sufficiency is now out of date. The countries of the free world are interdependent and only in genuine partnership, by combining their resources and sharing tasks in many fields, can progress and safety be found. For our part, we have agreed that our two countries will henceforth act in accordance with this principle.

2. Our representatives to the North Atlantic Council will urge an enlarged Atlantic effort in scientific research and development in support of greater collective security and the expansion of current activities of the Task Force working in this field under the Council's decision of last December.

3. The President of the United States will request the Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act as may be necessary and desirable to permit of close and fruitful collaboration of scientists and engineers of Great Britain, the United States, and other friendly countries.

4. The disarmament proposals made by the Western representatives on the Disarmament Subcommittee in London and approved by all members of NATO are a sound and fair basis for an agreement which would reduce the threat of war and the burden of armaments. The indefinite accumulation of nuclear weapons and the indiscriminate spreading of the capacity to produce them should be prevented. Effective and reliable inspection must be an integral part of initial steps in the control and reduction of armaments.

5. In the absence of such disarmament as we are seeking, inter-

national security now depends, not merely on local defensive shields, but upon reinforcing them with the deterrent and retaliatory power of nuclear weapons. So long as the threat of International Communism persists, the free nations must be prepared to provide for their own security. Because the free-world measures are purely defensive and for security against outside threat, the period for which they must be maintained cannot be foreseen. It is not within the capacity of each nation acting alone to make itself fully secure. Only collective measures will suffice. These should preferably be found by implementing the provisions of the United Nations Charter for forces at the disposal of the Security Council. But if the Soviet Union persists in nullifying these provisions by veto, there must otherwise be developed a greater sense of community security. The framework for this exists in collective defense arrangements now participated in by nearly 50 free nations, as authorized by the Charter. All members of this community, and other free nations which so desire, should possess more knowledge of the total capabilities of security that are in being and in prospect. There should also be provided greater opportunity to assure that this power will in fact be available in case of need for their common security, and that it will not be misused by any nation for purposes other than individual and collective self-defense, as authorized by the Charter of the United Nations.

For our part we regard our possession of nuclear weapons power as a trust for the defense of the free world.

6. Our two countries plan to discuss these ideas with all of their security partners. So far as the North Atlantic Alliance is concerned, the December meeting of the North Atlantic Council may, perhaps, be given a special character in this respect. This has been discussed with the Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Spaak.

7. In addition to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, the Baghdad Pact and other security arrangements constitute a strong bulwark against aggres-

sion in the various treaty areas. There are also vitally important relationships of a somewhat different character. There is the Commonwealth; and in the Western hemisphere the Organization of American States. There are individual mutual defense agreements to which the United States is a party.

8. We recognize that our collective security efforts must be supported and reinforced by cooperative economic action. The present offers a challenging opportunity for improvement of trading conditions and the expansion of trade throughout the free world. It is encouraging that plans are developing for a European Free Trade Area in association with the European Common Market. We recognize that especially in the less developed countries there should be a steady and significant increase in standards of living and economic development.

9. We took note of specific factors in the ideological struggle in which we are engaged. In particular, we were in full agreement that:

Soviet threats directed against Turkey give solemn significance to the obligation, under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, to consider an armed attack against any member of the Alliance as an attack against all;

The reunification of Germany by free elections is essential. At the Geneva Conference of 1955 Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin agreed to this with us and our French allies. Continued repudiation of that agreement and continued suppression of freedom in Eastern Europe undermine international confidence and perpetuate an injustice, a folly and a danger.

III

The President and the Prime Minister believe that the understandings they have reached will be increasingly effective as they become more widespread between the free nations. By coordinating the strength of all free peoples, safety can be assured, the danger of Communist despotism will in due course be dissipated, and a just and lasting peace will be achieved.

NOTE: The meetings with the Prime Minister were held in Washington, October 23–25, 1957. On the day before the issuance of the “Declaration of Common Purpose,” the following White House statement was released:

At the meeting this morning the President, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Foreign Secretary reported briefly the general sense of their private discussions of last night.

All four stressed the fact that this meeting was being held to study ways in which our two countries can be of greater service to the free world, and towards that end how our joint resources can be pooled and utilized to maximum efficiency.

In this connection, at this morning’s meeting the President and the Prime Minister set up two study groups. These are:

1. A group headed by Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic

Energy Commission and Sir Edwin Plowden, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority.

2. A group headed by Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defense and Donald Quarles, Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense.

The Strauss-Plowden group was assigned the duties of making recommendations in the field of nuclear relationship and cooperation.

The Powell-Quarles group was asked to make recommendations in the field of military defense, particularly those problems dealing with missiles and rocketry.

Under the directive of the President and the Prime Minister it was emphasized that the work of these two groups should be guided by the underlying principle of the meeting—namely, how our two countries can be of greater service to the free world.

227 ¶ Letter to Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in Response to Report on Conference for the Benefit of Small Business. *October 28, 1957*

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you very much for the report that you and Mr. Barnes sent me about the Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business. I am delighted that the Conference was successful both in making better known the many facilities for strengthening the position of small businesses

and also in developing a specific program for further accomplishment in this respect. The great interest the participants displayed in the importance of technical and distribution research clearly reflects the characteristic initiative and imagination of the small businessmen of our nation. I am confident that the regional discussions planned for the future will significantly augment the benefits of this first Conference and further enlarge the vital role of small business in our way of life.

I shall expect the Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration to render all possible assistance along the lines that you and Mr. Barnes recommended for extending knowledge and beneficial use of technical and distribution research. I shall look forward to hearing from you from time to time on the progress that is made.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: A similar letter was sent to Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator, Small Business Administration. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Barnes had signed a joint letter to the President transmitting a preliminary report on the Conference, dated October 17, 1957.

The preliminary report, and a complete report entitled "Proceedings of the President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business," were made available by the Department of Commerce.

228 ¶ The President's News Conference of October 30, 1957.

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning. Please be seated.

I should like first this morning to comment on the bombing of the Israeli Cabinet. I am sure that all civilized peoples deplore such incidents, and the same peoples will take some satisfaction in the circumstance that there were no fatalities and, except for Mr. Shapiro, no one seriously injured. It is the kind

of thing that I think all nations can deplore, regardless of any kind of political antagonisms to the particular country involved.

I have one announcement. Most of you have seen in the papers the speculation about the possibility of a NATO meeting at which heads of government might attend. The invitation from the NATO Council, at the instigation of Mr. Spaak, has now been issued, and assuming, of course, that the majority of the heads of government accept, I intend to accept.

The one circumstance that made it possible for me to do so is that it comes after a programmed meeting we have arranged, or are arranging, with the bipartisan leadership of the House and the Senate. We hope to have that at an early date in December, and I wouldn't want to go to NATO until after I had had that opportunity; so we expect to have thorough discussions, and the meeting therefore will be, so far as I am concerned, in the tradition of bipartisan responsibility for keeping the country on a single track in foreign relations.

I have no other announcements.

Q. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, could you give us some indication of what you hope to accomplish at Paris, and tell us too whether some of the Members of Congress may go with you?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, taking the first part of your question, as far as I am concerned, the reason of my prompt acceptance is that my experience at Panama last year in meeting with heads of government convinced me that there is much to be accomplished in awakening interest of all our peoples in common, in cooperative problems by that kind of a meeting.

I sincerely want to do my part in keeping all our peoples, as well as governments, interested in the NATO concept of collective security and defense. I believe it is one of our most important organizations for free world security, and I believe that its usefulness can be even further broadened.

That is the reason I want to talk to the leaders of Congress in advance, and it is one of the reasons for going.

Now as far as Congressmen going along, that has not even been mentioned or discussed because this is an annual meeting of the NATO Council just as the bipartisan meeting to which I refer is an annual affair that brings together the Executive and the leaders of Congress to discuss forthcoming programs.

So it being an annual affair, and it has always been an executive group that attends from each country, I would doubt that there would be a congressional representation; I don't think other countries would have it, and therefore I don't think our Congressmen would want to go.

Q. Douglas B. Cornell, Associated Press: In keeping with those remarks about awakening the public, I wonder if you would have any reaction to something that Dr. Vannevar Bush said. He says that he isn't optimistic about our overtaking Russia in outer space developments, although it might be possible if the public is awakened and alerted. He said he can't say more for security reasons, but that the matter of alerting the public is up to the President, and that the advantages of alerting the public must be weighed against the disadvantages of possibly revealing something that would be of value to Russia.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course that is always your problem in this matter of releasing information. It doesn't confine itself merely to guided missiles. It is in everything that we touch upon in the defense security, and sometimes the international political field.

Now I think that most of you know, I had a long meeting a week ago with a group, a very large group, of scientists to discuss some of the problems we are now up against. I was a bit astonished to find this: their chief concern is not the relative position of ourselves today in scientific advancement with any other nation, but where we are going to be in ten years; and what they wanted to enlist my support for was a means and method first of awakening the United States to the importance and indeed the absolute necessity of increasing our scientific output of our colleges and universities, and if necessary helping where it

became the proper function of Federal Government to bring about this thing in a material way. That was the great problem that was bothering them.

Now I have talked to different groups of scientists who have somewhat differing opinions among themselves as to needs for security and many other things, and the kind of thing we should be doing, but all do agree that this problem of awakening America is one in which they believe I have a part. And I don't mind telling you that this particular scientific group, which is the Scientific Advisory Committee for the Office of Defense Mobilization, is preparing a plan in which they hope to lay out my part of it. I will say this: if it is feasible, I shall do it, because I believe exactly what they said.

Q. Peter Lisagor, *Chicago Daily News*: Some weeks ago you expressed a view that Marshal Zhukov's position in the Soviet hierarchy seemed greatly strengthened. In the light of his apparent removal now, I wonder if you could tell us whether you are satisfied whether the Intelligence estimates you received about that were adequate.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, of course, as I have I think warned each of you every time I have spoken about this subject, any effort to penetrate the Soviet mind, or at least the mind of the men in the Kremlin, to determine their reasons for doing anything is highly speculative, and that is all it is. I don't think that any Intelligence system can really give you a complete and positive answer on this.

Now, I think our general feeling is something of this kind. There is some reason for the extraordinary frequency of changes in the Soviet ruling group since the death of Stalin. There, as you remember, Malenkov started out, and then we had him replaced. We have had the de-Stalinization of the whole Communist concept. We have had Molotov going to limbo, and others with him. Malenkov has practically been forgotten. Marshal Zhukov seemed to come up from nowhere, almost, and

now we don't know whether he is actually degraded, or whether there is some other move that is contemplated.

I did notice that one of the Soviet leaders said at a recent party: "Well, Mr. Wilson resigned as Secretary of Defense, why can't Marshal Zhukov?" My only comment on that is, I hope Marshal Zhukov's resignation was as completely voluntary and personal as was Charley Wilson's. [*Laughter*]

Q. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herald Tribune: In connection with your part in enlightening the people, can you tell us more, sir, about your planned speeches, where they are going to be, when, how many, what they will be like?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I must tell you, ladies and gentlemen, it is a very difficult thing to plan, but I think there will be an announcement as to the first talk at a very early date. It happens to be one of those falls where I seem to have a lot of things on my plate, and it is hard to tell which to attack first.

As you know, I always attempt to get a week's relaxation in November sometime, and this year I would particularly like it, in view of the broken nature of my so-called vacation in Newport this summer; but I am afraid it begins to look like I am going to have to give that up, and some of you people that enjoy the area with me will possibly not be able to go.

Q. John L. Steele, Time Magazine: Mr. President, the communique which you issued last week with Prime Minister Macmillan spoke in very strong terms about the need for increased free world cooperation in science, military, and other endeavors. I wonder if you would give us your thinking, your tentative thinking, on the specifics that might implement this.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think I am quite prepared to do it, Mr. Steele, for this reason: There are certain things, definite, I have in mind but I want to talk over first with a bipartisan meeting to see what their convictions are, whether they are persuaded by the same facts that loom up to me so importantly.

But you must remember that most of the security laws that particularly affect these secret weapons were written at a time

when we thought we had a monopoly. Now we are getting to the point where we know that a great many of our secrets are known to the enemy, but they are still secret from our friends, which seems rather an anomalous situation. So in order to get the kind of cooperation we need, I am positive there must be a very much increased cooperation, some of which can be done under existing law; but I would prefer to deal with the congressional leaders first.

Q. William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*: Mr. President, while you were at Newport more than a month ago, you agreed, at the request of Adam Clayton Powell, to have an appointment with him so he could present to you the Negro's argument about segregation. And I understand that in the period since then, he has renewed this request at least two or three times. What is the hitch? Why hasn't your staff been able to get him on your schedule?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Mr. Lawrence, I don't know there is any hitch, but I am sure you are aware of the fact that he is not the only one who is trying to get in to express views on this subject, and in fact many people have been there, Negro and otherwise.

Now what is actually happening—it's pending business—a group of southern Congressmen want to come in and it is a question of arranging these things in the order in which they can be taken up, studied, and something useful accomplished. There is no indication on the part of anyone that I know of to decline the thing, but we have got to do it where we can.

Q. Merriman Smith, *United Press*: Mr. President, the last Government statistics show that the cost of living continues to go up. It has gone up now for thirteen months straight. What advice could you give to the American housewife or the American consumer on how best to cope with these rising prices, particularly in the field of the white collar worker? How can these people defend themselves against rising prices?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you have asked one of the questions that

has troubled a free government and free enterprise since the date that men thought of it. Now this last month prices rose one-tenth of one point; and over the past five years now, four and a half, five years, the total rise has been on the order of I think around five and a half to six percent. I think that does represent a flattening of the curve—I know it represents a flattening of the curve of rise, acceleration in the cost of living—and therefore I think it shows the effect of many of the measures that have been taken to stabilize the economy, and particularly to stabilize the dollar.

Success has not been accomplished completely; and indeed, with an economy such as ours, that always seems to be balanced between a possibility of deflation and inflation, the circumstances we have seen are almost inevitable, I think, in view of the pressure of the past few years of every type of business to expand. There has been a dynamic surge throughout the United States for building plants, greater productivity, everybody working, full employment, higher wages. It in some ways, I think, is a bit miraculous that the cost of living has been no higher.

Now when it comes down to advising the housewife what to do, really, I think I have to beg off. I just believe in a period of rising prices like in any other thing, people should attempt to purchase less than when prices are going down. Then you purchase more because that is when they can get them cheaper, and that is what a competitive enterprise is.

Q. Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, could we get back to the desegregation problem for just a moment? The civil rights issue continues to live in an atmosphere of urgency, and I wonder if you could tell us whether there has been a problem which has delayed your appointment of the Civil Rights Commission provided by the Congress, and just one further point, sir——

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Morgan:——you told us recently that you had, at least in a limited way, approached the clergy to use its good offices to help soften and solve this problem.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Has it occurred to you at all to do a similar thing with business and industrial leaders?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I have, but probably not on quite as direct a way as I did with the clergy, particularly the Bishop in Little Rock, and so on.

I personally believe, as I have told you so many times, I personally believe this problem is never going to be solved without patience and tolerance, consideration. We just simply cannot solve it completely just by fiat or law and force. This is a deeper human problem than that.

The South has lived for 56 years under a social order that was approved by the Supreme Court, and specifically with respect to education, the theory of separate but equal facilities. Now they are asked suddenly to consider that whole system unconstitutional and, naturally, this causes difficulties.

Now, with respect to the Little Rock situation, it seems to improve daily. I most devoutly hope and pray that we soon can be confident enough of the situation that we can remove all Federal force, and I hope that all future steps in this will be accomplished in a spirit of real conciliation, and it does remain with us as a very urgent problem.

With respect to the Commission itself, we have been working on it for weeks; but to get the people of the national character you want, you have to consult people who are, by the very nature of their standing, so involved in quasi-public work, in private work, in everything else, that it is difficult to get exactly whom you want. We believe the appointment of this Commission can have a very ameliorating effect on these aroused feelings, prejudices, passions, and we want to get the very best one that is possible to get, and that is the reason it has taken some time.

Q. Mr. Morgan: Sir, are there any details you could give us with respect to your conversations with business and industrial leaders?

THE PRESIDENT. No; nothing more. I have said to them exactly the same thing that I have said to the clergy.

By the way, Mr. Hagerty, was my letter to the Bishop of Arkansas——

Mr. Hagerty: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. That was apparently published, and I have said exactly what is in that letter to business people, to everybody, every kind of professional person that has come into my office. Never do I change. I believe in it.

Q. John Herling, Editors Syndicate: Mr. President, this relates to the question asked by Mr. Smith on the rise in the cost of living. In addition to that, factory employment has declined and, all together, the combination seems to make for a significant depression in our economy.

Do you think it would be worthwhile to have (1) a meeting of union leaders, labor leaders, and business leaders called to the White House; and (2) does the Administration have any plan or program to cope with the situation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, you make an assumption in your question that there is a depression in the offing. There are all sorts of mixed indications on our economy, and there is no question that the economy is, in effect, taking a breather after a long surge of rising effort of all kinds that have produced almost a miraculous upsurge in the productivity and prosperity of America.

Now there are all of these conflicting factors in it. There is some disappointment I think in the seasonal upsurge of fall buying. There is some increased unemployment. On the other hand, the demand for money is just as great as ever, and every day I have complaints brought to my office why don't I print some money or do anything else and get it out to the public. So not all of the indications are on one side.

And this, I point out, is again indicative of our kind of economy. One corner of one section is prosperous, another isn't. One class is prosperous, another isn't. So all you can do is to get the very finest brains together that you can and see exactly what is the best

thing Government can do. And Government generally speaking in the financial world is confined to what the Federal Reserve Board decides to do, plus the rate of Federal spending and the taxation policies, and so on.

So all of these things, these indications in the economy, are watched very closely, and then the Government can be ready to move in when they possibly can.

The final part of your question as to the consultation with all kinds of leaders: This is not something that I do and attempt to do in a spectacular way and get a great big—I avoid White House conferences that have to issue communiques and all the rest of it, as far as I can. But I have preached, I am certain, for five years that business and labor have an equal responsibility with the Government if we are to maintain a stable dollar and keep our economy decently on an even keel. We must all exhibit some traits of statesmanship.

Q. Sarah McClendon, *El Paso Times*: Sir, on the Civil Rights Commission there have been rumors and reports from good sources that you were considering appointing Adlai Stevenson, who is an integrationist, and former Governor Allan Shivers, who is certainly a segregationist. I am wondering if you would tell us what do you think should be the standards for a good member of this Commission.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will say this: I think first of all as far as we can make them they ought to be men of national reputation so that their opinions, convictions, their findings of fact will be respected by America. I think that we should, so far as possible, have represented on the Commission all types of thinking. There should be men who represent, as nearly as we can find out, the true feelings of the mass of the South. There must be men who represent the opinions of, let's say, of those who believe more in law, and I am particularly anxious that we have people of thoughtful mien and type whose reputation is that of being of a judicial turn of mind, watching these things and determining what to do.

In other words, I want to get the spectrum of American opinion on this matter; and I might point out that by law you may not have more than three of one party.

Q. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, the word has gone out that you are trying to keep the Defense budget to \$38 billion for this year and for next fiscal year.

THE PRESIDENT. You mean, what we are spending now?

Q. Mr. Brandt: Spending; this is expenditure. Now, if the expenditures in the next fiscal year are kept at \$38 billion, will there not be a real reduction in men and hardware?

THE PRESIDENT. When the \$38 billion figure was hit upon, it was not by any manner or means a sacrosanct figure, and it was a figure that was brought back to this country by the Chiefs of Staff when they went to Puerto Rico, maybe two years ago, two and a half years ago, as representing their opinion of the minimum sum needed to carry on necessary programs. Since that time there has been a rise in prices.

There is facing the military, like the other governmental departments, a necessary raise in wages. Now, already this year, the expenditures for this year, Secretary McNeil——

Mr. Hagerty: McElroy. [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. ——McElroy. I have been calling him “Neil” so much, I got the “Mc” and the “Neil” twisted up.

He has been authorized already, and I think has announced that there will be greater expenditures. Now, this touches a very sensitive point, because you know the last Congress did not authorize us even a temporary rise in the debt rate. For the past three years they have authorized that, so in the bleak months of December and January, the first of February, we have been able to get over without declaring the United States, in effect, bankrupt before the world and couldn’t pay off its bills. He was supposed to keep within a particular figure for his expenditures for the year; and we now believe—and this is all done in cooperation between the Treasury, Budget, and Defense—that we can allow a \$400 million more in the payment of obligations already before

us ready for payment than we had previously figured; and on the whole fiscal year there will probably be even something more than that.

Q. Mr. Brandt: Mr. President, on that point, sir, if there is this rise in prices in the Defense, will you be able to keep within your \$70 billion figure for total expenditures?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I am not going to predict now. After all, the meetings of the next month, as you know, are largely on this matter of budget, and I would think it would require very serious retardations elsewhere if we are going to keep within the \$70 billion budget.

Q. Robert E. Clark, International News Service: Mr. President, is there any chance of your visiting London or other spots in Europe during your Paris trip?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't tell you, Mr. Clark. Quite naturally, with my associations with Britain, having launched two invasions from there and all my great friends, I should very much like to stop—and, of course, my respect for the people and for the royal family. I should certainly like to stop, but whether such can be arranged, all of you know of the great difficulty it is for me to stay out of this country very long, so that is the problem I face.

Q. Rod MacLeish, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, sir, yesterday Representative Cleveland Bailey said there would not be an effort to pass a school construction bill in the next Congress. My question would be two parts, sir: Is that a White House decision, and, if so, is it a philosophical change, or an operable change?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't see the statement and I can't imagine anyone having a right to speak for the White House. This is one of the matters that will be up for discussion in the joint meetings we have coming up.

Q. Kenneth M. Scheibel, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, in a few days the people in New Jersey will elect a governor. Could you tell us what significance you attach to that election?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you one thing: it would be a great big shot in the arm for some people that need it, if we can elect Mr. Forbes as governor, and personally, I am for it. I believe he is the young, vigorous type of candidate we should have in politics. I believe he is a man of fine character. He has a fine family, and I think he would make an effective governor, so I am for him.

Q. Charles S. von Fremd, CBS News: Mr. President, this is a personal question, sir, about your health. You mentioned earlier that your Newport vacation had been disrupted. In addition to Little Rock, there has been a new crisis in the Middle East, and also Russian scientific breakthrough announcements.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Mr. von Fremd: Do all of these great problems sap your strength physically or mentally in any way, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I will tell you, Mr. von Fremd. If you will go back to July 25th, of a year ago, when the Egyptians seized the canal—I think that was the date, it could be wrong, but it is near that time—if you can point out a day since then that there hasn't been some critical problem placed upon my desk, I can't remember when it was. And I will say this: I find it a bit wearing, but I find it endurable, if you have got the faith in America that I have.

Q. Donald J. Gonzales, United Press: Mr. President, the question has come up again, sir, about official acceptance of gifts from foreigners. It seems all right to accept expensive watches, robes, and so on, but not automobiles. I wonder, sir, if you think there should be one standard and it should be adhered to by all on this question.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, this is what I think. I think the problem should be decided according to good taste—of course always within the law, but of good taste, and its implications and its interpretations by others. When heads of state try to present something and you are entertaining that head of state because you want to cement relations with his country, when he has a dif-

ferent concept of the way things are done than you do, you have a very definite problem.

Now with respect to automobiles, I know that many members of this Government have been offered automobiles, and I hear that the State Department is now wrestling with one. Well, they will have to wrestle with it; I don't know exactly what it is.

Q. Ray L. Scherer, National Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, we have been talking about economics. What do your economic experts tell you about the condition of the stock market?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, they don't tell me anything except this: at one time I think they thought that the stock market was unjustifiably high, but they realized that any shocking break always destroys or damages confidence in America. They are interested in the element of confidence, in an economy such as ours. The feeling of people—is this the time to buy or is this the time to do nothing—is very important; so they watched the stock market more as an index of the confidence of people than they do as in its direct effect upon our economy.

Q. Lillian Levy, National Jewish Post: Mr. President, in your opinion does the currently increased penetration of the Communists in the Middle East require that the Eisenhower Doctrine be either expanded or amended and if so, in what way?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we have not as of now considered the expansion of the doctrine. I doubt whether it could be expanded greatly and be acceptable either to me or to the Congress or indeed, possibly, under our concepts of the Constitution.

Merriman Smith, United Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Eisenhower's one hundred and twenty-fourth news conference was held in the Executive Office Building from 10:34 to 11:05 o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 30, 1957. In attendance: 251.

229 ¶ Telegram to the Governor of Oklahoma
Accepting His Invitation to Participate in the
Semi-Centennial Celebration. *November 1, 1957*

*Honorable Raymond Gary
Governor of Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*

I warmly appreciate your renewed invitation on behalf of the State of Oklahoma to participate in its semi-centennial celebration which ends November sixteenth. Upon review of my engagements during the next two weeks I find it possible to schedule the first of my forthcoming addresses to the Nation on November thirteenth. I should be delighted to make that address from Oklahoma City, in that way doing what my time permits to join with Oklahoma in this celebration of its fiftieth birthday this year. I am grateful to you and the people of Oklahoma for re-inviting me and look forward to being there on November thirteenth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Governor Gary's telegram of October 30, 1957, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

When you wrote me on May 31, 1957, that you could not accept our invitation to visit us on the opening of our America's New Frontiers Exposition in Oklahoma City June 16 you held out hope that you might come to see us in the fall and participate with us in our fiftieth anniversary celebration which ends November 16, the day on which Oklahoma was admitted to statehood in 1907. This is to renew our

invitation to you and we sincerely hope you can come on a day that best suits your convenience. We observe from the press that you are planning to address the people of the Nation from points outside the Nation's capital and since Oklahoma is in the midst of celebrating its 50th birthday, as one of the youngest States, it would be appropriate that Oklahoma be selected by you for such an occasion while at the same time joining us in our celebration. We eagerly await your favorable decision.

RAYMOND GARY

230 ¶ Radio and Television Address to the
American People on Science in National Security.
November 7, 1957

[Delivered from the President's Office at 8:00 p. m.]

MY SUBJECT tonight is Science in National Security.

Originally this talk was to be part of one I intend to make in Oklahoma City next week. However, I found that I could not possibly deal with this subject in just one address. So tonight I shall concentrate on the most immediate aspects of this question of the relationship of science to the defense of our country.

Let me tell you plainly what I am going to do in this talk and those to follow.

I am going to lay the facts before you—the rough with the smooth. Some of these security facts are reassuring; others are not—they are sternly demanding. Some require that we resolutely continue lines of action now well begun. Others require new action, and still others new dimensions of effort. After putting these facts and requirements before you, I shall propose a program of action—a program that will demand the energetic support of not just the government but every American, if we are to make it successful.

I

First: some facts about our present security posture. It is one of great strength—but by no means should this assurance satisfy any of us. Our defenses must be adequate not just today, but tomorrow and in all the years to come, until under the safety of these defenses, we shall have secured a durable and just peace for all the world.

As of now, the United States is strong. Our nation has today, and has had for some years, enough power in its strategic retaliatory forces to bring near annihilation to the war-making capabilities of any other country.

This position of present strength did not come about by accident. The Korean War had the effect of greatly expanding our peacetime defense forces. As we began the partial demobilization of these forces we undertook also an accelerated program of modernization.

As a first step, scientific surveys were instituted soon after the Korean Armistice. The result was a decision to give a "New Look" to the defense establishment, depending for increased efficiency more upon modern science and less upon mere numbers of men.

In succeeding years there has been an across-the-board program to bring all units of our defense into line with the possibilities of modern technology. There has been, also, a high level of expenditure on research and development for defense—now running in the aggregate at something over \$5 billion a year.

Later, scientific surveys focused attention and emphasis on long range ballistic missiles. Development on this item got into high gear more than two years ago. We have since been spending a billion dollars a year on this item alone.

Before discussing some of the things we urgently need to do, I would like to give you a few samples of the things that have been done in recent years by our military forces, scientists and engineers to put current scientific discovery at the service of your defense.

In our diversified family of missiles, we have weapons adapted to every kind of distance, launching and use. There are now thirty-eight different types either in operation or under development.

All combat vessels of the Navy built since 1955 have guided missiles in place of, or to supplement, guns. The Navy has in both oceans, submarines which can rise to the surface and launch, in a matter of minutes, a missile carrying a nuclear warhead, and submerge immediately—while the missile is guided to a target hundreds of miles away.

The Navy possesses an atomic depth bomb.

Since Korea, both the Army's and Navy's anti-aircraft guns have been largely replaced by surface-to-air missiles. All of our new interceptor aircraft are armed with air-to-air missiles.

Many of the traditional functions of the Army's artillery and support aircraft have been taken over by guided missiles. For example, we have already produced, in various distance ranges, hundreds of Matador, Honest John and Corporal missiles. To give you some idea of what this means in terms of explosive power: Four battalions of Corporal missiles alone are equivalent in fire power to all the artillery used in World War II.

Some of these missiles have their own built-in mechanisms for seeking out and destroying a target many miles away. Thus, the other day, a Bomarc missile, by itself, sought out a fast-moving, unmanned airplane 45 miles at sea and actually met it head-on.

Except for a dwindling number of B-36s, there is hardly an airplane in the combat units of the Air Force that was in them even as late as the Korean conflict. The B-52 jet bomber, supported by its jet tankers, is standard in our Strategic Air Command. Again, to show you what this means in terms of power: One B-52 can carry as much destructive capacity as was delivered by all the bombers in all the years of World War II combined. But the B-52 will, in turn, be succeeded by the B-58, a supersonic bomber.

Atomic submarines have been developed. One ran almost sixteen days without surfacing; another cruised under the polar ice cap for over five days.

A number of huge naval carriers are in operation, supplied with the most powerful nuclear weapons and bombers of great range to deliver them. Construction has started which will produce a carrier to be driven by atomic power.

Since 1956 we have developed nuclear explosives with radioactive fall-out of less than 4 percent of the fall-out of previous large weapons. This has obvious importance in developing nuclear defenses for use over our own territory.

In numbers, our stock of nuclear weapons is so large and so

rapidly growing that we are able safely to disperse it to positions assuring its instant availability against attack, and still keep strong reserves. Our scientists assure me that we are well ahead of the Soviets in the nuclear field, both in quantity and in quality. We intend to stay ahead.

We have already shown that we can, with the precision to make it a useful military weapon, fire a large ballistic missile well over a thousand miles. Our ballistic test missiles have had successful flights to as much as 3,500 miles. An intercontinental missile is required, and we have some of them in an advanced state of development. But, because of our many forward positions, for us an intermediate range missile is for some purposes as good as an intercontinental one.

A different kind of missile, the air-breathing Snark, recently travelled over a guided course for 5,000 miles and was accurately placed on target.

We have fired three rockets to heights between 2,000 and 4,000 miles, and have received back much valuable information about outer space.

One difficult obstacle on the way to producing a useful long-range weapon is that of bringing a missile back from outer space without its burning up like a meteor, because of friction with the earth's atmosphere.

Our scientists and engineers have solved that problem. This object here in my office is an experimental missile—a nose cone. It has been hundreds of miles to outer space and back. Here it is, completely intact.

These illustrations—which are of course only a small sample of our scientists' accomplishments—I give you merely to show that our strength is not static but is constantly moving forward with technological improvement.

Long-range ballistic missiles, as they exist today, do not cancel the destructive and deterrent power of our Strategic Air Force.

The Soviet launching of earth satellites is an achievement of the

first importance, and the scientists who brought it about deserve full credit and recognition. Already, useful new facts on outer space have been produced, and more are on the way, as new satellites with added instruments are launched.

Earth satellites, in themselves, have no direct present effect upon the nation's security. However, there is real military significance to these launchings, which I have previously mentioned publicly. Their current military significance lies in the advanced techniques and the competence in military technology they imply, evidenced, for example, by the powerful propulsion equipment necessarily used.

But in the main, the Soviets continue to concentrate on the development of war-making weapons and supporting industries. This, as well as their political attitude in all international affairs, serves to warn us that Soviet expansionist aims have not changed. The world has not forgotten the Soviet military invasions of such countries as Finland and Poland, their support of the war in Korea, or their use of force in their ruthless suppression of Hungarian freedom.

Eternal vigilance and increased free world military power, backed by our combined economic and spiritual strength, provide the only answer to this threat until the Soviet leaders themselves cease to consume their resources in warlike and expansionist purposes and turn them to the well-being of their own peoples.

We frankly recognize that the Soviets are building up types of power that could, if we were attacked, damage us seriously. This is because no defensive system today can possibly be air-tight in preventing all break-throughs of planes and weapons.

To aid in protecting against this, we, in partnership with Canada, have long been constructing a continental defense system reaching from far out in the Pacific around the northern edge of this continent and across the Atlantic approaches. This is a complex system of early warning radars, communication lines, electronic computers, supersonic aircraft, and ground-to-air missiles, some with atomic warheads. This organization and equip-

ment is under constant improvement; emphasis on this improvement must be increased.

In addition to retaliatory and continental defense forces, we and our allies maintain strong ground and naval units in strategic areas of the world. In the strength and readiness of all these varied kinds of power—retaliatory, defensive and local—properly distributed and supported, lies the real deterrent to the outbreak of war. This fact brings home to all of us the tremendous importance to this country of our Allies. Not only do they maintain large military forces as part of our combined security, but they provide vital bases and areas that permit the effective deployment of all our forces for defense.

It is my conviction, supported by trusted scientific and military advisers, that, although the Soviets are quite likely ahead in some missile and special areas, and are obviously ahead of us in satellite development, as of today the over-all military strength of the free world is distinctly greater than that of the communist countries.

We must see to it that whatever advantages they have, are temporary only.

II

The next question is: How about the future?

I must say to you, in all gravity, that in spite of both the present over-all strength and the forward momentum of our defense, it is entirely possible that in the years ahead we could fall behind. I repeat: we could fall behind—unless we now face up to certain pressing requirements and set out to meet them at once.

I address myself to this problem knowing that for every American it surmounts any division among us of whatever kind. It reminds us once again that we are not partisans of any kind, we are Americans! We will close ranks as Americans, and get on with the job to be done.

According to my scientific friends, one of our greatest, and most glaring, deficiencies is the failure of us in this country to

give high enough priority to scientific education and to the place of science in our national life.

Of course, these scientists properly assume that we shall continue to acquire the most modern weapons in adequate numbers as fast as they are produced; but their conviction does expose one great future danger that no amount of money or resources currently devoted to it can meet. Education requires time, incentive and skilled teachers.

They believe that a second critical need is that of giving higher priority, both public and private, to basic research.

As to these long range requirements, I shall have something to say next week.

Tonight I shall discuss two other factors, on which prompt action is possible.

The first is the tragic failure to secure the great benefits that would flow from mutual sharing of appropriate scientific information and effort among friendly countries.

Most great scientific advances of the world have been the product of free international exchange of ideas. There is hardly a nation that has not made some significant contribution to modern science.

There instantly comes to mind the contribution of Britain to jet propulsion, radar, and infra-red rays; Germany to rocketry, x-rays, and sulfa drugs; Italy to wireless telegraphy; France to radio activity; and Japan to magnetics.

In the free world, we all have a lot to give and a lot to gain in security through the pooling of scientific effort. Why should we deny to our friends information that we are sure the Soviets already have?—information our friends could use toward our mutual security.

Why, for want of the fullest practicable sharing, should we waste American research funds and talent struggling with technological problems already mastered by our friends?

Here is a way in which, at no cost, we can dramatically and

quickly magnify the scientific resources at the disposal of the free world.

The second immediate requirement is that of greater concentration of effort and improved arrangements within the government in the fields of science, technology and missiles—including the continuing requirement for the closest kind of Executive-Legislative cooperation.

III

As to action: I report the following items to you tonight.

The first thing I have done is to make sure that the very best thought and advice that the scientific community can supply, heretofore provided to me on an informal basis, is now fully organized and formalized so that no gap can occur. The purpose is to make it possible for me, personally, whenever there appears to be any unnecessary delay in our development system, to act promptly and decisively.

To that end, I have created the office of Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. This man, who will be aided by a staff of scientists and a strong Advisory Group of outstanding experts reporting to him and to me, will have the active responsibility of helping me follow through on the program that I am partially outlining tonight and next week.

I am glad to be able to tell you that this position has been accepted by Dr. James R. Killian, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a man who enjoys my confidence, and the confidence of his colleagues in the scientific and engineering world, and in the government.

Through him, I intend to be assured that the entire program is carried forward in closely-integrated fashion, and that such things as alleged inter-service competition or insufficient use of overtime shall not be allowed to create even the suspicion of harm to our scientific and development program. Moreover, Dr. Killian will see to it that those projects which experts judge have the highest potential shall advance with the utmost possible speed. He will

make sure that our best talent and the full necessary resources are applied on certain high-priority top-secret items that, for security reasons, I know you will not expect me to enumerate.

In looking to Dr. Killian to discharge these responsibilities, I expect him to draw upon the full abilities of the scientists and engineers of our country.

Second: In the Defense Department is an official, directly responsible to the Secretary, in charge of missile development. I have directed that the Secretary make certain that the Guided Missile Director is clothed with all the authority that the Secretary himself possesses in this field, so that no administrative or inter-service block can occur. Dr. Killian will, of course, work intimately with this official.

Third: The Secretary of Defense and I have agreed that any new missile or related program hereafter originated will, whenever practicable, be put under a single manager and administered without regard to the separate services.

Fourth: There will be laid before the Congress proposed legislation to remove legal barriers to the exchange of appropriate technological information with friendly countries.

Fifth: If the necessary authority is granted, I shall support, along the lines of the agreement reached with Prime Minister Macmillan, a Scientific Committee organized within NATO to carry out an enlarged Atlantic effort in research. Similar action in SEATO and comparable organizations will be studied. And, to help carry out these measures of mutual effort, the Secretary of State will appoint a Science Adviser to himself and Science Attaches in appropriate places abroad.

At any point in any of these actions where additional legal authority proves necessary, that authority will be asked of Congress at the outset of its next session. These matters will be discussed in my forthcoming bipartisan meeting with the leaders of Congress. They will be requested to consider every feasible step to hasten needed legislative action.

These, my friends, are the most immediate steps that are under way in scientific areas as they bear upon security.

Even in two talks I cannot, by any means, cover the entire subject of defense, but only selected questions of pressing and current importance. Accordingly, I am not at this time even alluding to a number of key items bearing strongly on defense, such as mutual aid, and Civil Defense. Likewise I have not dwelt upon the urgent need for greater dispersal in the Strategic Air Command, or for providing all the means that will enable airplanes to take off in the shortest possible time after receipt of warning.

In this whole effort it is important to see that nothing is wasted on non-essentials. Defense today is expensive, and growing more so. We cannot afford waste.

It misses the whole point to say that we must now increase our expenditures of all kinds on military hardware and defense—as, for example, to heed demands recently made that we restore all personnel cuts made in the armed forces.

Certainly, we need to feel a high sense of urgency. But this does not mean that we should mount our charger and try to ride off in all directions at once.

We must clearly identify the exact and critical needs that have to be met. We must then apply our resources at that point as fully as the need demands. This means selectivity in national expenditures of all kinds. We cannot, on an unlimited scale, have both what we must have and what we would like to have.

We can have both a sound defense, and the sound economy on which it rests—if we set our priorities and stick to them and if each of us is ready to carry his own share of the burden.

In conclusion: Although for tonight's purposes I stress the influence of science on defense, I am not forgetting that there is much more to science than its function in strengthening our defense, and much more to our defense than the part played by science. The peaceful contributions of science—to healing, to enriching life, to freeing the spirit—these are the most impor-

tant products of the conquest of nature's secrets. And the spiritual powers of a nation—its underlying religious faith, its self-reliance, its capacity for intelligent sacrifice—these are the most important stones in any defense structure.

Above all, let me say for all to hear that, so far as we are concerned, the amassing of military might never has been—and never will be—devoted to any other end than defense and the preservation of a just peace.

What the world needs today even more than a giant leap into outer space, is a giant step toward peace. Time and again we have demonstrated our eagerness to take such a step. As a start in this direction, I urge the Soviets now to align themselves with the practical and workable disarmament proposals, approved yesterday by a large majority in the United Nations.

Never shall we cease to hope and work for the coming of the day when enduring peace will take these military burdens from the back of mankind, and when the scientist can give his full attention, not to human destruction, but to human happiness and fulfillment.

Thank you—and good night.

NOTE: In a statement dated November 29, 1957, the White House announced that the President had approved, on November 22, the transfer of the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization to the White House,

reconstituting and enlarging it as the President's Science Advisory Committee. The statement added that the action was taken in order to bring about a more direct relationship between the Committee, the President, and Dr. Killian.

231 ¶ Remarks at the Dedication Ceremonies of the Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters Building. *November 8, 1957*

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ambassador, Senator Beall, Chairman Durham and members of the Atomic Energy family and my friends:

As we contemplate the great scientific achievement of turning the atom and its mysteries to the use of man, we are tempted to turn our memories back toward the dawn of history and think of some of the other occasions when men have succeeded in penetrating nature's secrets, using her laws for their own purposes.

The strange thing about this is that every one of these inventions or these discoveries has been capable of a wicked or of a good use. When man discovered fire, he found possibly the greatest secret that has ever yet been brought to man's knowledge for his betterment. It is difficult to imagine a world without fire. Yet fire is also used in bombs in war. We have the crime of arson on our books. The discovery itself was good but men can make good or evil use of it.

The whole field of chemistry has brought to us curing drugs, sulfa drugs, the wonder drugs—Salk vaccine. It has also brought to us the most deadly poisons. And even poisons themselves, they may be used to exterminate vermin that are the curse of men, or they can be used for wicked purposes of destroying men.

And so in this modern time man has discovered another of the great secrets of nature. What differentiates it from all others is the terrible possibilities it opens for wicked men, people who want to use this new discovery for the destruction of mankind now have placed in their hands a power that certainly should give all of us pause. It should awaken man's conscience and appeal to his common sense. Because not only does it bring a sudden possibility of self-destruction but on the other side of that same coin again we have new possibilities for good—the production of power where no power was possible or was known—its usefulness

in agriculture, in medicine, biology—everything we can think of. Mr. Strauss just called our attention to the fact that through it we can determine the age of objects that we find upon our earth.

That is the kind of choice that men must soon face up to, and we must do our part to see that the choice is correctly made. Man's judgment and intelligence must measure up quickly to his inventive genius or mankind's future is bleak indeed.

And so we must be strong in faith, in the faith of our fathers. We must be strong in our own determination to do right, to understand the feelings and fears and aspirations of others, as we expect them to understand our peaceful purposes.

The United States craves no other's territory. It wants no additional power in the world, or domination over any other people. It needs no greater extent of territory or of riches. It wants nothing but a peaceful world in which all peoples can share in the great happiness and betterment that a just peace can bring.

So, as I stand here, I would like to salute the people who have worked so hard in the development of this new science. On the one hand you have devoted your talents and energies, no matter in what capacity, to help make our country secure against those who would use this new power wickedly. And at the same time, through the efforts of yourselves and the people that work with you throughout the United States, there have been found new ways to make this great discovery useful to man.

I think that if in our time, or before our time is done, we can point to one single real step that can give the whole world the conviction that the peaceful use of atomic energy is now on the way, that all people—those who are our friends now and those who can one day be our friends—all people can then live in greater contentment and greater peace.

I think that if this convocation here today—I am positive—that if they could have one wish, it would be that the curse of the atomic explosion may pass from man's knowledge and only the

good that results from this great discovery would be with us always.

And now it is my very great pleasure, and my proud privilege, to push this button that Chairman Strauss has told how it works—and I certainly hope it does.

NOTE: The President spoke at the dedication ceremonies of the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters building at Germantown, Md., at 2:58 p. m. His opening words “Mr. Chairman,” et cetera, referred to Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, Atomic

Energy Commission, Baron Silvercruys, Ambassador from Belgium, J. Glenn Beall, U. S. Senator from Maryland, and Carl T. Durham, U. S. Representative from North Carolina and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

232 ¶ Remarks at the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy. *November 8, 1957*

Mr. Hoover and My Friends:

To say that I am honored by this presentation¹ is indeed an understatement. To say that I am astonished and even astounded is perfectly true, particularly when you realize that on the way over here I was telling Mr. Hoover I couldn’t think of a single secret we had in government that hadn’t already appeared in the papers. And this one, he just reminded me, has been a well-kept secret.

I want to say one other thing: I am moved by the tenor of Dr. Peale’s remarks—and just by the way, they appealed to me very deeply. He said that there must be an underlying deeply-felt religious faith if we are each to bear the burdens that are brought to our particular spot in our lives today, and in view of the tensions and ill-feeling and vituperation and bad words that we read in our papers about each other, sometimes internationally, sometimes closer to home.

I believe this thoroughly. For example—and I am personal

¹ Of an FBI badge.

for a moment, occupying the desk to which come possibly more messengers of fear, more stories of probable disaster and risk, more people who want more things that can't be given—anyone sitting there who did not believe that there is a Power that after all does govern the affairs of men, in my opinion would soon be in St. Elizabeths instead of in the White House.

And so I couldn't more emphatically endorse what he says today. As we go about our work and each of us in his own capacity does his best, then I believe if we are to be the great civilization that we are destined to be, we must remember there is a God whom we all trust.

I have been looking forward for a long, long time to coming to one of these exercises, for a very definite and specific reason: not merely because I admire Mr. Hoover so much as a citizen and as a man and for the reputation he has established in this country, and not merely because of my admiration for the FBI, but in this School—in its founding and in its conduct—is represented one of the things that I think has been too much missing from the American scene.

In 1935 when there seemed to be a wave of lawlessness in the land, when kidnapping seemed to be the favorite sport among the criminal element, there were those who—as usual seeking the easy way—said the Federal government will establish a police force. Had they succeeded in doing so, I believe it would have been a very great step toward the loss of the kind of America that was founded by our Fathers and handed to us. They even tempted Mr. Hoover by suggesting that he would be the head of such an organization. He emphatically opposed with all his power the establishment of such a wicked thing in this country. Out of his thinking was born this idea of cooperation between the Federal, the local and the State governments, and the individuals of our country, in order to bring about needed law enforcement and without imposing on our country one of the gestapos that in recent years was so popular in Europe.

I believe that of all of the debts that we owe to Mr. Hoover and the FBI, this is one of the greatest.

You, as police officers in our cities and our States, our counties, our sheriffs, our heads of institutions, are certainly on the first line of defense, for the simple reason that all defensive power that is applied to protecting us from without has its source, its founding, its strength, in the people of our land. If those people are not protected, if criminals could run riot among them, if they should find their morale shattered, their faith in the government shattered because there was not the peace officer to protect them, soon there would be no suitable outward defense.

So as our Armed Forces are responsible for the protection of this country from any threat directed from without, from whatever source, you are protecting us always from the threat from within.

I personally believe your work will never have reached the state of perfection that you would like, unless all of us throughout the land recognize its importance and do our part in supporting you. I think whenever a mistaken police judge, through favoritism, releases or turns loose one of the men you have brought in, with the proof that he has committed an offense against society, he is really as wicked as the man that committed the offense.

But I believe more than this. I believe that the citizens of our country who, having offended and want to use influence to escape the penalties for their own act, are by that act weakening themselves. They are violating the old adage, "If I have had my fun, I must pay for it." They should not be seeking this personal advantage over their fellows. On the contrary, they should be among those who would want to help give a medal to the man who would not be influenced and said, "No. You may be the rich man on the corner, but you are going to obey the law exactly as does your janitor who lives way down the street."

So as you have heard this type of ideal expressed here through these weeks that you have been privileged to attend the FBI School, as you have learned something of their techniques and

imbibed something of their indomitable spirit, I am certain that each of you feels you are going back to your city, to your State, to your county, better qualified to do your job.

May I join Dr. Peale in congratulating you and wishing for you long life and health and an ever-rising place in your community, so that when they point to the law enforcement officer, they are saying, "There's a man of character, of integrity, of courage!"

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Departmental Auditorium. In the course of his remarks the President referred to Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church in New York City.

233 ¶ Letter Greeting President Aramburu on the Occasion of Argentina's Aviation Week.

November 12, 1957

[Released November 12, 1957. Dated November 6, 1957]

Dear Mr. President:

It is a pleasure to send you greetings through General Curtis LeMay on the occasion of Argentina's Aviation Week. The United States Government appreciates the invitation cordially extended by the Argentine Air Force to its sister service in this country to join in this celebration. I am glad that we have this opportunity, through a salute to the Argentine Air Force, to demonstrate once again our warm friendship and regard for Argentina.

General LeMay's flight is a graphic demonstration of how rapidly technology is reducing the once formidable barriers of time and distance in communication between countries. It is stimulating to consider that in the very near future travel of the

long distance between the United States and Argentina will require less than half a day, and to realize what this portends for relations between peoples. With science and technology thus creating in effect a smaller world, common interests and mutual understanding become ever more important. I know that Argentina shares with the United States the same cherished belief in democracy and freedom and the earnest desire to realize an effective international cooperation dedicated to the achievement of peace and justice. I am confident, therefore, that as technological advances make communication easier, relations between our two countries and with all the other members of the family of American states will grow closer and stronger.

I have asked General LeMay to convey to your Government and the Argentine people the greetings of the people and Government of the United States, and to you my personal best wishes.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This letter was sent to His Excellency General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, President of Argentina. President Aramburu's reply, dated November 12, 1957, released November 14, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

General Curtis LeMay, in a memorable flight, has linked our two countries, bearing your kind message.

You correctly state that Argentina shares with the United States the same cherished ideals of democracy and liberty and the firm desire to cement effective international cooperation dedicated to peace and justice.

The profound and truly American content of your message constitutes a further strengthening of the ideals upheld by all the sister nations of the hemisphere.

I appreciate your views and also the sending of a distinguished delegation from the magnificent United States Air Force on the occasion of the XIIth Aviation Week, and I express the most fervent hope that progress in the technical field will bring our two peoples closer together.

With my very best wishes,

Cordially,

ARAMBURU

234 ¶ Radio and Television Address to the
American People on "Our Future Security."
November 13, 1957

[Delivered at the Municipal Auditorium, Oklahoma City, at 9:30 p. m.]

Governor Gary, Mayor Street, Distinguished Guests, and My Fellow Americans:

First, I should like to extend my thanks to the people of Oklahoma for this chance to share in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Oklahoma's statehood.

Born in the Lone Star State just to your south, and reared in the Sunflower State just to the north, I have tonight a fine feeling of coming home again.

So your generous welcome has a special significance for me tonight. Frankly, I wish I could stay until Saturday. From all my friends this afternoon I have heard you have a pretty fair sort of a football team. And of course I should very much like to see it play.

I am going to let you in on a secret. No matter how good it was before, since this afternoon when they made my grandson sort of an honorary member, it is a much better team. He is now the proud possessor of a white football signed by Bud Wilkinson and all his players, and my "son" is the best ninety-pound tackle in the whole country.

Last week I spoke of science in security; this evening I speak of security in a somewhat wider context.

We live in one of the great ages in the story of mankind.

For millions of people science has removed the burden of back-breaking toil.

For other millions the hope of a good life is being translated into definite promise.

In this wonderful age, we Americans have a special responsibility. We were given a fresh continent and an opportunity to

work out a modern dream of how men should work together, live together, and govern themselves.

Drawing on all the cultures of the past, and on the rapid growth of science, we worked out a way in which every person can be his own competitive self, and at the same time be a dedicated member of a harmonious community.

Now this week the Soviets are celebrating the 40th anniversary of their revolution. These four decades have seen them change from an agricultural to an industrial nation. We know of their rigorous educational system and their technological achievements.

But we see all this happening under a political philosophy that postpones again and again the promise to each man that he will be allowed to be himself, and to enjoy, according to his own desires, the fruits of his own labor.

We have long had evidence, recently very dramatic evidence, that even under such a system it is possible to produce some remarkable material achievements. When such competence in things material is at the service of leaders who have so little regard for things human, and who command the power of an empire, there is danger ahead for free men everywhere. That, my friends, is the reason why the American people have been so aroused about the earth satellites.

Of course, free men are meeting and will meet this challenge.

Up to a point, this must be done on the Communists' own terms—outmatching them in military power, general technological advance, and specialized education and research.

But this is not all the story. The real strength with which the self-governing democracies have met the tests of history is something denied to dictatorships.

It is found in the quality of our life, and the vigor of our ideals. It manifests itself in the ever-astonishing capacity of free men for voluntary heroism, sacrifice and accomplishment when the chips are down.

This is the weapon which has meant eventual downfall for

every dictator who has made the familiar mistake of thinking all democracies "soft."

Now, once again, we hear an expansionist regime declaring, "We will bury you."

In a bit of American vernacular, "Oh Yeah?" It would be a grave error not to take this kind of threat literally. This theme has been a Communist doctrine for a hundred years.

But you may recall that there was once a dictator named Hitler who also said he would bury us. He wrote a long, dull book telling precisely how he was going to do it. Not enough people took him at his word.

We shall not make that mistake again.

International communism has demonstrated repeatedly that its leaders are quite willing to launch aggression by violence upon other countries. They are even more ready to expand by propaganda and subversion, economic penetration and exploitation. Mostly they use a combination of all three methods.

The free world must therefore be alert to all.

Our military defenses have been largely re-shaped over the years since World War II. I assure you, as I did last week, that for the conditions existing today they are both efficient and adequate. But if they are to remain so for the future, their design and power must keep pace with the increasing capabilities that science gives both to the aggressor and the defender. They must continue to perform four main tasks:

1. As a primary deterrent to war, maintain a strong nuclear retaliatory power. The Soviets must be convinced that any attack on us and our Allies would result, regardless of damage to us, in their own national destruction.
2. In cooperation with our Allies, provide a force structure so flexible that it can cope quickly with any form of aggression against the free world.
3. Keep our home defenses in a high state of efficiency.
4. Have the reserve strength to meet unforeseen emergency demands.

To provide this kind of defense requires tax money—lots of it. During the last five fiscal years we have spent 211 billion dollars on our security—an average of over 42 billion dollars a year. This includes our own Armed Services, Mutual Military Aid, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

In my judgment, the Armed Forces and their scientific associates have, on the whole, used this money wisely and well.

Much of it has gone and is going into better and more powerful weapons.

A single B-52 bomber costs \$8 million. The B-52 wing costs four times as much as the B-36 wing it replaces.

The NIKE missile, which has largely replaced anti-aircraft artillery, cost three times as much per battalion.

A new submarine costs \$47½ million—ten times the cost of a World War II submarine.

And so on, for our entire arsenal of equipment.

Now, for some years increasing attention has been focused on the invention, development and testing of even more advanced weapons for future use. The Defense Department has been spending in the aggregate over 5 billion dollars a year on this kind of research and development.

There has been much discussion lately about whether Soviet technological break-throughs in particular areas may have suddenly exposed us to immediately increased danger, in spite of the strength of our defenses.

As I pointed out last week, this is not the case. But these scientific accomplishments of theirs have provided us all with renewed evidence of Soviet competence in science and techniques important to modern warfare. We must, and do, regard this as a time for another critical re-examination of our entire defense position.

The sputniks have inspired a wide variety of suggestions. These range from acceleration of missile programs, to shooting a rocket around the moon, to an indiscriminate increase in every kind of military and scientific expenditure.

Now, my friends, common sense demands that we put first things first.

The first of all firsts is our nation's security!

Over the next three weeks I shall be personally making our annual review, with military and civilian authorities, of our national security activities for the coming year. Then, I shall meet with the legislative leaders of Congress, from both Houses and both parties, for conferences on policies, actions and expenditures.

In the meantime, I ask your sober consideration of some of the actions to which we must give our most urgent attention.

Today, as I have said, a principal deterrent to war is the retaliatory nuclear power of our Strategic Air Command and our Navy. We are adding missile power to these arms and to the Army as rapidly as possible. But it will be some time before either we or the Soviet forces will have long-range missile capability equal to even a small fraction of the total destructive power of our present bomber force.

To continue, over the years just ahead, to maintain the Strategic Air Command in a state of maximum safety, strength and alert, as new kinds of threats develop, will entail additional costs.

This means accelerating the dispersal of Strategic Air Command to additional bases. This work, which has been going forward for some years, ought now to be speeded up.

Also, with missiles and faster bombers, warning times will grow shorter. Therefore we have been providing facilities for quicker response to emergency alarm. This, too, should be speeded up—through standby combat crews, more runways, more fueling stations, and more housing.

Next, to achieve maximum possible warning of any future attack, we must carry on additional improvements throughout our warning line that are now scientifically feasible.

Another need is to develop an active missile defense against missiles. This item is undergoing intensive research and development within the Defense Department.

Now, to increase retaliatory power, we shall be adding long-

range missiles, both land and ship-based, to our security forces. The technicians tell me that development of the long-range ballistic missile cannot be markedly accelerated by expenditure of more money. We are now spending more than one billion dollars a year on their research and testing. But, of course, where needed, additional sums will be provided. Moreover, it is clear that production, deployment and installation of missiles over the period ahead, when they become available, will be costly.

Next, the military services are underpaid. We must be fair with them. Justice demands this, but also compelling is the factor of efficiency in our defense forces. We cannot obtain and retain the necessary level of technical proficiency unless officers and men, in sufficient numbers, will make the armed services their careers.

Now, let's turn briefly to our satellite projects:

Confronted with the essential requirements I have indicated for defense, we must adopt a sensible formula to guide us in deciding what satellite and outer-space activity to undertake.

Certainly there should be two tests in this formula.

If the project is designed solely for scientific purposes, its size and its cost must be tailored to the scientific job it is going to do. That is the case in the present Vanguard project now under way.

If the project has some ultimate defense value, its urgency for this purpose is to be judged in comparison with the probable value of competing defense projects.

Now, all these new costs, which in the aggregate will reach a very considerable figure, must be added to our current annual expenditures for security. There is no immediate prospect of any marked reduction in these recurring costs. Consequently, the first thing is to search for other places to cut expenditures.

We must once more go over all other military expenditures with redoubled determination to save every possible dime. We must make sure that we have no needless duplication or obsolete programs or facilities.

The answer does not lie in any misguided attempt to eliminate conventional forces and rely solely upon retaliation. Such a course would be completely self-defeating.

And, most emphatically, the answer does not lie in cutting mutual defense funds overseas—another important part of our own nation's security. We are linked with 42 countries by military assistance agreements. We could not possibly station our troops all over the world to prevent the overflow of Communism. It is much more economical and vastly more effective to follow and strengthen our system of collective security.

The same applies to economic aid. This kind of assistance helps others keep free of dependence upon the Soviet help, which too often is the prelude to Soviet domination. It shows the free world's ability to develop its resources and to increase its living standards. It helps allied economies support needed military units and remain sturdy partners of ours in this world-wide struggle.

Now, in the Federal government's civilian activities, we shall have to make some tough choices.

Some programs, while desirable, are not absolutely essential. In this I have reached a clear conclusion. Some savings may still be squeezed out through the wringer method. This will be one of the hardest and most distasteful tasks that the coming session of Congress must face. And pressure groups will wail in anguish.

Now, by whatever amount savings fail to equal the additional costs of security, our total expenditures will go up. Our people will rightly demand it. They will not sacrifice security to worship a balanced budget. But we do not forget, either, that over the long term a balanced budget is one indispensable aid in keeping our economy and therefore our total security, strong and sound.

Now, there is much more to the matter of security than the mere spending of money. There are also such things as the professional competence of our military leaders—and there are

none better; the soundness and productivity of our economy—and there is none to equal it; and above all, the spiritual strength of our nation—which has seen us through every crisis of the past.

And one thing that money cannot buy is time. Frequently time is a more valuable coin than is money.

It takes time for a tree to grow, for an idea to become an accomplishment, for a student to become a scientist.

Time is a big factor in two longer-term problems: strengthening our scientific education and our basic research.

The Soviet Union now has—in the combined category of scientists and engineers—a greater number than the United States. And it is producing graduates in these fields at a much faster rate.

Recent studies of the educational standards of the Soviet Union show that this gain in quantity can no longer be considered offset by lack of quality.

This trend is disturbing. Indeed, according to my scientific advisers, this is for the American people the most critical problem of all.

My scientific advisers place this problem above all other immediate tasks of producing missiles, of developing new techniques in the Armed Services. We need scientists in the ten years ahead. They say we need them by thousands more than we are now presently planning to have.

The Federal government can deal with only part of this difficulty, but it must and will do its part. The task is a cooperative one. Federal, state and local governments, and our entire citizenry must all do their share.

We should, among other things, have a system of nation-wide testing of high school students; a system of incentives for high-aptitude students to pursue scientific or professional studies; a program to stimulate good-quality teaching of mathematics and science; provision of more laboratory facilities; and measures, including fellowships, to increase the output of qualified teachers.

The biggest part of the task is in the hands of you, as citizens. This is National Education Week. It should be National Educa-

tion Year. No matter how good your school is—and we have many excellent ones—I wish that every school board and every PTA would this week and this year make one single project their special order of business. This is to scrutinize your school's curriculum and standards. Then decide for yourselves whether they meet the stern demands of the era we are entering.

As you do this, my friends, remember that when a Russian graduates from high school he has had five years of physics, four years of chemistry, one year of astronomy, five years of biology, ten years of mathematics through trigonometry, and five years of a foreign language.

Young people now in college must be equipped to live in the age of intercontinental ballistic missiles. However, what will then be needed is not just engineers and scientists, but a people who will keep their heads and, in every field, leaders who can meet intricate human problems with wisdom and courage. In short, we will need not only Einsteins and Steinmetzes, but Washingtons, and Emersons.

Another long-term concern is for even greater concentration on basic research—that is, the kind that unlocks the secrets of nature and prepares the way for such great break-throughs as atomic fission, electronics and antibiotics.

At present, our basic research, compared with any other country's, is considerably greater in quantity and certainly equal in quality.

The warning lies in the fast rate of increase of the Soviet effort, and their obvious determination to concentrate heavily on basic research.

The world will witness future discoveries even more startling than that of nuclear fission. The question is: Will we be the ones to make them?

Here again money cannot do everything. You cannot say to a research worker, "Your salary is tripled; get busy now and produce three times as many basic discoveries."

But wise investment in such facilities as laboratories and high-

energy accelerators can greatly increase the efficiency of our scientists.

The government is stepping up its basic research programs. But, with 70 percent of research expenditures, the biggest share of the job is in the hands of industry and private organizations.

Right here in Oklahoma City you have established a superb mechanism for the mobilization of needed resources to strengthen our pursuit of scientific knowledge. It is the Frontiers of Science Foundation.

Today I had the great privilege of a few minutes' visit with Dr. Harlow and with about half a dozen of his bright youngsters. I congratulate you on them, and on the institution. You have every reason to be proud of both and I hope other States will follow your example.

And now one final word: The goal we seek is peace with justice. This can come to our nation only as it comes to all nations. The world's hope is that the Soviets will cooperate with all the rest of us in achieving this goal. Our defense effort, large as it is, goes only far enough to deter and defeat attack.

We will never be an aggressor. We want adequate security. We want no more than adequacy. But we will accept nothing less.

My friends, it has always been my faith that eventual triumph of decency and freedom and right in this world is inevitable.

But, as a wise American once observed, it takes a lot of hard work and sacrifice by a lot of people to bring about the inevitable.

Thank you very much and good night.

NOTE: The President's opening words "Governor Gary" and "Mayor Street" referred to Raymond Gary, Governor of Oklahoma, and Allen M. Street, Mayor of Oklahoma City. Later he referred to Dr. James G. Harlow, Executive Director, Frontiers of Science Foundation.

marks on education, the White House made public on December 30, 1957, a memorandum by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare recommending new proposals for submission to Congress. "These proposals," the Secretary stated, "reflect some plain truths:

With respect to the President's re-

"First, education is now more cru-

cially important to long-term national security than ever before.

"Second, there are deficiencies in education which, if allowed to continue, could seriously weaken our national security effort.

"Third, the main support for education must come in the future, as in the past, from State, local, and private sources. We must work to strengthen—not weaken—the American tradition of State and local control of education."

The Secretary's memorandum outlined an emergency program to stimulate State, local, and private action in the field. This program included proposals for testing and counselling students, for Federal scholarships, for improving the quality of the teaching of mathematics and the sciences, for increasing the number and quality of college and university teachers, and for greater emphasis on foreign languages.

235 ¶ Remarks at the National Defense Executive Reserve Conference.

November 14, 1957

Mr. Secretary, My Fellow Citizens:

There are a number of reasons why I wanted to come and greet this group, and only a few minutes ago I found another reason which made it so that no one could have kept me away. They said this is one meeting, one conference, that costs the government not one single cent. I can't tell you what a real relief that is and what a reason it is for me attempting to offer you not only my congratulations but my grateful thanks.

Some years ago, there was a group in the staff college of which some of you may have heard, Leavenworth Staff College. This was before our entry into World War One, and in that course it was necessary to use a number of maps and the maps available to the course were of the Alsace-Lorraine area and the Champagne in France. But a group of "young Turks" came along who wanted to reform Leavenworth. They pointed out it was perfectly silly for the American Army to be using such maps which could after all be duplicated in other areas without too

much cost—they would get some area maps where the American Army just might fight a battle. So they got, among other things, maps of the area of Leavenworth and of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in succeeding years all the problems have been worked out on those maps. The point is, only about two years after that happened, we were fighting in Alsace-Lorraine and in the Champagne.

I tell this story to illustrate the truth of the statement I heard long ago in the Army: Plans are worthless, but planning is everything. There is a very great distinction because when you are planning for an emergency you must start with this one thing: the very definition of “emergency” is that it is unexpected, therefore it is not going to happen the way you are planning.

So, the first thing you do is to take all the plans off the top shelf and throw them out the window and start once more. But if you haven’t been planning you can’t start to work, intelligently at least.

That is the reason it is so important to plan, to keep yourselves steeped in the character of the problem that you may one day be called upon to solve—or to help to solve.

Now in the statements I have made, I don’t mean to say there are not some verities, some unchanging truths, although again, to quote a military man: The only unchanging factor in war is the most changeable, uncertain, unpredictable element in war, and that is human nature. But the human nature of today is exactly what it was, apparently, in the time of Pericles and Alexander and down through the ages to this day. Everything else, even terrain, even weather, seems to change.

So you do have that one point from which to start, that you are going to have the same kind of people to meet with, the same kind of human problems to solve that your predecessors have had all the way back to the Pharaohs. Otherwise, I wouldn’t pin my faith to the tomes we piled up and to the plans, although there will be in them some statistics that are correct, probably, unless the reserves of nickel and so on which you are counting on are

all hit by some horrific bomb. But you must plan, you must learn, you must steep yourself in these problems against the time of an awful catastrophe and we must study.

I am not sure to what extent the great movement toward more dependence upon science can help you in your work. I understand that some of our military people have been before you and you know how very definitely the Armed Forces are swinging in that direction. One figure that always astounds me every time I read it and every time I repeat it is that in the defense forces alone today there is spent annually some five billion, two hundred million dollars without adding to our arsenal of weapons by one single item. That money is spent in research and development. Well, to a poor country boy from Kansas, five billion, two hundred million is still not to be talked about lightly. It is a figure that must represent to each of us the significance of this great dependence that the government, in the event of an emergency, has upon science. And I assume that somewhere in most of your jobs, you will find a similar connection—even if not in that scale or if the dependency is not so obvious.

So I say again, as you come back here, as you meet among yourselves, meet some of the other men that will be working on similar jobs in the Department or Agency to which you are assigned, you are doing a great service to the United States, because you are planning, you are doing those things which make it possible for you to carry forward in the event of an emergency these things that must be done, or there is no help for us.

It is well to remember that the defense of the United States is accomplished by all the United States, not merely by defense forces. I like to think of the defense of the United States as an enormous machine, the power of which is supplied by the spiritual strength and the economic productivity of our country. It is communicated to the Armed Forces through a variety of establishments, but the major part of it through governmental agencies. And the Armed Forces themselves are nothing but the cutting edge of a great machine that must have power and must

be properly applied, must be sustained in all its strength, before it can be effective.

You are part of the whole machine that will keep that cutting edge sharp and efficient. You not only help keep the economy and the government moving itself; you are part of the hinge between the whole great 172 million of us and those that are in the Armed Forces.

These things I feel very deeply, and so it is difficult indeed for me to find the proper words in which to say to such a group as this "Thank You." Possibly there are no better words than just those two, because coming here at your own expense you are setting an example for everybody in your community that may know you. You come here to prepare yourselves to be ready, to plan, so that if this country should ever, unhappily, have to face the ultimate in threat, there will be a strong body marching in, mobilizing in and behind the government, to make certain that we overcome whatever enemy may attack us, and to restore life to a free system as quickly as it is humanly possible to do so.

And so again I say, when I use those words "Thank You," I mean them from the bottom of my heart.

Goodbye and good luck.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Departmental Auditorium at 3:30 p. m. His opening words "Mr. Sec-

retary" referred to Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce.

236 ¶ Letter to Clifford Roberts Regarding the
Eisenhower Cracker Barrel Presented to the
Augusta National Golf Club by George Humphrey.
November 17, 1957

[Released November 17, 1957. Dated July 25, 1957]

Dear Cliff:

Last evening I had a farewell stag dinner for George Humphrey. Those present were members of the Cabinet and a few staff officers. In addition, we had George's successor, Bob Anderson.

During the evening there was only one man who felt impelled to "rise to his feet" to make a talk. That was George. And his effort took a strange turn. He described at some length his recent visit to the Augusta National. The incident or occasion that had impressed him most was a Sunday morning visit we had sitting in the golf shop. I do not recall the identity of those present, but George and I were sitting with three or four others scattered around the shop.

The informality of the occasion, the free exchange of views among good fellows with no pressures or exhortations marring the quality of a pleasant conversation left an indelible imprint on George's mind. As we left the golf shop that morning, I remember him remarking, "The greatest deliberative body this country has ever known was the old country store. This morning's experience was almost a replica of the thousands of such meetings that took place only a few years back, sitting around a round-bellied stove, and with a cracker barrel always handy from which a man could extract a soda cracker to nibble on while he listened."

George recited this whole experience at some length to the dinner guests and said that from the moment he had such a pleasant conversation in the golf shop, he had determined to provide a cracker barrel for the Augusta National. This he did,

and he brought the result to the dinner and told the party about it.

The barrel has been made on special order. It is beautifully bound with brass hoops and has a lid which is fastened to the keg itself by a chain. On the side is a little brass plate which reads "The Eisenhower Cracker Barrel, presented to the Augusta National Golf Club by G. M. Humphrey, in 1957." George of course intends that the cracker barrel shall be actually installed in the golf shop and he says that it is *your* responsibility to keep it properly supplied with crackers.

Of course you would know nothing about cracker barrels and country stores. I understand you were raised as a city boy. But the glee that at least two-thirds of the dinner guests expressed upon hearing George's description of the cracker barrel, the sand box and the hot stove, provided ample evidence that most Americans are well acquainted with the old grocery store discussions.

I suggest also that on the basis of this letter you write to George, now in Cleveland, and tell him that you are looking forward to seeing his gift at the Augusta National.

As ever,

D. E.

NOTE: This letter, released at Augusta, Ga., was addressed to Mr. Roberts as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Augusta National Golf Club. At the President's suggestion Mr. Roberts wrote the following letter to Mr. Humphrey, dated July 29, 1957:

Dear George:

The President has informed me of the White House unveiling by you of the Eisenhower Cracker Barrel and I hasten to make appropriate response on behalf of the Augusta National. To this end I have, by making use of the telephone, risked

being accused of violating the spirit of your project. But by utilizing this modern instrument to confer with Bob Jones, I am able to promptly say to you that your barrel now has a home.

Over the years the Augusta National has declined to accept golf libraries, Halls of Fame and a museum. But a Cracker Barrel is something we can enthusiastically embrace because we understand it and like it and everything it implies. May its sturdy staves and strong bindings long offer the munching material for companionable gatherings and salty observations.

In humble gratefulness I accept the role you assign to me. Henceforth my personal fortune and my best efforts shall be dedicated to measures designed to keep our Cracker Barrel well filled at all times.

I join with the President in suggesting the fall of the year as the

proper season for the installation of the Cracker Barrel. Its exact location in the Golf Shop requires study by all of us.

Long live the donor of the Eisenhower Cracker Barrel.

Most sincerely yours,

CLIFF

237 ¶ Statement by the President: Equal Opportunity Day. *November 18, 1957*

ONE OF THE ringing pronouncements of our American Declaration is that "all men are created equal."

Today, when our national strength is being tested at every point, this tradition takes on added urgency. Our nation's economy can ill afford to waste the talent and abilities of any individual because of discrimination against him on the basis of his race, his color, or his creed. Every citizen who helps to make legal and economic equality a living fact, is helping America.

November nineteenth, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, has been designated Equal Opportunity Day. In Lincoln's words, "it is altogether fitting and proper" that we should use this day to rededicate ourselves to the firm establishment of equal opportunity for all. Let every citizen of the United States, whether an employer or employee, farmer or businessman, join in the effort to abolish all artificial discrimination which hinders the right of each American to advance in accordance with his merits as a human being and his capacity for productive work.

NOTE: This statement was released at Augusta, Ga.

238 ¶ Letter to Dr. Theodore von Karman,
Chairman, NATO Advisory Group for Aeronautical
Research and Development. *November 25, 1957*

Dear Dr. von Karman:

As NATO's Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development meets in Washington today to begin its Seventh General Assembly, I wish it were possible for me to greet you in person. Since I cannot, I hope you will convey my warm welcome to all who are participating.

In conducting joint discussion and scientific exchange in aeronautical research and development, your organization is engaged in a work which becomes more important with each passing year to the safeguarding of peace and security. Moreover, it serves as a model for others in practical and productive cooperation for the benefit of the whole NATO community.

My best wishes to all for a highly successful meeting.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

239 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to His Majesty
Mohamed V, King of Morocco, at the
Washington National Airport.
November 25, 1957

YOUR MAJESTY, it is my great pleasure to speak for the American people in welcoming you to this land. It is a particular distinction that I have, because the records show that your nation was one of the very first, in the early days of our existence, to give us the encouragement and moral support of your recognition of us as a nation. In fact, we had not yet established by force of arms our right to be called a nation when your predeces-

sors in Morocco took it upon themselves to urge that our representatives be given all of the dignity and honors of national representatives.

So, as you come here, we hope that you will learn more about us—that we will learn more about you. We do hope that the visit will result in a strengthening of that kind of friendship that began so many years ago in our existence, and which we hope will grow forever stronger.

Again—as I told you, on behalf of all our people, and of myself—welcome to this country!

NOTE: The King replied as follows:

Mr. President, allow me, my great friend, to express to you the joy that I feel in visiting your country for the first time. I have looked forward to this visit to the United States for a very long time. My desire has been realized today at the moment when my country has recovered its independence and is in a position to strengthen, by this visit, those ties of friendship which have bound our two peoples ever since the United States attained its freedom and became an independent nation.

I had, in the past, an opportunity to welcome in my country, the late President Franklin Roosevelt, at the time when Moroccan and American soldiers were fighting side by side for freedom. Since then, relations based on mutual respect and under-

standing have been established between our two nations. My visit to your country will strengthen those long-standing relationships in the interests of both our peoples.

On this occasion, I should like to convey, on my behalf, and on that of my people, a message of greeting to the people of the United States of America. Your presence here, and the welcome you have accorded us, are a most striking manifestation of the feelings which the American people have for us. I am happy, Mr. President, to express to you once more my thanks for your kind invitation, and for this warm welcome, a welcome which further strengthens our confidence in the future relations between the United States and the Kingdom of Morocco.

240 ¶ Joint Statement Following Discussions
Between the Secretary of State, on Behalf of the
President, and the King of Morocco.

November 27, 1957

HIS MAJESTY Mohamed V, King of Morocco, and the Secretary of State, on behalf of the President of the United States, concluded today a series of friendly and fruitful discussions in the spirit of the historic friendship which has characterized relations between their two countries since the earliest days of the American Republic.

The President, toward the conclusion of these talks, personally expressed to His Majesty his deep regret that his illness rendered it impossible for him to participate fully in the discussions, as he had so greatly desired to do.

His Majesty expressed his profound sorrow at the President's indisposition, his fervent wishes for a rapid recovery and his satisfaction at the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern with the Secretary of State.

In their talks, His Majesty and the President reaffirmed the close ties and high mutual respect between the governments and peoples of Morocco and the United States. They reasserted on behalf of their governments their firm attachment to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their determination to continue to cooperate in advancing the objectives of that vital instrument for peace.

In this spirit, which underlay the examination of specific aspects of the relationship between the two countries, the Secretary of State assured His Majesty of the readiness of the Government of the United States to assist the Kingdom of Morocco in its efforts to stabilize and expand its economy. For this purpose the Government of the United States will continue to under-

take in Morocco programs of economic and technical assistance to be jointly agreed upon between the two countries.

So far as concerns the installations of the United States in Morocco, the two Governments confirmed their desire to pursue the negotiations now in progress with full respect for the sovereignty of Morocco. Pending conclusion of an agreement, the two Governments expressed their desire to proceed, by means of a provisional solution, to the appropriate adjustments of present conditions regarding the armed forces of the United States in Morocco.

His Majesty and the Secretary of State also exchanged views on the general world situation, and, in this connection, expressed their devotion to the objectives of peace and stability in North Africa.

His Majesty, the King of Morocco, stressed the great interest which he has in the Algerian problem, its direct and multiple repercussions on the situation of Morocco and on its relations with the West. He expressed the wish that a peaceful solution shall come about through friendly negotiations and on the basis of the rights of peoples for self-determination. The Secretary of State assured His Majesty that the Government of the United States continues firmly to favor a peaceful, democratic and just solution to the problem.

His Majesty and the Secretary concluded their conversations with an expression of the intention of the two governments to continue in the future through their diplomatic representatives such valued exchanges of views as those just concluded.

241 ¶ Letter to Dr. Howard L. Bevis in Response
to the Report of the President's Committee on
Scientists and Engineers. *November 29, 1957*

Dear Dr. Bevis:

I note with satisfaction the record of accomplishment of your Committee as set forth in its Second Interim Report. It presents a clear picture of the large problems that confront us in building the Nation's potential in science and engineering, and it makes pertinent suggestions for action to help solve these problems.

It is my hope that the organizations whose leaders comprise the Committee, as well as others concerned with these questions, will now use the competent guidance provided by the report and plan and undertake such action as may be appropriate to their aims.

I am grateful to you and the Committee for your devoted service and continuing fruitful efforts.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: The Committee was established on April 3, 1956, to coordinate private and non-Federal efforts to meet the growing needs for scientific and engineering manpower. The Second Interim Report outlined major actions taken to meet both short-

range and long-range problems in this field. The report, approved October 4, 1957, and transmitted to the President on November 26, was printed and made available by the Committee.

242 ¶ Letter to Justice Stanley F. Reed
Regarding His Withdrawal From the Commission
on Civil Rights. *December 3, 1957*

Dear Mr. Justice:

I have your letter concerning your situation in relation to the work of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Under the circumstances, I must respect the reasons you give for being unable to serve as a Member of the Commission. Nevertheless, I appreciate your interest in its work and the extensive consideration you have given to it.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: Justice Reed's letter, dated December 2, 1957, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

Upon reflection I have concluded that I must withdraw my acceptance of your much appreciated offer to appoint me to the Civil Rights Commission.

When I recently indicated to you my willingness to serve on this Commission, I permitted my desire to be of use in the orderly adjustment of civil rights matters to blind me to the weightier harmful effects of possible lowering of respect for the impartiality of the Federal judiciary.

For me to accept such an investigatory and advisory office in the Ex-

ecutive Department, after service upon the Supreme Court in many civil rights cases, now seems to me incompatible with my obligations as a judge. The Commission participates in policy making through its investigations and its appraisals of federal laws concerning civil rights.

The interference with the preliminary work of the Commission has been considered by me but I am sure it will be less now than with later necessary withdrawal.

With regret that I have added to your burdens by my former acceptance, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

STANLEY REED

243 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival in Paris for the
NATO Meetings. *December 14, 1957*

President Coty, the President of the Council, My Dear Friends of France:

After an absence of more than five years, once again I step on the soil of France. At this moment I am stirred and inspired by the memories of the great personalities and dramatic events of French history. From the beginning of America's national existence, France has had a large and special place in the affections of my countrymen.

Wisdom, gallantry, and honor have enriched and embellished France's success in war and peace. And, through faith and greatness of heart, she has always emerged from every test, no matter how stern, a brilliant and strong leader of Western culture and civilization.

Of all the many great days of France, the one that lives brightest in my heart, and will remain forever indelible in my life, was that August day in 1944, when, after four long years, Paris again knew freedom and the joy that freedom brings.

That day is now more than thirteen years in France's past. The record of France's accomplishment since the liberation of Paris is signalized by her visible progress in culture, in art and in productivity. Above all else, it is signalized by her indestructible sense of destiny, and her readiness to meet the present and the future.

Today we live in one of those periods of test not only for France but all of France's friends and allies, my country among them. It is for us, together, to determine whether men shall continue to live in freedom and in dignity or whether they are to become mere vassals of an all-powerful state.

France was one of the first to have the imagination and courage and wisdom which led to the founding of the defensive shield we know as NATO. She recognized that only in true

partnership could the free nations develop and maintain the spiritual, economic and military strength needed to neutralize the continuing threat from the East.

The heads of NATO are meeting in this beautiful Paris to consider new elements in the challenge we now face. We shall meet it effectively. We shall meet it in unity.

We shall be striving not only to strengthen the NATO shield, but we shall also address ourselves to other aspects of our alliance. We all are confident that in the supreme strength of balanced unity we can move together toward security and peace.

In these days of trial, it is good not only to think seriously, but to think gallantly, to think in faith.

So, I salute once more all the people of France. I bring my personal greetings to my French friends—tested and true friends who have been my comrades in war and in peace. I have for them, and for all France, that profound feeling of gratitude that comes from sharing with them the crises of war, the problems of peace.

All nations have their own great words, their great mottoes; words that are timeless and a symbol of a nation's destiny. As we begin our NATO deliberations tomorrow, I shall be thinking of France's greatest words—

Liberty, Equality, and Brotherhood.

They have as much meaning today as they had at the founding of the Republic.

These three words could fittingly be emblazoned on the shield of NATO. For it is the liberty of all of us that NATO is pledged to defend. It is a pledge made among equals. It is a pledge made in the spirit of that true brotherhood which sealed an alliance unique in history.

That alliance forever seeks the security of each of its nations, and of all the free world. Above all, it seeks peace—peace with justice and with honor.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at the Orly Airport upon his arrival there at 3:10 p. m., Paris time. His opening words "President Coty" and "the President of the Council" re-

ferred to René Coty, President of the Republic of France, and Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO, who served as President of the NATO Council in Paris.

244 ¶ Cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru of India on Nuclear Disarmament.

December 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have read with great sympathy your earnest and eloquent public appeal of November 28 on disarmament. This is a matter which has also concerned me deeply for a very long time.

In the days immediately following the end of World War II, the United States proposed that the dreadful power of the atomic bomb, which we alone then possessed, be forever denied all nations. We hoped, instead, that the wonders of the nuclear age could be devoted wholly to the uses of peace. This plan was refused and we were left with no choice but to maintain our armed strength. Since this time the United States has continued an unrelenting effort to achieve a just system of disarmament and a secure peace for all nations. We have repeatedly stated our readiness, indeed our anxiety, to reduce the possibility of war through arms regulation and control, to stop tests of nuclear weapons, and to devote a part of our huge expenditures for armaments to the great causes of mankind's welfare. Our only concern is that these measures be accomplished in a way that will not increase the risk of war or threaten the security of any nation. We earnestly believe that the plan which we joined with the United Kingdom, France and Canada in suggesting at the London disarmament talks on August 29 offers a meaningful opportunity for removing fear and gaining international trust. It is a source of great personal regret to me that these proposals

have not so far been found acceptable by the Soviet Union even as a basis for negotiations.

In these circumstances, I have been able to reach no other conclusion than that, for the time being, our security must continue to depend to a great degree on our making sure that the quality and quantity of our military weapons are such as to dissuade any other nation from the temptation of aggression. The United States, I can assure you unequivocally, will never use its armed might for any purpose other than defense.

I know that the subject of testing of nuclear weapons is of understandable concern to many. I have given this matter long and prayerful thought. I am convinced that a cessation of nuclear weapons tests, if it is to alleviate rather than merely to conceal the threat of nuclear war, should be undertaken as a part of a meaningful program to reduce that threat. We are prepared to stop nuclear tests immediately in this context. However, I do not believe that we can accept a proposal to stop nuclear experiments as an isolated step, unaccompanied by any assurances that other measures—which would go to the heart of the problem—would follow. We are at a stage when testing is required particularly for the development of important defensive uses of these weapons. To stop these tests at this time, in the absence of knowledge that we can go on and achieve effective limitations on nuclear weapons production and on other elements of armed strength, as well as a measure of assurance against surprise attack, is a sacrifice which we could not in prudence accept. To do so could increase rather than diminish the threat of aggression and war. I believe that bolder and more far-reaching measures are required. Specifically, I believe that any government which declares its desire to agree not to use nuclear weapons should, if they are sincere, be prepared to agree to bring an end to their production. Agreement to devote all future production of fissionable material to peaceful uses is, as I see it, the most important step that can be taken. Together with this we have proposed that we begin to transfer to peaceful uses, on a fair and equitable

basis, fissionable material presently tied up in stocks of nuclear weapons. We believe this is the way to a true reduction of the nuclear threat and to an increase in confidence among nations. So far we have not had a reasoned explanation from the Soviet Union of whatever objections it might have to this program.

I agree that it is in the power of my country along with those others who possess nuclear weapons to put an end to the fear and horror which the possibility of their use imposes. I want to assure you with all the sincerity of which I am capable that we stand ready, unbound by the past, to continue our efforts to seek a disarmament agreement, including the cessation of nuclear testing, that will promote trust, security and understanding among all people.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This cablegram to His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, was released at the American Embassy Residence in Paris. The cable was sent in response to the Prime Minister's public appeal of November 28, 1957, directed "to the great leaders, more especially of America and Russia, in whose hands fate and destiny have placed such tremendous power to-

day to mould this world and either to raise it to great heights or to hurl it to the pit of disaster." Prime Minister Nehru appealed to world leaders "to stop all nuclear test explosions and thus to show to the world that they are determined to end this menace, and to protest also to bring about effective disarmament."

245 ¶ Remarks at the Opening of the NATO
Meetings in Paris. *December 16, 1957*

I

I AM HERE to continue, with you, NATO's work for a just peace.

I meet with you in Paris—my friends of many years; colleagues in sharing heavy responsibilities and bright opportunity.

This meeting is unique in NATO history. For the first time it is attended by Heads of Governments.

We meet, not under a chilling fear that each nation among us, acting separately and alone, might fail to match the aggressive power that could be brought against any.

That was once true.

We meet, not in any dreadful knowledge that our cities are again, by conflict, scarred and painfully marked, our economies strained, our peoples worn from a war against totalitarianism.

Again, that was once true.

Most certainly, we do not meet in a mood of nationalistic self-assertion, pursuing selfish interests at the expense of our sister nations.

That has never been true of NATO.

We are here to re-dedicate ourselves to the task of dispelling the shadows that are being cast upon the free world. We are here to take store of our great assets—in men, in minds, and in materials. We are here to find ways and means to apply our undoubted strengths to the building of an ample and safer home for mankind here on earth.

This is a time for greatness.

We pray for greatness in courage of will to explore every path of common enterprise that may advance the cause of justice and freedom.

We pray for greatness in sympathy and comradeship that we

may labor together to end the mutual differences that hamper our forward march within a mutual destiny.

We pray for greatness in the spirit of self-sacrifice, so that we may forsake lesser objectives and interests to devote ourselves wholly to the well-being of all of us.

We pray for greatness of wisdom and faith that will create in all of us the resolve that whatever measures we take, will be measures for peace!

By peace, I do not mean the barren concept of a world where open war for a time is put off because the competitive war machines, which humans build, tend mutually to neutralize the terrors they create.

Nor by peace do I mean an uneasy absence of strife bought at the price of cowardly surrender of principle. We cannot have peace and ignore righteous aspirations and noble heritages.

The peace we do seek is an expanding state of justice and understanding. It is a peace within which men and women can freely exercise their inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In it mankind can produce freely, trade freely, travel freely, think freely, pray freely.

The peace we seek is a creative and dynamic state of flourishing institutions, of prosperous economies, of deeper spiritual insight for all nations and all men.

II

NATO was born nearly 10 years ago. Eight European nations had then come under Soviet domination and there was clear danger that the rest of Europe might, nation by nation, fall before the powerful military and political influence of the Soviet Union.

NATO has proved itself as an agency of peace. Since it came into being no further nation of Europe has been lost to Communist aggression. Behind the barrier of NATO's deterrent power, conventional and nuclear, the peoples of the West have made great advances.

Here on the Continent of Europe there has been achieved a progress toward unity, in terms of the Coal and Steel Community, EURATOM and the Common Market. Thus is justified the vision of statesmen and provided a new stimulus to vast creative forces long enfeebled by irrational divisions. Everywhere the people of the West have attained new levels of economic prosperity.

We see in Europe and in America the vitality of our factories and mills and shipping, of our trading centers, our farms, our little businesses, and our vast industrial complexities. And above and beyond these material values, are those moral and spiritual strengths which cannot be gauged by finite measurement.

III

We can take satisfaction from the past, but no complacency in the present. The Soviet State daily increases its military and economic power, and its rulers make clear their purpose to use that power to dominate the world.

To this end the Soviet system imposes upon the great mass of its workers a harsh discipline. Their lot is of forced labor and production, which is as abhorrent as it is menacing, for it provides the despotic State with vast resources produced out of serfdom.

Thus there is emphasized the production of new weapons, including atomic warheads and rocketry. The Communists likewise have enlarged their industrial capacity. They challenge us to a world contest in the economic field, seeking by economic penetrations to gain the mastery of still more human and material resources.

These are some of the problems that confront us. The presence here of Heads of Governments proves that we recognize the magnitude of the challenge.

At a later meeting this Council will consider proposals for specific measures for raising the level of our collective effort.

But I repeat—that whatever measures we take—will be measures for peace.

IV

This peace we seek will not be had for nothing. Indeed, its price will be high. But it need not dismay us. Our free peoples possess ample resources wherewith to meet every threat.

The only question is, will we do so? Will we, in freedom, pay the price necessary to preserve freedom?

Let us glance at our resources. The 15 NATO countries comprise nearly 500 million people. These people have a per capita productivity about three times that of the Soviet Union. Our scientists and technicians were the inventors of what now revolutionizes the arts both of war and of peace. We possess what is, today, the most powerful military establishment in the world.

These are some of our material assets. Even more important are the political and moral assets that are national heritages.

We have a demonstrated will for world disarmament and the peace that all men want.

Following World War II, the free nations, without awaiting disarmament agreements, voluntarily disarmed themselves.

When the West possessed an atomic monopoly, we offered to dedicate it to international control, so that the fearsome power could never be used for war.

We conceived and developed the concept of "Atoms for Peace." The International Atomic Energy Agency, now functioning at Vienna, is a product of our imagination and persistence.

Western nations proposed "open skies," so that no nation could mount a massive surprise attack against another.

At London last summer we proposed that there should be an end to the manufacture of fissionable material for weapons purposes; that therefore nuclear weapons should no longer be tested, and that existing nuclear weapons stockpiles should be reduced by transfers to peaceful purposes.

We have demonstrated a will for the spreading of the blessings of liberty. Within the last 15 years our nations have freely granted political independence to 20 countries with populations totaling 800 million peoples.

Within our societies we manifest, so that all can see, the good fruits of freedom. Those fruits do not consist of materialistic monuments, which despots have always been able to exhibit. They consist of providing the simple things all men want—the opportunity to think and worship as their conscience and reason dictate; to live in their homes without fear; to draw together in the intimacies of family life; to work in congenial tasks of their own choice, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

These are the most precious manifestations of freedom. And we have the power to defend and spread that freedom.

Freedom has not failed us! Surely, we shall not fail freedom!

We shall be successful. But the task will not be easy or short. Accomplishment will prove to be a journey, not a destination.

We who inherit and share the humane and religious culture of Europe must examine our collective conscience to determine if we are doing our best to meet the grave threat to our free institutions.

I believe that we must rid ourselves of certain false habits of thought of which we have all been more or less guilty.

Among our misconceptions has been the belief that our free system was inherently more productive in all fields than the totalitarian system. Another has been that time was always on our side, irrespective of what we do with that time. Another has been that our nations, merely because they are sovereign, can each lead a separate, selfish national life, without coordination of planning and of effort.

Another is the assumption that the triumph of freedom over despotism is inevitable. As a countryman of mine once observed,

"It takes a lot of hard work and sacrifice by a lot of people to bring about the inevitable."

It is imperative that, while the margin of power is still ours, we should make sure of policies and efforts that will always keep it so.

We are moving into an era in which vast physical forces cast a pall over our world. I believe our NATO governments stand ready to concert our efforts with each other—and with other nations including, of course, the Soviet Union if it were willing—to bring these forces under rational control in the common interest of all humanity. Until that can be done, we must continue to create and sustain within the free world the necessary strength to make certain of the common security. And all of us must have the assurance that that strength will be used to sustain peace and freedom.

We are in a fast-running current of the great stream of history. Heroic efforts will long be needed to steer the world toward true peace.

This is a high endeavor. But it is one which the free nations of the world can accomplish.

v

We of the Atlantic Community are not alone. In other parts of the world many free nations have banded together in the exercise of their inherent right to collective security. Other free nations, relying on individual rather than collective security efforts, nevertheless share our purposes and our goals of freedom. A special responsibility does, however, rest upon the Atlantic Community. Within our lands freedom first had its birth. It still waxes strong.

The members of our Community need to feel an increasing responsibility to help other free peoples to attain for themselves relief from what has been for them an age-old blight of direst poverty. We have, as I have recalled, been parties to the grant of political liberty to hundreds of millions of people. But that bestowal could be a barren gift, and indeed one which could

recoil against us, unless ways are found to help less developed countries to achieve an increasing welfare.

All of us have a vital stake in this sense of increasing sacrifice. None of us must shirk any needed sacrifice to make it possible.

VI

The forces arrayed against us are formidable but not irresistible.

The captive peoples of Eastern Europe have made it evident that patriotism survives and that they continue to live in the hope of recovering their proud and honorable traditions of national independence.

The Kremlin has publicly recognized the "contradictions" between the desires of the workers for better standards of living and the utilization by the State of colossal sums for military and capital developments. The Soviet current 5-year Plan has had to be abandoned. There is in process a decentralization of industry which will inevitably bring with it a decentralization of power and of opinion.

With the passage of time, despotic government historically has suffered internal decay before it is apparent on the surface. Beneath a hard governmental exterior, love of freedom among all peoples still persists. It is a force that has never been indefinitely suppressed.

The industrial plans of the Soviet rulers require an ever-increasing number of finely trained minds. Such minds cannot be indefinitely subjected to thought-control, and to conformity, by the Communist or any other Party.

Freer access to knowledge and fuller understanding are the internal forces that will more and more require recognition. Their effect will be more noticeable if the existing order cannot feed on what appear to be external successes, and thus distract mass attention from the obvious failures of despotic rule.

There lies before the free nations a clear possibility of peaceful triumph. There is a noble strategy of victory—not victory over any peoples but victory for all peoples.

This is no reason for complacency; it is a reason why we should confidently and hopefully do what is required to carry out that strategy.

VII

I have known the comradeship of men in arms from many nations joined in the defense of freedom. The sense of sharing moments of crisis and decision is a moving and a lasting one. Too often those moments come only in time of war. It would indeed be a tragedy if we could not, in waging peace, share the joy of common decision, common effort, and common sacrifice. There is no task so difficult, yet so imperative and so honorable.

It is in that spirit that we have come here, so that out of the reconciling and joining of our wills we shall renew our strength and press on to that peace, in freedom, which is our rightful heritage.

NOTE: The President spoke at the meetings held at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris.
public session opening the NATO

246 ¶ Remarks at SHAPE Headquarters, Paris.
December 17, 1957

General Norstad and My Friends:

It had not occurred to me when I had decided to make this visit to SHAPE that so many people would be inconvenienced—the Garde Mobile and the Police, to say nothing of the photographers and the reporters, because frankly I came out here because of a special kind of sickness, one that afflicts the aged and the young—homesickness.

I was homesick to see this home that was built for SACEUR and his staff, an agency of NATO. This home was built by a great number of nations to be the headquarters of that military shield that must always belong to NATO so long as there is any menace to the freedom of the western nations.

And on that day I recall was the last time that, in France, I was ever privileged to wear my uniform. I shortly became a civilian. And even today I must tell you that I have the feeling about civilians that a sergeant of George Patton's had. This sergeant one day was trying to tell something about the faults of the soldiers in one of the squads that he had, and he was telling the general that they weren't any good. And finally he said, "In fact, they're no good." "But," he said, "I will make one exception." He said, "We have one corporal if he had about twelve years service would make a pretty good private first class." "Well," the general said, "I don't think they are that bad, sergeant." He said, "Listen, general, the rest of these people, they ain't 'fittin' to be civilians."

Now I must acknowledge that there is certain of that feeling in my heart today. After forty years of wearing a uniform, it would be strange if I felt still quite as natural with my civilian hat as I did with my military cap. But I want to indulge, for just a moment, this feeling of homesickness, the fun of going and seeing some of the people of SHAPE, not because they are the same ones, because there's only a few left here of five more years or so, but they are the same ones carrying the same mission, doing the same job that all of us here started in 1951 I believe it was.

So, to all of you greetings, good wishes, good luck, and I hope that your homes are warm and nice, and the kids are in good health and everything is going fine with all of you—with all of SHAPE—from whatever nation you are.

Good luck. Thank you. Goodbye.

NOTE: The President spoke at "General Norstad" referred to General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe. 11:06 a. m. His opening words

247 ¶ Remarks on Departure From France.
December 19, 1957

Mr. President, My Friends, and People of Paris, France:

It is always, for me, a moment of sadness when I say goodbye to Paris and to France. This country and its people have meant very much to me, and it is always a matter of regret when I must leave them.

In the past few days, my associates and I have been working very hard—the heads of government and their staffs, and Foreign Ministers of fifteen governments—all of us working for this ideal of peace, for which all people—even all the masses behind the iron curtain—have the same feelings in their hearts.

We are working to try to make this ideal a little bit closer to practicality, and I think that this group has done something to make the ideal of peace just a little bit closer—certainly the chances of war more remote.

So as I say Goodbye to Paris and to France again, I do it with a very great deal of hope for all of these people of the world that are believing—like the rest of us—that peace is the only solution for humankind.

Thank you again, Mr. President.

NOTE: The President's remarks were made on leaving the Orly Airport, Paris, shortly before 6 p. m., en route to Washington. His opening and

closing words "Mr. President" referred to René Coty, President of the Republic of France.

248 ¶ Remarks at the Pageant of Peace
Ceremonies. *December 23, 1957*

[Delivered over radio and television at 5:15 p. m.]

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Nixon, My Good Friends—good evening to all of you:

As once again we meet in this annual ceremony, we count ourselves a very fortunate people. In a land at peace, we are gathered about the National Christmas Tree to set its lights aglow with their symbolic message of peace and good will to men.

The custom we now observe brings us together for a few minutes on this one night. But this brief ceremony is warm in a spirit that gives meaning to all our days and all our labors.

For you and I, here, are not alone in a world indifferent and cold. We are part of a numerous company—united in the brotherhood of Christmas. And, as a brotherhood, we remember with special concern, the weak, the helpless, the hungry.

And beyond this tree that towers above us in the dusk; beyond the shadows and limits of this place, a mighty host of men and women and children are one great family in the spirit of Christmas-tide.

Tens of millions of them are fellow Americans. At this moment they are sitting in safe and cheerful homes. They visit among themselves in the lighted squares of small towns. They hurry along the crowded streets of busy cities. Freely they drive and fly and ride the transport lanes of the nation. They are at work, at work of their own choosing, in shops and factories and fields. They are on distant posts and stations, and on the approaches to the South Pole and to Greenland, on every continent and on many islands, doing their tasks far from home for the peace and well-being of all of us at home.

All are united in the renewed hope which we feel at Christmas time, that the world will somehow be a better place for all of us.

In the days just preceding our Holiday Season, I had the oppor-

tunity to work closely with the leaders of our NATO allies. Later this evening, the Secretary of State and I shall report to America on that meeting. But here let me say that, in dedication to peace, in our determination and readiness collectively to sustain that peace, we are firmly joined with our NATO partners—as indeed we are with other friendly nations around the world.

And, across national boundaries, and the mountains and oceans of the earth, hundreds of millions more are one with us. They speak in many tongues. They walk by many paths. They worship through many rites and, in some lands, observe different Holy Days. But by the good cheer they spread, the fellowship they express, the prayers that each makes to his own Heaven—they are all akin and like to us.

The spirit of Christmas helps bridge any differences among us. Faith and hope and charity are its universal countersigns. Peace and good will are its universal message. But these noble words will be words only, hollow and empty, unless we confirm them:

In sweat and toil that translate good intentions into fruitful action;

In courage that does not hesitate because the risk is great or the odds immeasurable;

In patience that does not quit because the road is hard or the goal far off;

In self-sacrifice that does not dodge a heavy duty because the cost is high or the reward unsure.

And so we confirm our faith that men may walk one day unafraid under the Christmas light, at peace with themselves and their fellows.

To all peoples who prize liberty, who seek justice and peace for their fellowmen, even to those who in the climate of this era may fear or suspect us, I speak for all Americans in a heartfelt message that happiness may belong to all men at this Christmas-tide.

Now, as I turn on the lights of our National Christmas Tree, Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in the wish to all of you, our fellow countrymen, that God will keep you and bless you and give you a Merry Christmas.

NOTE: The President spoke just before lighting the National Community Christmas Tree at the Pageant of Peace Ceremonies on the Ellipse.

His opening words "Mr. Chairman" referred to Edward R. Carr, Chairman of the Pageant of Peace.

249 ¶ Radio and Television Report to the American People on the NATO Conference in Paris. *December 23, 1957*

[Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p. m.]

Good evening, my friends:

For the fifth time within the past five years, the Secretary of State and I have, together, returned to Washington after international conferences on foreign soil. This time we have just come from a Paris meeting with Heads of Government of the 14 other NATO nations.

In addition to the scheduled NATO meetings last week, I had individual conferences with most of the Heads of Government. In these more was involved than mere expressions of mutual good will. In each, the purpose was to discuss frankly our viewpoints about problems of common interest—to remove obstacles to mutual understanding.

In the debates of the full Conference there were thoroughly discussed specific problems of every conceivable nature, so as to eliminate deficiencies in our collective arrangements.

It was an inspiring experience to watch, in these meetings, common policies take shape affecting the great questions of peace, security and unity. Planning for carrying into effect these poli-

cies was likewise necessary. In this work, all of us found a special advantage, which came out of the bringing together of Heads of Government. In this way there was placed behind NATO's future programs the authority and influence which these leaders hold.

There was one basic purpose implicit in every discussion and debate of the Conference. That was the pursuit of a just peace.

Not once during the week did I hear any slightest hint of sabre rattling or of aggressive intent. Of course, all of us were concerned with developing the necessary spiritual, economic and military strength of our defensive alliance. We are determined that there must be no war. But we never lost sight of our hope that the men in the Kremlin would themselves come to understand their own need for peace—as well as our sincerity in desiring a just composition of differences between West and East.

At the end, the Conference unanimously adopted a declaration of principles to guide future NATO efforts and plans. Measures were adopted for effective scientific and economic cooperation and coordination. We arranged for procedures to insure timely and close political consultation among ourselves, with respect to any problem that might arise.

A large list of other matters engaged our attention.

To discuss a few of these in some detail, I have asked the Secretary of State to make a brief report, as well as to give now some of his reactions and impressions of the Conference.

[At this point Secretary Dulles discussed measures adopted at the NATO Conference and gave some of his impressions of the meetings. The President then resumed speaking.]

On the way back from Paris, Secretary Dulles briefly visited in Spain. He conferred with General Franco and others in the Spanish government. I know you would like him to give you a summary of that visit.

[At this point Secretary Dulles gave an account of his three-hour talk with General Franco. The President then resumed speaking.]

To summarize: The Heads of the NATO governments and their associates labored earnestly during the week, to continue the strengthening of our common security. We all realize that adequate free world strength—moral, economic and military strength—is, under present circumstances, our most effective deterrent to war. Moreover, it provides the basis for our best hope for progressive disarmament and improved understanding between East and West.

Every American shares this hope with our NATO partners. Beyond any doubt we all are prepared to make any necessary sacrifice to sustain and advance that hope.

At the end of the Conference, I expressed once more, as I have so often before, a constant readiness on the part of Secretary Dulles and myself personally to make any conceivable effort that might realistically help to reduce world tensions.

Unfortunately, the attitude of the Soviets toward the free world has, for years, alternated between threat and blandishment. Their words, their pretensions, their actions, have all failed to inspire confidence in free men.

To bring about such an easing of tension, we believe that clear evidence of Communist integrity and sincerity in negotiations and in action is all that is required.

Only with such evidence of integrity and sincerity, and with the spirit of conciliation on both sides, can there be achieved a definite beginning of progress toward universal security and peace, which the world so earnestly seeks.

For no nation, for no individual among us, could there be a finer Christmas present, nor a better New Year.

Good night.

250 ¶ White House Statement on the
Termination of the Emergency Program for
Hungarian Refugees. *December 28, 1957*

The President announced today that effective December 31, 1957, the emergency program for Hungarian refugees coming to the United States will be discontinued.

Termination of the emergency aspects of the United States program to assist Hungarian refugees who fled from Hungary is made possible as a direct result of the effective work performed by the international agencies directly concerned, the efforts of the other 35 countries which granted asylum to the refugees and the assistance provided by various religious, nationality and other private groups. Under this program a total of 38,000 refugees have come to this country.

The recently enacted immigration law, PL 85-316, will permit some additional Hungarian refugees to come to this country under normal immigration procedures. The services of the United States Escapee Program remain available to facilitate their resettlement to constructive life in the Free World.

The emergency program of assistance to Hungarian escapees began a little over a year ago, on November 15, 1956, following decisions of the President to render relief and peaceful assistance to the Hungarian people and to aid refugees fleeing from Hungary in the face of the Soviet military offensive aimed at crushing the Hungarians' struggle for freedom and national independence.

More than 200,000 Hungarians fled from their native land. The majority fled to Austria, and after the Austrian frontier became sealed, others fled to Yugoslavia. The first escapees reaching Austria were aided by the Austrian people and their government with some limited assistance from the United States Escapee Program. It soon became clear, however, that additional assistance would be needed. Free World response to this need was enthusiastic and immediate. The United States re-

sponded with a major emergency refugee assistance program employing U. S. Government, voluntary agency and private resources.

To date a total of \$71,075,000 has been made available by the United States to meet the immediate needs of the escapees, to provide food, clothing and shelter, to relieve suffering inside Hungary, to process for resettlement, and to transport them to receiving countries. Of this sum almost \$20 million in refugee assistance was furnished from American private sources, donated through 18 religious, nationality and other voluntary agencies.

The vessels of the United States Military Sea Transport Service and planes of the Military Air Transport Service were utilized to bring some of the refugees to this country. In other instances they came on planes chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

Of the approximately 38,000 Hungarian refugees coming to this country, 6,130 received immigration visas in the closing days of the Refugee Relief Act. The remainder were admitted into the United States under the parole provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (McCarran-Walter Act).

Over 32,000 of the Hungarian refugees were processed through the reception center at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, speedily re-activated for this purpose by the Army. The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, under the direction of Mr. Tracy Voorhees, coordinated the activities of the numerous government and private agencies which assisted in the placement of the Hungarians in hundreds of communities throughout the nation where they have the advantages offered to free men in a free society.

With the close of Camp Kilmer and the dissolution of the Committee, the reception center was transferred to the Saint George Hotel in Brooklyn, New York, operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The President pointed out that during the period when these Hungarian escapees were being received in this country under

the emergency program the United States admitted over 300,000 other immigrants, a substantial number of whom were escapees from Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.

The success of the United States emergency program of assistance to Hungarian refugees stems basically from three factors: America's traditional humanitarian spirit, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies which transformed that spirit into action, and, finally, the quality of the refugees themselves.

NOTE: This statement was released at Gettysburg, Pa.

251 ¶ Letter to Dr. Kevin McCann on the
Teaching of Science and Mathematics.
December 30, 1957

[Released December 30, 1957. Dated December 26, 1957]

Dear Kevin:

I was greatly heartened by the news about your area conference on the teaching of science and mathematics.

In the circumstances of this time we naturally tend to emphasize the need for expansion and improvement in our science and mathematics programs. But in no way do we ignore the constant need and the permanent values of general education that enriches our working lives and that enables us to be better citizens of the Republic and the world. The dynamic drive for better schools and better education will come from men and women—representing all the aspects of American life—sitting down together, studying the problems that confront them, working out practical solutions, turning to government only for that which they themselves cannot accomplish at all or so well.

In that spirit, I am sure, you meet on The Defiance College Campus to examine the problems of science and mathematics teaching in your own area. Close to the realities of the situation

there, representing a cross-section of all its interests and activities, listening to able professional counsel, you will make judgments that are practical and sound. Out of your meeting will come, I am confident, advantage and profit and improvement to all American schools.

My congratulations to you for your initiative in organizing this conference and my best wishes to you for great success.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NOTE: This letter was addressed to Dr. Kevin McCann, President of Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio. The White House release included an announcement that "on Monday, December 30th, educators, businessmen, industrial and labor leaders from western Ohio will attend a Conference on Science and Mathematics Teaching at The Defiance College in Defiance, Ohio. They will examine the science and mathematics situation in the high schools there and the area's short term and

long term potential for the correction of shortages discovered.

"The short term potential includes part-time people loaned by industry to the schools, audio-visual aids to supplement present teaching, and the like. The long term potential is in the high school students not now planning to go to college or going to college with no fixed objective in mind, who can be aroused into a commitment that they will enter college as candidates for science and mathematics teaching."

Appendix A—White House Press Releases, 1957

NOTE: Includes releases covering matters with which the President was closely concerned, except announcements of Presidential personnel appointments and approvals of legislation with which there was no accompanying statement.

Releases relating to Proclamations and Executive Orders have not been included. These documents are separately listed in Appendix B.

For list of Press and Radio Conferences, see subject index under "News Conferences."

<i>January</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	Statement by the President concerning Hungarian refugees	10	Annual message to the Congress on the State of the Union
1	White House statement following bipartisan conference on foreign policy, mutual security, and national defense	10	Letter accepting resignation of Andrew N. Overby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
2	Letter to Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman, Council of Ministers, U. S. S. R.	11	Statement by the President on the resignation of Leonard W. Hall, Chairman, Republican National Committee
3	White House statement in reply to query concerning use of weapons in the Middle East	14	White House statement on request for supplemental appropriations for Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Interior; and Agriculture; and the Small Business Administration
5	Telegram regarding commemoration of George Washington Carver Day	14	Letter accepting resignation of Clifford C. Furnas, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development
5	Cablegram to the Chancellor of Austria on the death of President Koerner	14	Message to the Congress transmitting the Fifth Semiannual Report under Public Law 480, 83d Congress
5	Special message to the Congress on the Middle East	15	Letter of congratulation to Prime Minister Macmillan
7	White House statement concerning appointment of James P. Richards as Special Assistant to the President on matters pertaining to the Middle East	15	Statement by the President concerning drought problems, Wichita, Kans.
7	White House statement announcing the visit of the King of Saudi Arabia	15	Remarks on drought and other natural disasters, Wichita, Kans.
8	Letter accepting resignation of Raymond H. Fogler, Assistant Secretary of the Navy	16	Annual Budget Message to the Congress
9	Statement by the President on the resignation of Sir Anthony Eden		

Appendix A

<i>January</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>Subject</i>
17	Letter accepting resignation of Albert Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Personnel and Reserve Forces	4	Report to the President from the President of the American National Red Cross, concerning his survey of flooded areas in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky
18	Statement by the President in response to report of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety	4	Remarks at presentation of citation to President Hoover
21	Second Inaugural Address	5	Remarks at anniversary dinner of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
22	Letter to Chairmen of Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees concerning Tariff Commission recommendations on cotton velveteen fabrics	6	Letter accepting resignation of Arthur S. Flemming, Director, Office of Defense Mobilization
23	Annual message transmitting the Economic Report	7	Memorandum on the Red Cross campaign
24	Memorandum on the Federal Service Campaign for National Health Agencies	8	Letter accepting resignation of L. Corrin Strong, Ambassador to Norway
28	Special message to the Congress on Federal aid to education	8	Joint statement following discussions with the King of Saudi Arabia
28	Letter to Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under Secretary of State	11	Message to the Congress transmitting first annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program
28	Letter accepting resignation of James B. Conant, Ambassador to Germany	11	Letter accepting resignation of Philip Young, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission
30	Letter in response to report of the D. C. Auditorium Commission	11	Letter accepting resignation of George M. Moore, Commissioner, Civil Service Commission
30	Remarks of welcome to the King of Saudi Arabia	14	White House statement regarding Federal Service campaign for national health agencies and fund drive for CARE and the Crusade for Freedom
31	Letter to Associate Justice Stanley Reed regarding his retirement from regular active service	14	Letter accepting resignation of Robert Tripp Ross, Assistant Secretary of Defense
31	Special message to the Congress on immigration matters	17	Letter accepting resignation of Carl W. McCardle, Assistant Secretary of State
<i>February</i>		17	White House statement on withdrawal of Israeli troops within armistice lines
1	Letter accepting resignation of Norman R. Abrams, Assistant Postmaster General	21	Address to the American people on the Middle East
2	Letter accepting resignation of Herold C. Hunt, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare		

Appendix A

<i>February</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>Subject</i>
22	White House statement on speech by the Prime Minister of Israel	12	Statement by the President on the death of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd
25	Exchange of letters with the Prime Minister of Thailand on U. S. aid and technical assistance	12	Message to the King of the Hellenes commemorating a decade of Greek-American cooperation
25	Broadcast on the fifteenth anniversary of the Voice of America	12	Message to the President of the Turkish Republic commemorating a decade of Turkish-American cooperation
26	List of persons attending luncheon at the White House for Premier Guy Mollet and other French officials	13	Letter accepting resignation of Herman Phleger, Legal Adviser, Department of State
26	White House statement announcing the visit of the President of France	14	White House statement concerning tariff quota on alsike clover seed
28	Joint statement following discussions with the Premier of France	14	White House statement concerning tariff on imports of hatters' fur
28	Statement by the President marking the opening of the Red Cross drive	15	Statement by the President regarding Hungarian National Holiday
28	Letter accepting resignation of Tracy S. Voorhees as representative of the President in connection with Hungarian refugee relief	17	Statement by the President on the death of President Magsaysay
<i>March</i>		20	Remarks upon arrival in Bermuda for conference with Prime Minister Macmillan
1	Letter accepting resignation of Charles S. Thomas, Secretary of the Navy	22	Special message to the Congress on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency
2	Letter to the Prime Minister of Israel	22	Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on tung oil imports
5	Special message to the Congress on drought and other natural disasters	24	Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan following Bermuda conference
5	White House statement announcing conference on technical and distribution research for the benefit of small business	25	White House statement on the deployment of intermediate range ballistic missiles in the United Kingdom
6	Message to the people of Ghana on the occasion of its independence	26	Letter accepting resignation of Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., Deputy Secretary of Defense
6	Special message to the Congress transmitting an amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945	28	Special message to the Congress transmitting report under Federal Disaster Act
9	Statement by the President upon signing the joint resolution on the Middle East		

Appendix A

<i>March</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Subject</i>
28	Letter to members of the National Security Training Commission	4	Statement by the President on the eighth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty
29	Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on the domestic safety pin industry	4	White House statement announcing the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan
29	Letter to Chairmen, Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees concerning Tariff Commission recommendations on common pins	5	Address at banquet of the National Education Association
29	White House statement on availability of credit to home purchasers and to assist home building	5	White House statement announcing the visit of the President of Viet-Nam
30	Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on imports of violins and violas	9	White House statement on report of Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy
<i>April</i>		9	Exchange of messages with the President of the Philippines, on Bataan Day
1	Special message to the Congress on extension of period for transmitting reorganization plans	11	Letter accepting resignation of Joseph Simonson, Ambassador to Ethiopia
1	Letter accepting resignation of Horace A. Hildreth, Ambassador to Pakistan	11	Special message to the Congress transmitting interim report on aviation facilities planning
2	Statement by the President upon signing bill providing additional acreage allotments of durum wheat	11	White House statement concerning amendment to 1958 budget affecting the soil bank program
2	Remarks at the Advertising Council Conference	12	Letter from the Sultan of Morocco
3	Special message to the Congress recommending U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation	12	Remarks telephoned to the First Regional Conference, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, Omaha, Nebr.
3	Remarks at the Republican Women's National Conference	16	White House statement announcing plans for conference on technical and distribution research for the benefit of small business
3	Remarks on acceptance of the Golden Insignia from the Pan American Society of the United States	17	Veto of bill for the relief of Mrs. John William Brennan
3	Statement by the President on the death of Rowland R. Hughes	17	Letter to the Chairman, Good Friday Observance Committee
4	Citation accompanying the National Security Medal presented to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, AUS (Ret)	18	Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 1958 budget
		20	Statement by the President on signing law permitting increase in interest rate on savings bonds

Appendix A

<i>April</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Subject</i>
23	White House statement following Mr. Stassen's report on the London discussions	11	Letter accepting resignation of Frank D. Newbury, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering
25	Statement by the President regarding congressional inquiry into corrupt practices and abuses of trust in certain labor unions	12	Joint statement following discussions with the President of Viet-Nam
26	Remarks telephoned to the Second Regional Conference, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, Providence, R. I.	14	Letter of invitation to the Sultan of Morocco
29	Special message to the Senate transmitting the protocol between the United States and Japan for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion of income taxes	14	Report to the President on aviation facilities planning
29	Special message to the Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957	14	White House statement on report of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief
29	White House statement on report of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Air Force Academy	14	Address to the American people on the budget
<i>May</i>		15	White House statement regarding the National Monument Commission and plans for the National Freedom Shrine
1	Remarks to the National Council of the League of Women Voters	15	Letter to the Attorney General on labor dispute at certain atomic energy facilities
3	Remarks telephoned to the Third Regional Conference, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah	16	Letter accepting resignation of Robert R. Bowie, Assistant Secretary of State
8	Remarks of welcome to the President of Viet-Nam	17	Letter to the President from the Chairman, Federal Service Campaign for National Health Agencies, and the Chairman, Federal Service Joint Crusade, reporting on campaigns
8	Toasts of the President and the President of Viet-Nam	17	Remarks telephoned to the Fifth Regional Conference, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio
10	Remarks telephoned to the Fourth Regional Conference, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, Louisville, Ky.	20	Remarks at the national convention of the American Red Cross
11	White House statement on report of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy	21	Special message to the Congress on the mutual security programs
		21	Letter to the Chairman, Tariff Commission, on imports of articles containing butterfat

Appendix A

<i>May</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Subject</i>
21	Address to the American people on the need for mutual security in waging the peace	29	Letter accepting resignation of George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury
22	Statement by the President on the employment of the physically handicapped	31	Exchange of messages with the President of France on the postponement of his visit
23	Remarks to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped	31	Letter designating Carter L. Burgess as Chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth
23	Memorandum for the President on the status of the Hoover Commission recommendations	<i>June</i>	
24	Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning tariff quota on imports of woolen and worsted fabrics	3	Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space
24	Remarks telephoned to the Sixth Regional Conference, sponsored by the Republican National Committee, Trenton, N. J.	4	Letter accepting resignation of Felix E. Wormser, Assistant Secretary of the Interior
25	White House statement on regulation of consumer instalment credit	5	Message to General of the Army George C. Marshall on anniversary of the Marshall Plan
26	Statement by the President on the report of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives	7	Remarks to the officers and men of the U. S. S. Saratoga
27	Exchange of messages with the President of Viet-Nam	7	Address to the Republican National Conference
27	Toasts of the President and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany	8	Exchange of messages with the Prime Minister of Ghana on the occasion of its independence
27	Statement by the President on signing the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill	8	Letter accepting resignation of Earl L. Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
28	Joint statement following discussions with the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany	9	Remarks at American University
29	Exchange of messages with the King of Tunisia on the first anniversary of its independence	11	White House statement announcing a commemorative stamp honoring President Magsaysay
		13	White House statement regarding the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers
		14	Letter accepting resignation of Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Administrator

Appendix A

<i>June</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Subject</i>
14	Remarks to the Committee for a National Trade Policy	28	Remarks at the opening of the Islamic Center
14	Letter accepting resignation of Edward P. Curtis, Special Assistant to the President for Aviation Facilities Planning	29	Statement by the President to the people in areas affected by Hurricane Audrey
15	Letter to the Secretary of State on the 50th anniversary of his first service in the field of foreign affairs	30	Remarks in connection with the opening of the International Geophysical Year
17	Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Hoover Commission recommendations	<i>July</i>	
18	Remarks to the National 4-H Conference	1	Veto of bill for the relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad
18	Remarks to the National Association of Radio and Television Farm Directors	3	Statement by the President announcing determination making additional uranium 235 available for peaceful uses
20	Remarks to the Young Republican National Federation	8	Statement by the President on the death of Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge
21	Joint statement following discussions with the Prime Minister of Japan	9	White House statement regarding conference on technical and distribution research for the benefit of small business
25	Address to the Governors' Conference, Williamsburg, Va.	10	Remarks at presentation ceremony on receiving new Army flag
25	White House statement concerning report recommending a Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement	10	Statement by the President on signing act authorizing the sale of long staple cotton
26	Letter accepting resignation of George W. Perkins, Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Council	11	Letter accepting resignation of John B. Hollister, Director of the International Cooperation Administration
26	Letter to George C. McConaughy, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, on his retirement from Government service	11	White House statement concerning elimination of fallout from atomic explosions
26	White House statement announcing the establishment of a special cabinet committee to investigate crude oil imports	11	Messages to the President following the hurricane in Louisiana
27	Letter to the Chairman, Tariff Commission, on imports of shelled almonds	12	Statement by the President on signing the Housing Act of 1957
		12	White House statement on providing helicopters to Pakistan for emergency use

Appendix A

<i>July</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Subject</i>
12	Letter to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on proposed agreement with Australia	26	White House statement concerning Dr. Milton Eisenhower's good will visit to Mexico
13	Joint statement following discussions with the Prime Minister of Pakistan	27	Statement by the President on the death of President Armas of Guatemala
15	Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, concerning small business	29	Remarks at ceremony following ratification of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency
16	Statement by the President on the objectives of the Civil Rights Bill	31	White House statement concerning the vesting, liquidation, and disposition of enemy assets seized as a result of World War II
17	Letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on Presidential office space		
17	Statement by the President on the Mutual Security Bill	<i>August</i>	
18	Remarks to the American Field Service students	1	White House statement on expiration of authority to operate Small Business Administration
18	Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on imports of dried figs and fig paste	1	Remarks to the Girls Nation
18	Letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting report of Advisory Committee on Weather Control	2	Statement by the President on the Civil Rights Bill
18	Letter from the Sultan of Morocco accepting the President's invitation	2	Telegram to the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut concerning disaster relief for drought-affected areas, from Gerald D. Morgan, Special Counsel to the President
20	Letter appointing Federal members of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee	4	Statement by the President on the death of Walter F. George
20	Letter to Congressman Joseph W. Martin on proposed legislation affecting status of forces overseas	5	Message to the Congress transmitting report on the Middle East
22	Message to the Congress transmitting Sixth Semiannual Report on activities under Public Law 480, 83d Congress	7	Letter to Chairman, Tariff Commission, on imports of dates
23	Memorandum on United Givers Fund campaign	7	Letter accepting resignation of H. E. Cook, Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
25	Letters for inclusion with passports of American citizens	8	Remarks at presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Arthur W. Radford
25	Remarks to the Boys Nation	8	Text of citation to Admiral Arthur W. Radford

Appendix A

- | <i>August</i> | <i>Subject</i> |
|---------------|--|
| 9 | White House statement announcing the visit of the President of Chile |
| 9 | Program for the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip |
| 10 | Telegram to the Governors of New Jersey and Maryland concerning disaster relief for drought-affected areas, from Sherman Adams, The Special Assistant to the President |
| 12 | Letter accepting resignation of Arnold R. Jones, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget |
| 15 | White House statement on congressional cuts in the mutual security authorization bill |
| 16 | Letter to the Prime Minister of Belgium concerning King Leopold's visit |
| 17 | Memorandum on United Fund and Community Chest Campaigns |
| 17 | Telegram to the Governor of Delaware concerning disaster relief for drought-affected areas, from Sherman Adams, The Special Assistant to the President |
| 19 | Veto of bill for the relief of Walter H. Berry |
| 19 | Statement by the President on appointment of Coordinator of Rural Development Program |
| 21 | Statement by the President after authorizing inclusion of nuclear test suspension among disarmament proposals |
| 21 | Statement by the President on signing bill authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission |
| 23 | Letter to the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee on duties on lead and zinc |
| 24 | Telegram to the Governor of Virginia concerning disaster relief for drought-affected areas, from Sherman Adams, The Special Assistant to the President |

- | <i>August</i> | <i>Subject</i> |
|---------------|--|
| 26 | Statement by the President on signing bill providing appropriations for the Corps of Engineers |
| 26 | Statement by the President on signing bill authorizing permanent certification of certain air carriers |
| 27 | Statement by the President on signing bill to increase service-connected disability compensation and dependency allowances |
| 27 | Statement by the President on Senate restoration of mutual security funds |
| 27 | Telegram to the Governor of North Carolina concerning disaster relief for drought-affected areas, from Sherman Adams, The Special Assistant to the President |
| 28 | Statement by the President following the Soviet Union's attack on the disarmament proposals |
| 29 | Letter to Walter Reuther, President, International Union, UAW, from Gabriel Hauge, Special Assistant to the President |
| 30 | Remarks at ceremony on issuance of stamp honoring President Magsaysay |
| 30 | Statement by the President on signing bill authorizing a conveyance of property to Panama |

September

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|---|---|
| 2 | Statement by the President: Labor Day |
| 3 | Statement by the President on signing bill continuing school construction aid |
| 3 | Memorandum of Disapproval of bill regarding claim of State of Washington |
| 3 | Memorandum of Disapproval of bill pertaining to veterans housing |

Appendix A

<i>September</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>Subject</i>
3	Statement by the President on signing the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill	11	Message to Chancellor Raab of Austria on his illness
4	Statement by the President on signing bill for the relief of Jackson School Township, Indiana	11	Statement by the President on signing bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act
4	Statement by the President on signing bill providing a site for Sibley Hospital	11	White House statement concerning improvements in the farm situation
4	Remarks on arrival at Newport, R. I.	11	Telegram to the Governor of Arkansas regarding meeting
4	Statement by the President on the Buenos Aires Economic Conference	14	Statement by the President following meeting with the Governor of Arkansas
5	Telegram to the Governor of Arkansas regarding action at Little Rock	16	Remarks on National Civil Defense Week
7	Statement by the Secretary of State on the situation in Syria and the Near East	18	Letter accepting resignation of Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
7	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell	18	Telegram to Congressman Powell in response to request for a meeting
7	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page	21	Message to the King of Norway on the death of his father
7	Statement by the President on signing bill for the relief of Michael D. Owens	21	Statement by the President on the developments at Little Rock
7	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of the Knox Corporation	23	Statement by the President on the tenth anniversary of the National Security Act
7	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Company	23	Remarks to the governors of international financial institutions
7	Memorandum of Disapproval of bill for the relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shiro, and Samuel Stackman	23	Remarks to the President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business
7	Memorandum of Disapproval of bills providing salary increases for postal and other Federal employees	23	Statement by the President on occurrences at Central High School in Little Rock
9	White House statement concerning Department of Justice compliance with order of United States District Court	24	Address to the American people on the situation in Little Rock
		26	Statement by the President on the occasion of the Jewish High Holy Days
		25	Remarks to California Republican precinct workers
		26	Letter accepting resignation of W. Randolph Burgess, Under Secretary of the Treasury

Appendix A

<i>September</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>Subject</i>
28	Telegram to Senator Russell regarding the use of Federal troops at Little Rock	11	Remarks to a group of NATO naval chaplains
30	Remarks on departure from Newport, R. I.	14	Remarks at birthday celebration
30	Statement by the President marking National Newspaper Week	15	Remarks, recorded on tape, for birthday celebration at San Francisco
30	Program for the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip	15	Message to the Atlantic City Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons
30	Remarks on the united community campaigns	16	Remarks to Inter-American Press Association
<i>October</i>		17	White House statement announcing postponement of the Vice President's visit to Europe
1	Message to the First Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency	17	Remarks of welcome to Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip
1	White House statement following meeting with Southern Governors on situation in Little Rock	17	Letter accepting resignation of Arthur Larson, Director of the United States Information Agency, in order that he might assume duties as Special Assistant to the President
1	Statement by the President regarding continued Federal surveillance at Little Rock	17	Statement by the President on the visit of Prime Minister Macmillan
2	Letter accepting resignation of Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense	17	A toast to Queen Elizabeth II
4	Exchange of messages with the Prime Minister of Japan on nuclear tests	18	Remarks at presentation of the National Geographic Society Medal to Prince Philip
4	White House statement concerning tariff on watches	21	Remarks to the International Congress of Actuaries
5	Message to the newspaperboys of America	23	Address at dinner of the National Fund for Medical Education
7	White House statement announcing appointment of Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan (Ret.) as Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts	23	White House statement concerning tariff on dried figs and fig paste
9	Statement by the President on the U. S. satellite program	23	White House statement on first anniversary of the Hungarian people's attempt to establish a free government
9	Text of citation accompanying the Medal of Freedom presented to Charles E. Wilson	23	Letter accepting resignation of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.
11	White House statement concerning tariff on bicycles	24	Remarks at presentation of Atoms for Peace Award to Professor Niels Bohr

Appendix A

<i>October</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>Subject</i>
24	White House statement following discussions with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	13	Letter accepting resignation of I. W. Carpenter, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
25	Declaration of Common Purpose by the President and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	13	Letter accepting resignation of Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs
28	Letter to the Secretary of Commerce and the Small Business Administrator concerning report on conference for the benefit of small business	14	Message from the President of Argentina
30	White House statement following visit by the presidents of the Federal Home Loan Banks on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the home loan bank system	14	Address to the American people on "Our Future Security"
31	White House statement announcing approval of transfer of certain research and development functions to the Airways Modernization Board	14	Remarks at the National Defense Executive Reserve Conference
		15	Letter accepting resignation of Edwin M. Stanley, United States Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina
		17	Letter to Clifford Roberts regarding Eisenhower Cracker Barrel presented to the Augusta National Golf Club
		18	Statement by the President: Equal Opportunity Day
		22	Letter accepting resignation of John B. Hynes as a member of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council
		25	Letter to Chairman, NATO Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development
		25	Remarks of welcome to the King of Morocco
		25	White House statement announcing the President's illness
		26	Medical report on the President's condition
		26	White House statement following examination of the President by neurological consultants
		27	Letter accepting resignation of David W. Kendall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
<i>November</i>			
1	Telegram to the Governor of Oklahoma accepting invitation to participate in semi-centennial celebration		
6	Letter accepting resignation of Bernard M. Shanley, Secretary to the President		
7	Address to the American people on science in national security		
8	Remarks at dedication of Atomic Energy Commission building		
8	Remarks at the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy		
11	White House statement concerning the President's physical examination		
12	Letter to the President of Argentina on the occasion of Argentina's Aviation Week		
12	White House statement concerning the role of Adlai E. Stevenson in the preparation for the NATO meetings		

Appendix A

<i>November</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	1. The first day of the month.
2	2. The second day of the month.
3	3. The third day of the month.
4	4. The fourth day of the month.
5	5. The fifth day of the month.
6	6. The sixth day of the month.
7	7. The seventh day of the month.
8	8. The eighth day of the month.
9	9. The ninth day of the month.
10	10. The tenth day of the month.
11	11. The eleventh day of the month.
12	12. The twelfth day of the month.
13	13. The thirteenth day of the month.
14	14. The fourteenth day of the month.
15	15. The fifteenth day of the month.
16	16. The sixteenth day of the month.
17	17. The seventeenth day of the month.
18	18. The eighteenth day of the month.
19	19. The nineteenth day of the month.
20	20. The twentieth day of the month.
21	21. The twenty-first day of the month.
22	22. The twenty-second day of the month.
23	23. The twenty-third day of the month.
24	24. The twenty-fourth day of the month.
25	25. The twenty-fifth day of the month.
26	26. The twenty-sixth day of the month.
27	27. The twenty-seventh day of the month.
28	28. The twenty-eighth day of the month.
29	29. The twenty-ninth day of the month.
30	30. The thirtieth day of the month.
31	31. The thirty-first day of the month.

- 27 Joint statement following discussions
between the Secretary of State and
the King of Morocco
- 29 White House statement concerning
tariff on dates
- 29 White House statement announcing
the transfer of the Science Advisory
Committee to the White House
- 29 Letter to Dr. Howard L. Bevis in re-
sponse to the report of the President's
Committee on Scientists and Engineers

December

- 3 White House statement announcing the transfer of military terminal air traffic control project RAPCON II from the Air Force to the Airways Modernization Board
- 3 Letter to Justice Stanley F. Reed on his withdrawal from Commission on Civil Rights
- 6 White House statement summarizing initial report of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee
- 10 White House statement following neurological examination of the President
- 14 Remarks on arrival in Paris for the NATO Conference
- 15 Cablegram to the Prime Minister of India on nuclear disarmament
- 16 Letter accepting resignation of Victor E. Cooley, Deputy Director, Office of Defense Mobilization

<i>December</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	1. The first day of the month.
2	2. The second day of the month.
3	3. The third day of the month.
4	4. The fourth day of the month.
5	5. The fifth day of the month.
6	6. The sixth day of the month.
7	7. The seventh day of the month.
8	8. The eighth day of the month.
9	9. The ninth day of the month.
10	10. The tenth day of the month.
11	11. The eleventh day of the month.
12	12. The twelfth day of the month.
13	13. The thirteenth day of the month.
14	14. The fourteenth day of the month.
15	15. The fifteenth day of the month.
16	16. The sixteenth day of the month.
17	17. The seventeenth day of the month.
18	18. The eighteenth day of the month.
19	19. The nineteenth day of the month.
20	20. The twentieth day of the month.
21	21. The twenty-first day of the month.
22	22. The twenty-second day of the month.
23	23. The twenty-third day of the month.
24	24. The twenty-fourth day of the month.
25	25. The twenty-fifth day of the month.
26	26. The twenty-sixth day of the month.
27	27. The twenty-seventh day of the month.
28	28. The twenty-eighth day of the month.
29	29. The twenty-ninth day of the month.
30	30. The thirtieth day of the month.
31	31. The thirty-first day of the month.

- 16 Remarks at the opening of the NATO Conference in Paris
- 17 Remarks of the President at SHAPE headquarters
- 19 Remarks on departure from France
- 23 Letter accepting resignation of Owen Clarke, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission
- 23 White House statement concerning release of additional funds authorized under the Housing Act of 1957
- 23 Remarks at Pageant of Peace Ceremonies
- 23 Transcript of broadcast by the President and the Secretary of State on the NATO Conference in Paris
- 24 Letter accepting resignation of James P. Richards as Special Assistant to the President for the Middle East
- 28 White House statement on termination of emergency program for Hungarian refugees
- 30 White House statement regarding increased appropriations for science education activities
- 30 Letter to Dr. Kevin McCann on the teaching of science and mathematics
- 30 Memorandum for the President from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, recommending new proposals in education

Appendix B—Presidential Documents Published in the Federal Register, 1957

PROCLAMATIONS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>22 F.R. page</i>
3167	Jan. 10	Sesquicentennial of the Coast and Geodetic Survey . . .	253
3168	Jan. 25	National Junior Achievement Week, 1957	531
3169	Feb. 2	Dorchester Day, 1957	737
3170	Feb. 21	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1957 . . .	1111
3171	Feb. 26	Red Cross Month, 1957	1313
3172	Mar. 5	Armed Forces Day	1427
3173	Mar. 14	National Farm Safety Week, 1957	1741
3174	Mar. 29	Cancer Control Month, 1957	2143
3175	Apr. 2	Copyrights—Brazil	2305
3176	Apr. 8	Child Health Day, 1957	2357
3177	Apr. 8	World Trade Week, 1957	2401
3178	Apr. 15	Imposing a quota on butter substitutes, including butter oil	2701
3179	Apr. 20	National Mental Health Week	2897
3180	Apr. 22	National Maritime Day, 1957	2931
3181	May 6	Mother's Day, 1957	3211
3182	May 9	Jamestown Day	3309
3183	May 16	National Defense Transportation Day, 1957	3479
3184	May 16	Terminating in part Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947, with respect to certain potatoes, and making related adjustments	3531
3185	May 21	Prayer for peace, Memorial Day, 1957	3619
3186	May 31	Flag Day, 1957	3863
3187	June 24	Further modification of the Trade-Agreement Concession on Alsike Clover Seed	4593
3188	June 26	United Nations Day, 1957	4629
3188A	June 26	Immigration quota—Ghana	4629
3189	June 27	Imposing a quota on imports of rye, rye flour, and rye meal .	4631
3190	June 28	Carrying out the Eighth Protocol of Supplementary Con- cessions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and for other purposes	4705

Appendix B

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>22 F.R. page</i>
3191	June 29	Carrying out supplementary agreements granting concessions to compensate for escape clause action on certain toweling	4708
3192	Aug. 2	Fire Prevention Week, 1957	6287
3193	Aug. 7	Imposing import restrictions on certain articles containing butterfat	6395
3194	Aug. 8	National Day of Prayer, 1957	6455
3195	Aug. 17	Relating to the importation of certain agricultural articles for exhibition at trade fairs or for research	6811
3196	Aug. 27	Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1957	6983
3197	Aug. 29	National Olympic Day, 1957	7011
3198	Aug. 31	National Farm-City Week, 1957	7099
3199	Sept. 6	American Education Week, 1957	7219
3200	Sept. 9	Imposing an import quota on tung oil	7265
3201	Sept. 12	General Pulaski's Memorial Day, 1957	7415
3202	Sept. 21	Veterans Day, 1957	7573
3203	Sept. 21	Columbus Day, 1957	7573
3204	Sept. 23	Obstruction of justice in the State of Arkansas	7628
3205	Sept. 26	National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, 1957	7779
3206	Oct. 10	Immigration Quota—Federation of Malaya	8133
3207	Oct. 10	Second World Metallurgical Congress	8133
3208	Oct. 22	Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Year, October 27, 1957—October 27, 1958	8431
3209	Oct. 23	Imposing a fee on imports of almonds	8725
3210	Nov. 8	Thanksgiving Day, 1957	9043
3211	Nov. 9	Withdrawal of trade agreement concession on spring clothespins	9043
3212	Nov. 29	Modification of trade agreement concession and adjustment of rate of duty on safety pins	9687
3213	Dec. 7	United Nations Human Rights Day, 1957	9913
3214	Dec. 10	Determining 1-(2 Morpholinoethyl)-4-carbethoxy-4-phenylpiperidine, and <i>d</i> -2, 2-Diphenyl-3-methyl-4-morpholinobutylpyrrolidine, to be opiates	10025
3215	Dec. 12	Extending the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service for, and deferring extension of the coastwise laws to Canton Island	10073

Appendix B

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>22 F.R page</i>
10694	Jan. 10	Authorizing the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to issue citations in the name of the President of the United States to military and naval units for outstanding performance in action	253
10695	Jan. 16	"Providing for a uniform patent policy for the Government with respect to inventions made by Government employees and for the administration of such policy"; revocation of paragraph 2 (b) of Executive Order No. 10096 of January 23, 1950, entitled	365
10696	Jan. 25	Railway Express Agency, Incorporated, and certain of its employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; creation of an emergency board to investigate a dispute between	531
10697	Feb. 6	Tariff of United States Foreign Service Fees	777
10698	Feb. 8	Restoration of certain portions of the Fort Ruger Military Reservation to the jurisdiction of the Territory of Hawaii; amendment of Executive Order No. 10648 relating to	859
10699	Feb. 19	Tax returns (income, excess-profits, declared-value excess-profits, capital-stock, estate, and gift); inspection by the Senate Committee on Government Operations.	1059
10700	Feb. 25	Further providing for the Operations Coordinating Board	1111
10701	Mar. 12	Tax returns (income, excess-profits, declared-value excess-profits, capital-stock, estate, and gift); inspection by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives	1629
10702	Mar. 12	Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd	1629
10703	Mar. 17	Tax returns (income, excess-profits, declared-value excess-profits, capital-stock, estate, and gift); inspection by the Select Committee of the Senate established by Senate Resolution 74, 85th Congress, to investigate improper activities in labor-management relations, and for other purposes	1797
10704	Mar. 25	The President's Council on Youth Fitness; change in the membership of	2005
10705	Apr. 17	Radio stations and communications; delegation of certain authority of the President relating thereto	2729
10706	Apr. 25	Tax returns (income, excess-profits, declared-value excess-profits, capital-stock, estate, and gift); inspection by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary	3027

Appendix B

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>22 F.R. page</i>
10707	May 6	Seal for the United States Coast Guard; establishment of .	3211
10708	May 6	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; further providing for the administration of .	3213
10709	May 9	Toledo, Lorain & Fairport Dock Company, the Toledo Lakefront Dock Company, and the Cleveland Stevedore Company, and certain of their employees; creation of an emergency board to investigate a dispute between . . .	3309
10710	May 14	Atomic Energy facilities; creation of a Board of Inquiry to report on a labor dispute affecting the operations of . .	3405
10711	May 14	Restoration of certain lands comprising portions of the Lualualei Military Reservation to the jurisdiction of the Territory of Hawaii	3433
10712	May 17	Tax returns (income, excess-profits, declared-value excess-profits, capital-stock, estate, and gift); inspection by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary	3499
10713	June 5	Ryukyu Islands; providing for the administration of . . .	4007
10714	June 13	Selective Service Regulations; amendment of	4273
10715	June 17	Federal Committee on Highway Safety; revocation of Executive Order No. 9775 of September 3, 1946, relating to the establishment of	4313
10716	June 17	International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956; administration of	4345
10717	June 27	The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service; establishment of	4632
10718	June 27	Delegating to the Secretary of State authority to prescribe the rates or tariffs of fees for official services at United States embassies, legations, and consulates	4632
10719	July 3	Restoration of certain lands of the Schofield Barracks Military Reservation to the jurisdiction of the Territory of Hawaii	4743
10720	July 11	Federal Facilities Corporation; amendment of Executive Order No. 10678, placing certain matters under the administration or jurisdiction of	5521
10721	Aug. 5	The Honorable Walter F. George	6271
10722	Aug. 5	President's Committee on Government Employment Policy; amendment of Executive Order No. 10590, establishing .	6287

Appendix B

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>22 F.R. page</i>
10723	Aug. 6	General Managers' Association of New York representing the New York Central Railroad, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, Jay Street Connecting Railroad, New York Dock Railway, Bush Terminal Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie Railroad Company, Reading Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and certain of their employees; creation of an emergency board to investigate a dispute between	6319
10724	Aug. 12	Career Executive Committee; establishment of	6479
10725	Aug. 16	Title 10, United States Code; suspension of the provision of section 5751 (b) which relates to officers of the Marine Corps of the grade of captain	6641
10726	Aug. 16	Employment in the Canal Zone; suspension of compliance with certain statutory provisions relating to	6641
10727	Aug. 31	Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Universal Postal Union; designation as public international organizations entitled to enjoy certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities	7099
10728	Sept. 6	President's Committee on Fund-Raising within the Federal Service; establishment of	7219
10729	Sept. 16	Special Assistant to the President for Personnel Management; establishment of position and designation of functions to be performed by appointee	7447
10730	Sept. 24	State of Arkansas; providing assistance for the removal of an obstruction of justice within	7628
10731	Oct. 10	Transfer of certain records, property, and personnel; delegating to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget the authority of the President to provide for	8135
10732	Oct. 10	Performance of certain functions of the President by the Secretary of the Interior; amendment of Executive Order No. 10250 providing for	8135
10733	Oct. 10	Government Contract Committee; providing for an additional member and for an Executive Vice Chairman . .	8135
10734	Oct. 17	Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955; amendment of Executive Order No. 10657, relating to the transfer to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator of certain functions thereunder	8275
10735	Oct. 17	Selective Service Regulations; amendment of	8275
10736	Oct. 23	Official seal for the Department of the Navy; adoption of .	8411

Appendix B

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>22 F.R. page</i>
10737	Oct. 29	Disaster relief; further providing for the administration of . . .	8799
10738	Nov. 15	Tax returns (estate and gift); inspection by State tax officials	9205
10739	Nov. 15	Incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty by members of the uniformed services; amendment of Executive Order No. 10152 prescribing regulations relating thereto	9205
10740	Nov. 21	The President's Council on Youth Fitness; change in the membership of	9379
10741	Nov. 25	Trade Policy Committee; establishment of	9451
10742	Nov. 29	Foreign-aid functions; further providing for the administration of	9689
10743	Dec. 10	Vessels of the Navy; sale of	10001
10744	Dec. 10	Excusing Federal employees from duty one-half day on December 24, and one-half day on December 31, 1957. . .	10001
10745	Dec. 12	Conversion of certain career-conditional appointments to career appointments; amendment of section 203 of Executive Order No. 10577 of November 22, 1954, as amended, providing for	10025
10746	Dec. 12	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; further providing for the administration of	10027

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS OTHER THAN PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Aug. 16, 1955	Letter: Emergency Fund for International Affairs (Waiver of certain provisions of law)	101
Aug. 21, 1956	Letter: President's Special International Program (Waiver of certain provisions of law)	103
Dec. 27, 1956	Letter: U. S. Participation in Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, 1958 (Waiver of certain provisions of law)	103
Feb. 6, 1957	Memorandum: 1957 Red Cross campaign	1313
May 24, 1957	Letter: Pursuant to proclamation further supplementing proclamation carrying out General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	3717
June 30, 1957	Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957: Abolition of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation	4633

Appendix C—Presidential Reports to the Congress, 1957

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Sent to the Congress</i>	<i>Date of White House release</i>
Public Law 480 (83d Cong.):			
Fifth Semiannual Report	H. Doc. 50	Jan. 14	Jan. 14
Sixth Semiannual Report	H. Doc. 212	July 22	July 22
National Science Foundation—Sixth Annual Report.	H. Doc. 49	Jan. 14	.....
Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
Ninth Annual Report . . . . .	.....	Jan. 14	.....
Tenth Annual Report . . . . .	.....	Oct. 25	.....
Economic Report of the President	H. Doc. 29	Jan. 23	Jan. 23
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics— Forty-second Annual Report.	S. Doc. 1	Jan. 28 (H) Jan. 29 (S)	..... .....
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corpora- tion—For the year ended December 31, 1956.	H. Doc. 88	Feb. 6 (H) Feb. 7 (S)	..... .....
Surgeon General of the Public Health Service .	H. Doc. 21	Feb. 6 (H) Feb. 7 (S)	..... .....
Trade Agreements Program—First Annual Re- port.	H. Doc. 93	Feb. 11	Feb. 11
Commodity Credit Corporation . . . . .	.....	Feb. 28	.....
United States Civil Service Commission . . .	H. Doc. 13	Mar. 18	.....
National Capital Housing Authority . . . . .	.....	Mar. 18	.....
Disaster Relief—Report of activity under Public Law 875 (81st Cong.)	H. Doc. 142	Mar. 28	Mar. 28
Railroad Retirement Board	H. Doc. 28	Mar. 28	.....
Aviation Facilities Planning—Interim Report of Special Assistant for Aviation Planning.	H. Doc. 150	Apr. 11 (H) Apr. 12 (S)	Apr. 11
Mutual Security Program	H. Doc. 160	Apr. 30 (H) May 1 (S)	..... .....
Mutual Security Program	H. Doc. 243	Oct. 25	.....
International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation—President's Special Program.	.....	May 1 (S) May 2 (H)	..... .....
Office of Alien Property . . . . .	.....	May 8	.....

Appendix C

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Published</i>	<i>Sent to the Congress</i>	<i>Date of White House release</i>
Report of Operations of Uniformed Services Contingency Option of 1953.	.....	May 13	.....
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.	.....	July 1 (S)	.....
Office Space—President's Advisory Commission	H. Doc. 211	July 17	June 3
Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission . .	H. Doc. 221	Aug. 5	.....
Middle East, Joint Resolution to Promote Peace	H. Doc. 220	Aug. 5	Aug. 5
Advisory Committee on Weather Control . . . . .	.....	July 17	July 18

Appendix D—Rules Governing This Publication

[Reprinted from the Federal Register, vol. 22, p. 8895, dated November 6, 1957]

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter I—Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

PART 4—PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Chapter I of Title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended by adding a new Part 4 to read as follows:

PUBLICATION AND FORMAT

Sec.

- 4.1 Publication required.
- 4.2 Coverage of prior years.
- 4.3 Format, indexes, ancillaries.

SCOPE

- 4.10 Basic criteria.
- 4.11 Sources.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

- 4.15 Members of Congress.
- 4.16 The Supreme Court.
- 4.17 Executive agencies.

PAID DISTRIBUTION

- 4.20 Agency requisitions.
- 4.21 Extra copies.
- 4.22 Sale to public.

AUTHORITY: §§ 4.1 to 4.22 issued under sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501, as amended; 44 U. S. C. 306.

PUBLICATION AND FORMAT

§ 4.1 *Publication required.* There shall be published forthwith at the end of each calendar year, beginning with the year 1957, a special edition of the FEDERAL REGISTER designated "Public Papers

of the Presidents of the United States." Each volume shall cover one calendar year and shall be identified further by the name of the President and the year covered.

§ 4.2 *Coverage of prior years.* After conferring with the National Historical Publications Commission with respect to the need therefor, the Administrative Committee may from time to time authorize the publication of similar volumes covering specified calendar years prior to 1957.

§ 4.3 *Format, indexes, ancillaries.* Each annual volume, divided into books in any case deemed desirable, shall be separately published in the binding and style deemed by the Administrative Committee to be suitable to the dignity of the office of President of the United States. Each volume shall be appropriately indexed and shall contain appropriate ancillary information respecting significant Presidential documents not published in full text.

SCOPE

§ 4.10 *Basic criteria.* The basic text of the volumes shall consist of oral utterances by the President or of writings subscribed by him. All materials selected for inclusion under these criteria must also be in the public domain by virtue of White House press release or otherwise.

§ 4.11 *Sources.* (a) The basic text of the volumes shall be selected from the official text of: (1) Communications to the Congress, (2) public addresses, (3)

Appendix D

transcripts of press conferences, (4) public letters, (5) messages to heads of state, (6) statements released on miscellaneous subjects, and (7) formal executive documents promulgated in accordance with law.

(b) Ancillary text, notes, and tables shall be derived from official sources only.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

§ 4.15 *Members of Congress.* Each Member of Congress shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application therefor in writing to the Director.

§ 4.16 *The Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court of the United States shall be entitled to twelve copies of the annual volumes.

§ 4.17 *Executive agencies.* The head of each Department and the head of each independent agency in the Executive Branch shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application therefor in writing to the Director.

PAID DISTRIBUTION

§ 4.20 *Agency requisitions.* Each Federal agency shall be entitled to obtain

at cost copies of the annual volumes for official use upon the timely submission to the Government Printing Office of a proper printing and binding requisition.

§ 4.21 *Extra copies.* All requests for extra copies of the annual volumes shall be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Extra copies shall be paid for by the agency or official requesting them.

§ 4.22 *Sale to public.* The annual volumes shall be placed on sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents at a price to be determined by the Administrative Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE FEDERAL REGISTER,

By: WAYNE C. GROVER,
Chairman.

Approved:

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General.
FRANKLIN G. FLOETE,
Administrator of General Services.

[F. R. Doc. 57-9283; Filed, Nov. 5, 1957;
9:43 a. m.]

INDEX

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Abilene, Kans., 68, 134
- Accelerated depreciation allowances, 80, 92, 115, 124, 145
- Accidents, traffic, 14 and n., 118
- Accra, Ghana, 43 n.
- Acker, Achille Zan, 153 and n.
- Acreage-allotments, 16
 - Durum wheat, bill approved, 59
- Actuaries, International Congress of, remarks to, 222
- Adams, Sherman
 - Chairman, Federal fund-raising campaign for health agencies, 18
 - News conference remarks on, 17, 28, 72
- Addis Ababa, 50
- Addresses or remarks on commemorative or dedicatory occasions
 - American University School of International Service, 109
 - Atomic Energy Commission headquarters building, 231
 - Coast and Geodetic Survey anniversary, 27
 - International Atomic Energy Agency, ratification, 144
 - Islamic Center, opening, 120
 - National Education Association centennial, 68
 - President Magsaysay Champion of Liberty Stamp, issuance, 166
- Addresses or remarks to national groups
 - Advertising Council Conference, 60
- Addresses—Continued
 - American Red Cross National Convention, 89
 - Boys Nation, 142
 - 4-H Conference, 113
 - Girls Nation, 146
 - Governors' Conference, 118
 - League of Women Voters National Council, 79
 - National Association of Radio and Television Farm Directors, 114
 - National Education Association, 68
 - National Fund for Medical Education, 223
 - Republican National Conference, 108
 - Republican Women's National Conference, 63
 - Small Business Conference, 196
 - Young Republican National Conference, 116
- Addresses or remarks at presentation ceremonies
 - Acceptance of Golden Insignia, 64
 - Acceptance of new Army flag, 127
 - Atoms for Peace Award to Professor Bohr, 225
 - Citation to Admiral Radford, 151
 - Citation to President Hoover, 26
 - Citation to Secretary Wilson, 212
 - Medal to Prince Philip, 221
- Adenauer, Konrad
 - Exchange of toasts, 98 and n.
 - Joint statement with President, 100

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Adkins, Bertha, 45, 63
- Advertising along Federal highways, 72, 169
- Advertising Council Conference, remarks, 60
- Aerial inspection, 3, 8
 - News conference remarks, 92, 150
 - See also* Inspection and control of nuclear weapons
- Aerial sentinels, 8
- Aerodynamic missiles, 210
- Aeronautical Research and Development, NATO Advisory Group for, General Assembly, 238
- AFL-CIO, code of ethical conduct, 45, 56, 87
- Africa, 6, 35, 56
 - French territories, joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
 - Visit of Vice President Nixon, 28, 43, 50, 56, 84 and n.
 - See also specific countries*
- Aged persons, housing, 13
- Agreements, international, 1957
 - Anglo-American Financial Agreement, amendment, 44
 - Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 54, 144
- Agricultural subsidies, 72
- Agricultural surpluses, disposal
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 - Messages, 8, 13, 16
 - News conference remarks, 45, 72, 115
- Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, title I, proposed extension, 16
- Agriculture
 - Addresses and messages, 8, 13, 16, 86
 - Drought and other disasters, 11, 12, 41, 145
 - Durum wheat acreage allotments, 59
 - Expenditures for, 13
 - News conference remarks, 17, 45, 72, 124, 169
 - Use of atomic energy, 231
- Agriculture, Assistant Secretary of (Earl L. Butz), 115
- Agriculture, Department of
 - Drought and other natural disasters, 11, 12, 41, 145
 - Meeting with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - News conference remarks, 17, 145, 157
 - Rural development program, 156
- Agriculture, Secretary of (Ezra Taft Benson), 156
 - News conference remarks on, 50, 150
 - Wichita conference on drought and other natural disasters, 11, 12, 41 and n.
- Aiken, Senator George D., 134
- Air-to-air missiles, 210, 230
- Air bases
 - Dhahran Airfield, Saudi Arabia, 31
 - Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, 124
 - See also* Bases, U. S., in foreign countries
- Air carriers, U. S.-Alaska, certification, 162

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Air Command, Strategic, 230, 234
 - Effect of missile development on, 210
 - LeMay, Gen. Curtis E., 72
 - News conference remarks, 72, 210
- Air Force, Department of the, 80, 92, 194, 230
 - Civil Air Patrol, 87
- Air Force Academy, 170
- Air Force Base, Lackland, Texas, 124
- Air-to-ground missiles, 210
- Air navigation facilities, 71 and n.
 - User charges, 75
- Air traffic control, 71 and n.
- Aircraft
 - Air carriers, U. S.-Alaska, certification, 162
 - Bombers, 17, 86, 169, 230
 - Hostile, 105
 - Interceptors, 230
 - Jet tankers, 230
 - Naval carriers, 230
- Airways Modernization Board, 71
- Alabama, Montgomery, appeal of Negro leaders, 17
- Alaska
 - Aliens from, 25
 - Certification of certain air carriers, 162
 - Statehood, 13
- Alaska Airlines, permanent certification approved, 162
- Alcorn, Meade, 63, 108 n., 214
 - News conference remarks on, 28, 50, 105
- Alexander I, 124
- Alexander the Great, 235
- Algeria
 - Joint statement with King of Morocco, 240
 - Joint statement with Premier Mallet, 38
 - News conference remarks, 22, 28, 124
- Algerian citizen, charge against Army specialist in killing of, 124
- Al-Khayyal, Sheikh Abdullah, 120 and n.
- Allen, Douglass M., 50
- Alsace-Lorraine, 235
- Aluminum, surplus, expenditures for, 169
- Ambassadorial appointments, 17, 70
 - Gluck, Maxwell H., 145
 - McLeod, Scott, 70, 72
 - Science attachés, 230
 - Taylor, Henry J., 70
- American College of Surgeons, message to Clinical Congress of, 216
- American Field Service students, remarks to, 137
- American Legion, 146
- American States, Organization of, 64, 91, 96, 177 and n.
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan on, 226
- American University, remarks at, 109 and n.
- Amortization of facilities. *See* Tax write-off allowances
- Anderson, Clinton P., Senator, 134
- Anderson, Hurst R., 109
- Anderson, Robert B., 80, 102 and n.
 - See also* Treasury, Secretary of
- Anderson, Victor E., Governor, 138

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945, amendment, 44 and n.
- Antarctic expedition, 122
- Anti-aircraft guns, 230
- Anti-trust laws, 16, 132
- Appointments
 - AEC, news conference remarks, 145
 - Ambassadorial, 70, 72, 145, 230
 - Burgess, Carter L., 104
 - Citizens Advisory Committee on Fitness of American Youth, 104 and n.
 - Federal members of Joint Federal-State Action Committee, 138
 - Reed, Harry J., Rural Development Program, 156
 - TVA board member, news conference remarks, 22, 56, 62, 80, 105, 124
- Appropriation policy, budget message, 13
- Appropriations
 - Annual budget message, 13
 - Atomic Energy Commission, 159
 - Civil functions, 161
 - Mutual security, 173
 - Supplemental, 124
 - Treasury-Post Office, 1958, 99
- Approval of acts of Congress, statements
 - Air carriers, certification, 162
 - Atomic Energy Commission, appropriations, 159
 - Civil functions, appropriations for, Army and Interior Departments, 161
 - Cotton, long-staple, sale of, 128
 - Approval of acts of Congress—Con.
 - Durum wheat, additional acreage allotments, 59
 - Housing Act of 1957, 129 and n.
 - Immigration and Nationality Act, amendment, 187
 - Jackson School Township, Ind., relief of, 174
 - Middle East, joint resolution on, 46
 - Mutual Security Appropriation Bill, 173
 - Ovens, Michael D., relief of, 181
 - Panama, conveyance of property to, 167
 - Savings bonds, increase of interest rates on, 76
 - School construction aid in areas affected by Federal activities, 170
 - Service-connected disability compensation and dependency allowances, 163
 - Sibley Memorial Hospital and Nurses Home, 175
 - Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1958, 99
 - Aqaba, Gulf of, 34, 35 and n.
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 - News conference remarks, 45, 56, 62, 72, 87
 - U. S. shipping in, 72
- Arab refugees, 6
- Arab States, 6, 91
 - News conference remarks, 70, 207
- Aramburu, Pedro Eugenio, 233
- Aramco, taxes, 72, 80
- Arctic, 87

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Argentina
 - Air Force, 233
 - Aramburu, Pedro Eugenio, 233 and n.
 - Aviation Week, 233 and n.
- Argonne, the, 91
- Arizona
 - Senator Barry Goldwater, 70
 - Tucson, 10 n.
 - Weather research, 92
- Arkansas
 - Fryingpan-Arkansas power project, 13
 - Governor Orval E. Faubus, 169, 178, 188 and n., 205 and n., 207, 210
 - Little Rock. *See* Little Rock
 - Representative Brooks Hays, 210
 - Representative Oren Harris, 72, 115
 - Senator J. W. Fulbright, 132
 - Senator John L. McClellan, 150
- Arkansas National Guard
 - News conference remarks, 205, 207, 210
 - Statements and telegram, 193, 200, 205 n.
- Armas, Carlos Castillo, 143, 145
- Armed forces, NATO, 17, 22, 28, 34, 72, 91, 119, 226
- Armed forces, U. S.
 - Addresses and messages, 6, 25, 86, 139, 235
 - Cordiner report, 115
 - Immigration laws affecting, 25
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
 - Joint statement with King of Morocco, 240
- Armed forces, U. S.—Continued
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - National Security Training Corps, 57
 - News conference remarks, 17, 22, 45, 105, 119, 134
 - Passport letter, 141
 - Power to use in peacetime, 17
 - Reduction, 134, 165
 - Status of forces abroad, 92, 105, 134, 139
 - Withdrawal from
 - Europe, 17, 105
 - Japan, 119
 - South Korea in 1950, 86
- Armed services, 87, 115, 234
- Arms shipment by U. S. S. R. to Middle East, 134
- Army, Department of the, 75, 92, 230
 - Appropriations for civil functions, 161
 - News conference remarks, 80
 - Procurement and production, 75
- Army, Chief of Staff (Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor), Army flag presentation ceremony, 127 and n.
- Army, Secretary of the (Wilber M. Brucker)
 - Army flag presentation ceremony, 127 and n.
 - Little Rock, conduct of troops, 200
- Army flag, presentation to President, 127 and n.
- Arrowsmith, Marvin L., 17, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 70, 72, 80, 87, 105, 119, 124, 157, 169, 210, 228
- Arts, Federal Advisory Commission on the, proposed, 13

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Asia, 6, 8, 35, 90, 91
 - Joint statement with President Diem, 83
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 - Southeast Asia, 90, 91
 - See also specific countries*
- Asiatic flu vaccine, 157
- Association of American Railroads, 12
- Aswan Dam, Egypt, news conference remarks, 50, 70, 157
- Atherton, Warren H., 57 n.
- Atlantic alliance, joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
- Atlantic City Clinical Congress of American College of Surgeons, message to, 216 and n.
- Atomic bombs, 230
 - Cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru, 244
 - News conference remarks, 105, 119, 145
 - See also Nuclear weapons*
- Atomic community, European, 8, 80, 245
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
 - Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
- Atomic depth bomb, 230
- Atomic development, broadcast on cost of Government, 86
- Atomic Energy, Joint Committee on, 72, 231 n.
- Atomic Energy Agency, International. *See* International Atomic Energy Agency.
- Atomic Energy Commission, 56, 105, 134, 234
 - Dedication of headquarters building at Germantown, Md., 231
 - Expenditures for, 13
 - Facilities at Hanford, Wash., 171
 - Labor dispute, 88
 - Floberg, John F., 145
 - Graham, John S., 145
 - U-235 for peaceful uses, 13, 124, 125
- Atomic Energy Commission, Chairman (Lewis L. Strauss), 105
 - At bipartisan conference, 2
 - At dedication of headquarters, Germantown, Md., 231
- International Atomic Energy Agency
 - Conference, 204
 - Ratification of Statute, 144
 - Joint study with Sir Edwin Plowden on nuclear cooperation, 226 n.
 - Visit of King Leopold, 153
- Atomic energy for peaceful uses
 - Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208
 - Messages, statements, etc., 8, 13, 90, 96, 125, 153, 165, 231
 - News conference remarks, 80, 115, 119, 124, 158
 - Uranium 235 available for, 13, 124, 125
 - See also Atoms-for-Peace program*

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Atomic energy project, Hanford, Wash., 171
- Labor dispute, 88
- Atomic explosions, 55, 208 n.
- Radioactive fallout, 55, 105, 124, 208 and n., 230
- See also* Nuclear tests
- Atomic information, agreement with Australia, 130 and n.
- Atomic monopoly, 245
- Atomic-powered naval carriers, 230
- Atomic-powered submarines, 230
- Atomic stockpile for NATO countries, 134
- Atomic warheads, 56, 230
- U. S. S. R., 245
- Atomic weapons. *See* Nuclear weapons.
- Atoms for Peace Award to Professor Bohr, 225 and n.
- Atoms-for-Peace program, 2, 13, 54, 245
- Distribution of Uranium 235 for purposes of, 13, 124, 125
- See also* Atomic energy for peaceful uses
- Attorney General (Herbert Brownell, Jr.)
- Antitrust laws, 132
- Civil rights cases, 45, 119, 134, 150, 178 n.
- Hungarian refugees, admission, 1, 25
- Immigration hardship cases, 25
- Labor dispute at atomic energy facilities, 88 and n.
- Little Rock case, 178 n.
- News conference remarks on, 28, 45, 56, 62, 86, 119, 134, 150
- Attorney General—Continued
- Presidential disability study, 56
- Resignation, 224 and n.
- Attorney General (William P. Rogers), 224 n.
- Attorney General, Assistant, for civil rights, 119, 133
- Auditorium Commission, District of Columbia, 21 and n., 28
- Augusta, Georgia, 17, 72, ftn. (p. 286), 76, 77, 80, 236, 237
- Augusta National Golf Club, 236 and n.
- Aurand, Capt. E. P., 151
- Australia, 45
- Agreement on atomic information, 130 and n.
- Austria, 25
- Death of President Koerner, 5
- Gruber, Dr. Karl, 204 n.
- Hungarian refugees, 70, 85, 250
- Peace treaty, 111
- Raab, Julius, 5, 186
- Automobiles, excise tax on, 13
- Aviation facilities planning, report, 71
- Aviation Week, Argentina's, 233
- Awards and citations
- Atoms for Peace Award, Professor Bohr, 225 and n.
- Distinguished Civilian Service, President Hoover, 26 and n.
- Distinguished Service Medal, Adm. Radford, 151
- Golden Insignia of the Pan American Society, remarks on acceptance, 64 and n.
- Honorary degree from American University, 109 n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Awards and citations—Continued
 - Medal of Freedom, Secretary Wil-
son, 212
 - National Geographic Society
Medal, Prince Philip, 221
 - National Security Medal, Maj.
Gen. Donovan, 66
 - Young Republican National Fed-
eration citation, 116 and n.
- Axelroad, Col. Benjamin, veto of bill
for relief of, 123
- Ayres, Representative William H.,
145
- B-36 bomber, 86, 230, 234
- B-52 jet bomber, 17, 86, 230, 234
- B-52 supersonic bomber, 230
- Baghdad Pact
 - Joint statements with Prime Min-
ister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - Joint statement with Prime Min-
ister Suhrawardy, 131
- Baghdad Pact Military Committee,
55
- Bailey, Charles W., 17, 45, 50, 72,
115, 124, 210
- Bailey, Representative Cleveland
M., 150, 228
- Baker, Representative Howard H.,
80, 124
- Baker, Russell, 115
- Balafrej, Ahmed, 84
- Balboa, Canal Zone, bridge construc-
tion, 167
- Ballistic missiles. *See* Missiles
- Baltic countries, incorporation into
U. S. S. R., 6
- Bane, Frank, 124
- Barbara Anne*, remarks on board the,
201
- Barksdale, A. D., 50
- Barnes, Wendell B. *See* Small Busi-
ness Administrator
- Bartlett, Charles L., 45, 56, 62, 80,
124
- Bases, U. S., in foreign countries, 50,
72, 86, 90, 230, 234
 - Communist China, area near, 150
 - Dhahran Airfield, Saudi Arabia, 31
 - News conference remarks, 50, 72,
150, 169
- Basic research, 234
- Bataan Day, 69
- Bayar, Célal, 49
- Beall, Senator J. Glenn, 231 and n.
- Beck, Dave, 50, 87
- Belgium
 - King Leopold, 153 and n.
 - Zan Acker, Achille, 153 and n.
- Ben-Gurion, David, 34, 35 and n., 62
 - Letter to, 40
- Benson, Ezra Taft. *See* Agriculture,
Secretary of
- Berlin, Germany, 134
- Bermuda, 52 n.
 - Governor, Lt. Gen. Sir John Wood-
all, 53 n.
- Bermuda Conference with Prime
Minister Macmillan, 53
 - Joint statement, 55
 - News conference remarks, 28, 50,
56, 70, 72
- Berry, Walter H., veto of bill for re-
lief of, 155
- Bevis, Howard L., 241
- Bill of Rights, 56

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Billboards on Federal highways, 72, 169
- Biology, use of atomic energy, 231
- Bipartisan commission on civil rights, 8, 133
 - Stanley F. Reed, withdrawal from, 242 and n.
- Bipartisan Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, 32
- Bipartisan conference, 2
- Birthday celebrations
 - San Francisco, 215
 - White House, 214 and n.
- Bisar, Mohamed, 120 and n.
- Board of Inquiry on labor dispute at atomic energy facilities, 88
- Bohr, Niels Henrik David, Atoms for Peace award, 225
- Bomarc missile, 230
- Bombers, 86, 230, 234
 - News conference remarks, 17, 28, 119, 169
- Bombing of Germany in World War II, 28, 119
- Bombing of Israeli Cabinet, 228
- Bombs, 28
 - Atomic, 105, 119, 145, 230, 244
 - Clean, 105, 119, 124, 150
 - H-bomb tests, 17, 92, 105
 - See also* Atomic explosions; Nuclear tests; Nuclear weapons
- Bonin Islands, joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
- Bonn, Germany, 100
- Boston, Mass., tax protest, 80
- Boy Scouts, 203
- Boys Nation, remarks to delegates, 142
- Braden, Spruille, 64 n.
- Bragdon, John S., 138
- Brandt, Raymond P., 17, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 70, 92, 105, 124, 145, 157, 207, 210, 228
- Brennan, John William, 73
- Brennan, Mrs. John William, veto of bill for relief of, 73
- Brennan, William J., Jr., 28
- Bricker, Senator John W., 50
- Bricker amendment, 50
- Broadcasts to American people, 92, 157
 - See also* Messages to American people
- Broadcasts of interviews with Communist leaders, 124
 - Khrushchev, Nikita, 105
- Bronk, Detlev W., 134, 210
- Brooklyn, New York, 184
- Brown, Bishop Robert B., 207, 228
- Brownell, Herbert, Jr. *See* Attorney General
- Brownell, Mrs. Herbert, Jr., 224 n.
- Brucker, Wilber M. *See* Army, Secretary of
- Brundage, Percival F. *See* Budget, Director, Bureau of the
- Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr., 106 n.
- Budapest, Hungary, 15
- Budget, 1958
 - Messages, 13, 75, 80, 86
 - News conference remarks, 17, 45, 50, 56, 62, 70, 72, 80, 87, 92, 105, 169, 207, 228
- Budget, 1959, news conference remarks, 87, 169
- Budget, Bureau of the
 - News conference remarks, 72
 - Office of Accounting, 13

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Budget, Bureau of the—Continued
 - Small business report and statistics, 132
- Budget, Director, Bureau of the (Percival F. Brundage), 138, 207
- Airways Modernization Board, 71
- Memorandum on Hoover Commission recommendations, 112 and n.
- Buenos Aires Economic Conference, 157, 177
- Bulganin, Nikolai, 3, 226
- Bunche, Ralph, 50
- Burd, Laurence H., 50, 62, 87, 150, 152, 157, 210
- Bureaucracy, 118
- Burgess, Carter L., 104
- Burgess, Randolph, 102 n.
- Bush, Senator Prescott, 87
- Bush, Vannevar, 87, 228
- Business, responsibility re inflation, 8, 16, 119, 124
- Business leaders and Government positions, 145
- Butler, Senator John M., 210
- Butz, Earl L. *See* Agriculture, Assistant Secretary of
- Byrd, Rear Admiral Richard E., statement on death of, 47 and n.
- Byrd, Senator Harry Flood, 56, 80, 92

- Cabinet Committee on Small Business, 13
 - Recommendations, 132 and n.
- Cabinet Committee on Water Resources Policy, 8
- Caccia, Sir Harold, 44
- Cairo, Egypt, 70, 72

- California, Senator William F. Knowland, 28, 87, 92, 157
- Camp Kilmer, N. J., refugee reception center, 25, 250
- Canada, 230
 - Arms inspection, news conference remarks, 87, 131
 - Disarmament proposal, 124, 158, 165, 208 and n., 210, 226, 244
 - Norman, E. H., 70, 72
 - United Community Campaigns, 203
 - U. S. relations with, 70
- Candidates for public office, 50, 56, 62, 72, 87, 92, 124, 150
- Cannon, Cavendish W., 84
- Caracas Resolution against Communist infiltration into Western Hemisphere, 111
- Carpenter, Elizabeth S., 207, 210
- Carr, Edward R., 248 and n.
- Carver, George Washington, 4
- Case, Senator Clifford P., 87
- Cassels, Louis, 92
- Cater, S. Douglass, Jr., 28, 50, 124, 150
- Cease and desist orders under Clayton Act, 132
- Census, Bureau of, population statistics, 223
- Central Intelligence Agency, 194
 - Donovan, Maj. Gen. William J., 66
- Ceylon, U. S. Ambassador Maxwell H. Gluck, 145
- Chamber of Commerce, U. S., 45, 80
- Champagne, France, 235

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Chaplains, NATO Naval, remarks to, 213 and n.
- Chemistry and wonder drugs, 231
- Chiang Kai-shek, 62, 80, 105
- Chicago, Ill., 14 n.
- Chief Justice of the United States, annual address to Congress, proposed, 13
- Chief Justice of the United States (Earl Warren), administration of oath of office to the President, 15 n.
- Children
 - Contribution to U. N. for welfare of, 90
 - Immigration, 25
- China, Communist, 90
 - And Viet-Nam, 83
 - Disarmament, 115
 - Entry of U. S. newsmen, 17, 45, 80, 134
 - Trade with, 70, 105
 - U. S. bases in area near, 150
 - U. S. prisoners, 28
- China, Republic of
 - Assistance, 90, 91, 136
 - Chiang Kai-shek, 80, 105
- China trade, 70, 105
- Christmas Tree, National, 248
- Citations. *See* Awards and citations
- Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, 26 n.
- Citizens travelling or serving abroad, 141
- Civil Aeronautics Board, certification of Northern Airlines and Alaska Airlines, 162
- Civil Air Patrol, 87
- Civil benefits, expenditures for, 13, 86
- Civil Defense Week, National, remarks, 190
- Civil rights, 8, 13, 133, 147
 - Consultation with religious and educational leaders, 207
 - Equal Opportunity Day, statement, 237
 - Equal rights for women, 13
 - Little Rock situation. *See* Little Rock, Ark.
 - News conference remarks, 28, 45, 56, 87, 92, 105, 115, 119, 124, 134, 145, 150, 157, 207
- Civil Rights, Commission on
 - News conference remarks, 119, 124, 228
 - Reed, Stanley F., withdrawal from, 242 and n.
- Civil rights bill
 - Jury trial amendment, 45, 87, 105, 133, 145, 147, 150, 157
 - Objectives, statement, 133
 - News conference remarks, 45, 87, 105, 134 and n., 145, 150, 157
 - Senate action, statement, 147
- Civil rights division, Justice Department, proposed, 8
- Civil Service Commission, Chairman (Philip Young), resignation, 33 and n.
- Civilian-training corps, 57
- Clark, Robert E., 17, 22, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 72, 80, 92, 105, 115, 119, 145, 150, 157, 169, 207, 210, 228
- Clay, Gen. Lucius, 89
- Clayton Act, 132
- Clean bombs, 105, 119, 124, 150

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Clement, Governor Frank, 205 n., 207
Cleveland, Ohio, 236
 Pan-American games, 45
Coal and steel community, European, 245
Coast and Geodetic Survey, remarks
 on 150th anniversary, 27
Cole, Benjamin R., 157
Coleman, Governor James P., 138
Coleman, John S., 110 and n.
Collective defense system (Western),
 joint statement with Chancellor
 Adenauer, 129
Collective security
 Defense treaties, 6, 13, 55, 90, 91,
 129, 226
 Expenditures for, 13
 Joint statements with Prime Min-
 ister Macmillan, 55, 226
 News conference remarks, 119, 228
College of Surgeons, 223
Colleges and universities, 28
 Air Force Academy, 170
 American University, 109
 Columbia University, 33 n., 105,
 134, 223
 Defiance College, 251 and n.
 Georgetown University, 109
 Georgia Institute of Technology,
 207
 Housing, 19, 56, 75, 129
 Land grants, 68
 Naval Academy, 207
 Pennsylvania State University, 196
 Purdue University, 156
 Teachers in, 234 n.
Collins, Governor LeRoy, 205 n.
Colorado, Air Force Academy, 170
Colt, S. Sloan, 223 and n.
Columbia Broadcasting System inter-
 view of Khrushchev, 105
Columbia University, 33 n., 105, 134,
 223
Commemorative or dedicatory occa-
 sions. *See* Addresses or remarks
 on commemorative or dedica-
 tory occasions.
Commerce, Department of, 169
 Conference for benefit of small
 business, 132
 Rural development program, 156
Commerce, Secretary of (Sinclair
 Weeks), 27, 235
 At bipartisan conference, 2
 Discussions with Prime Minister
 Kishi, 117
 Organization for Trade Coopera-
 tion, 61
 Small business, report on confer-
 ence for benefit of, letter, 227
 and n.
Commission on Civil Rights, 8, 133,
 242 and n.
Commission on financial system, 8,
 16
Commission of Foreign Economic
 Policy, bipartisan, 32
Commission on Intergovernmental
 Relations, 118
Commission on Naval Vessels, 112 n.
Commission on Organization of the
 Executive Branch, 58
 See also Hoover Commission rec-
 ommendations
Committee, Fairless, 45, 50
Committee on Education Beyond the
 High School, 19

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Committee on the Fitness of American Youth, 104
- Committee for the Hoover Report, 26 n.
- Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, report, 85
- Committee for International Geophysical Year, 211
- Committee to Investigate Crude Oil, 145, fn. (p. 581)
- Committee on the Mutual Security Program, President's Citizens Advisers, 45
- Committee for National Trade Policy, 110
- Committee of Presidential Representatives, Inter-American, report, 96
- Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation (Defense Department), 13
- Committee on radioactive fallout, U. N., 208
- Committee on Scientists and Engineers, report, 241
- Committee on Small Business, 13, 132 and n.
- Committee on Traffic Safety, report, 14
- Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, 13
- Committee on Water Resources and Policy, 8
- Common market, European, 8, 245
- Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
- Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
- Common market, European—Con.
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
- Commonwealth, British, as bulwark against aggression, 226
- Communism, international
- Addresses and messages, references in, 6, 15, 37, 91
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 226
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
- News conference remarks, 134, 157
- Communist infiltration, 17, 87
- Western Hemisphere, Caracas Resolution against, 111
- Communist propaganda, 87
- Community Chest campaigns, 140, 154, 203
- Comptroller General of the U. S., 72
- Conflict-of-interest statutes
- Effect on President, 145
- News conference remarks, 62, 145
- Congress, letters and telegrams to Members of
- House Ways and Means Committee, Chairman
- Duties on lead and zinc, 160
- Small business, 132
- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Chairman, proposed agreement with Australia, 130
- Martin, Joseph W., Jr., status of forces overseas, 139
- Powell, Adam C., 191 and n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Congress, letters, etc., to—Continued
 - President of the Senate
 - Hoover Commission recommendations, 112
 - Presidential office space, 135
 - Russell, Richard B., 200 and n.
 - Speaker of the House of Representatives
 - Budget, 75
 - Hoover Commission recommendations, 112
 - Presidential office space, 135
- Congress, messages to
 - Anglo-American financial agreement of 1945, 44
 - Aviation facilities planning, report on, 71 and n.
 - Budget for 1958, 13
 - Drouth and other natural disasters, 41
 - Economic report, 16
 - Federal aid to education, 19
 - Immigration, 25
 - International Atomic Energy Agency, 54
 - Middle East, report, 149
 - Middle East situation, 6
 - Mutual security programs, 90
 - Organization for Trade Cooperation, 61
 - Peace and stability in the Middle East, report, 149
 - Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957, 78
 - Reorganization Plans, period for transmitting, 58
 - State of the Union, 8
 - Trade agreements program, report, 32
- Congress, messages to—Continued
 - Veto of bill, relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad, 123
 - Veto of bill, relief of Mrs. John William Brennan, 73
 - Veto of bill, relief of Walter H. Berry, 155
 - See also* Congress, letters to Members of
- Congress, reports to, list, Appendix C, p. 874
- Congress, reports to, messages transmitting
 - Aviation facilities planning, 71
 - Economic report, 16
 - Middle East, 149
 - Trade Agreements Program, operation, 32
 - See also* Congress, letters to Members of
- Congress, special session, 152
- Congressional investigations, 56, 87
- Congressional support of program, news conference remarks, 87, 119, 150, 157, 169
- Connecticut, Senator Prescott Bush, 87
- Constitution, U. S., 178, 216, 223
 - News conference remarks, 22, 56, 70, 134, 207
 - Presidential disability, 56
- Constitutional amendments, proposed
 - Equal rights for women, 13
 - Voting age in Federal elections, 13
- Consumer instalment credit, 95
- Continental Congress, 216
- Continental defense system, 230

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Contracts, Government, letter on small business, 132
- Copper, surplus, expenditures for, 169
- Cooley, Representative Harold D., 45
- Coolidge, Mrs. Grace Goodhue, death of, statement, 126
- Cooper, Representative Jere, letters Lead and zinc duties, 160 Small business, 132
- Cooper, Senator John Sherman, 87, 124
- Cooperman, Philip, bill for relief of, 184
- Copenhagen, University of, 225 n.
- Cordiner, Ralph J., report, 115
- Corn price-support program, 13, 16 News conference remarks, 17, 169
- Cornell, Douglas B., 228
- Corporal missile, 230
- Corporate taxes, 13
- Corporations, small business, letter on, 132
- Corps of Engineers. *See* Engineers, Corps of
- Cost of Government, broadcast, 86
- Cost of living, 119, 124, 169, 228
- Cotton, long-staple, act authorizing sale, 128
- Coty, René, 243 and n., 247 and n. Exchange of messages, 103 and n.
- Council of Economic Advisers, 16, 119 Consumer instalment credit, 95 Rural development program, 156
- Council of State Governments, 14 n.
- Craig, Mrs. May, 17, 28, 45, 50, 62, 72, 80, 87, 105, 119, 124, 145, 150, 169, 210
- Creagh, Edward F., 145
- Credit controls, 16, 169 Consumer instalment credit, 95 Study by National Monetary and Financial Commission, 16
- Credit policies, 13
- Criminal offenses of members of armed forces Allied troops in U. S. in World War II, 132 Girard, William S., 92, 105, 115, 134, 150 McOsler, William, 124 U. S. armed forces in foreign countries, 139 *See also* Status of Forces agreements
- Criticism of the President, news conference remarks, 28, 70, 72
- Cuaderno, McGill, 195 n.
- Curtice, Harlow H., 14 and n.
- Curtis, Edward P., 71 and n.
- Cutler, Robert, 60 and n., 216
- Dalton, Ted, 50
- Daniel, Governor Price, 138
- Davies, Joseph E., 105
- Davies, Ronald N., 178 and n.
- Davis, John W., 28
- Davis, Spencer, 70, 92, 105, 119, 145, 150, 157
- Debt, public, 13, 86
- Debt policy, 13
- Declaration of Independence, 216
- Dedicatory occasions. *See* Addresses or remarks on commemorative or dedicatory occasions
- Defense, Assistant Secretary of (Murray Snyder), 70

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Defense, Department of
 - Addresses and messages, 13, 90, 230
 - Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation, 13
 - Agreement with Australia on atomic information, 130
 - Central procurement, 87, 124
 - Expenditures for, 13
 - Meeting with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Military and defense support assistance appropriation, 90
 - Missile development, 80, 210, 230
 - Director of, 210, 230
 - News conference remarks, 87, 92, 124, 134, 157, 169
 - Overseas supply activities, 13
 - Research and development program, 17, 80, 210, 211, 234
 - Satellite development, 211
 - U-235 available for peaceful uses, 125
 - Unification, 87, 169
- Defense, Deputy Secretary of (Donald Quarles), 226 n.
- Defense, Guided Missiles Director for Secretary of (William M. Holaday), 80, 210, 230
- Defense, Secretary of (Charles E. Wilson)
 - Arkansas National Guard, 205 n.
 - At bipartisan conference, 2
 - Medal of Freedom, citation, 212 and n.
 - Meeting with Marshal Zhukov, proposed, 134, 210
- Defense, Secretary of—Continued
 - Meeting with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 - News conference remarks on, 17, 22, 125, 134, 210, 228
 - Resignation, 206 and n.
- Defense, Secretary of (Neil H. McElroy), 206 and n., 228
 - Oath of office, 212 n.
- Defense Mobilization, Director, Office of (Arthur Flemming), 28, 115
 - Resignation, 29 and n.
- Defense Mobilization, Director, Office of (Gordon Gray), 28, 115
- Defense Mobilization, Office of, 194
 - Science Advisory Committee, 228, 230 n.
- Defense Mobilization Board, 194
- Defense treaties, 6, 13, 55, 90, 91, 129, 226, 228
- Deffner, Hugo, 94 n.
- Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio,
 - letter to President of, 251 and n.
- Delaware, Sen. John J. Williams, 92
- Deportation of aliens, 25
- Depth bomb, atomic, 230
- DeSapio, Carmine, 22
- Detroit, Mich., 183
- Development loans, foreign, 90, 91, 131, 152 n.
- Dewey, Thomas E., 28
- Dhahran Airfield, Saudi Arabia, 31
- Diem, Ngo Dinh, 80
 - Exchange of greetings, 81 and n.
 - Exchange of messages, 97 and n.
 - Exchange of toasts, 82 and n.
 - Joint statement with, 83
- Dillon, Douglas, 177

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Diplomatic code, 157
- Disability of President, news conference remarks, 56, 62, 115
- Disarmament, 86
- Cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru, 244 and n.
- Conference. *See* Disarmament conference, London
- Deadlock on discussion, 169
- Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208 and n.
- Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
- Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
- Khrushchev, Nikita S., TV interview, 105
- Letter to Premier Bulganin, 3
- News conference remarks, 92, 115, 119, 124, 150, 169
- Disarmament conference, London
- Japanese proposal, 208 n.
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
- Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
- News conference remarks, 28, 72 and n. (p. 286), 80, 87, 105, 115, 119, 134, 150
- Western Powers proposal, 158, 165, 208 and n., 210, 226, 244
- Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, 11, 12
- Disasters, natural
- Addresses and messages, 16, 41, 75, 118
- Hurricane Audrey, statement, 121
- Disasters, natural—Continued
- News conference remarks, 17, 50, 62, 145
- Wichita conference, 11, 12, 41
- Discrimination
- Civil Air Patrol, 87
- Women, equal rights for, 13, 150
- See also* Civil rights
- Displaced persons visas, 25
- Distinguished civilian achievement awards, 13
- Distinguished Civilian Service, citation to President Hoover, 26 and n.
- Distinguished Service Medal, presentation to Adm. Radford, 151 and n.
- District of Columbia
- American University, 109
- Georgetown University, 109
- Home rule, 13
- Sibley Memorial Hospital site, 175
- Stadium, 45
- Water, 45
- District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, report, 21 and n.
- Dixon-Yates contract, 124
- Docking, Governor George, 138
- Dollar
- Integrity of, 8, 28, 50
- Purchasing power, 13, 119
- Donegan, Bishop Horace W., 223 and n.
- Donovan, Robert J., 17, 45, 50, 56, 92, 105, 115, 228
- Donovan, Maj. Gen. William J., 66 and n.
- Douglas, Lewis, 92
- Douglas, Senator Paul H., 92

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Drees, Willem, 56
- Drought and other natural disasters
 - Hurricane Audrey, statement, 121
 - Messages, 16, 41, 75
 - News conference remarks, 17, 59, 145
 - Wichita conference, 11, 12, 41
- Drugs, wonder, 231
- Drummond, Roscoe, 22, 50
- Dulles, John Foster. *See* State, Secretary of
- Durham, Representative Carl T., 231 and n.
 - Letter re agreement with Australia, 130 and n.
- Durum wheat acreage allotments, 59
- Dwinell, Governor Lane, 138

- Early warning radar, 17, 230, 234
- Earth satellites. *See* Satellites, earth
- East Germany, 118
- Economic Advisers, Council of, 16, 119
 - Consumer instalment credit, 95
 - Rural development program, 156
- Economic assistance, 6, 86, 91
 - Development loans, 90, 91, 131, 152 n.
 - Joint statement with King of Morocco, 240
 - Joint statement with King Saud, 31
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 - News conference remarks, 62, 152 and n., 157
 - Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires, 177 and n.
 - Economic report to Congress, 16
 - Economic sanctions in case of Israel, 28
 - Economy, Government, 75
 - Economy, national, 8, 13, 16, 195
 - News conference remarks, 17, 119, 124, 169, 228
 - Eden, Lady, 7
 - Eden, Sir Anthony, 7, 62, 80
 - Education
 - Addresses, messages, etc., 16, 19, 68, 86, 118, 222, 223, 230, 234
 - Conference on at Defiance, Ohio, 251 n.
 - Federal aid for school construction. *See* School construction
 - Federal personnel training at public or private facilities, 112
 - Hoover Commission recommendations, 112
 - Integration in public schools, 8, 124, 134, 198
 - Little Rock situation. *See* Little Rock
 - Medical and dental, 13, 223
 - Science and mathematics, 230, 234 and n., 251 and n.
 - Teachers, 19, 68, 230, 234 and n., 251 and n.
 - U. S. S. R., scientific education, 234
 - White House Conference, 68
 - Education Beyond the High School, Committee on, 19

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Educational TV, news conference remarks, 28
- Educators, consultation on civil rights, 207
- Egypt, 34
 - Nasser, Gamal Abdel, 62
 - News conference remarks, 28, 45, 50, 62, 70, 72, 87, 124, 134, 157, 228
 - U. N. action on, 6
- Eight-hour law, Federal, 13
- Eisenhower, Dwight David, II, 234
- Eisenhower, Edgar, 72
- Eisenhower, Milton S., 62, 72, 96, 217
- Eisenhower, Mrs. Dwight D., 7, 47, 52, 65, 102 and n., 103, 116, 126, 143, 148, 150, 157, 176, 201, 224 n., 248
- Eisenhower Cracker Barrel, 236 and n.
- Eisenhower Fellowships, 222
- Electricity, REA loans, 157
- Elizabeth II, 50
 - Toast to, 220 and n.
 - Welcoming remarks, 218 and n.
- Elson, Rev. Edward L. R., letter to, 74
- Embassies, representation allowances, 50
- Emergency assistance to friendly nations, 90
- Emory, Alan S., 50
- Employment, Government, 13, 62
- Engineers, Corps of, 105
 - Appropriations for civil functions, 161
 - New construction starts, 161
 - Spending authority reduction, 75
- Equal Opportunity Day, statement, 237
- Equal rights for women, 13, 150
- "Escape clause," Trade Agreements Extension Act, 160
- Escapee program, U. S., 1, 250
- Escapees. *See* Refugees
- Ethiopia, 50
 - Richards mission, 72
- EURATOM. *See* European atomic community
- European atomic community, 8, 80, 245
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
 - Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
- European coal and steel community, 245
- European common market, 8
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
 - Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
- European Free Trade Area, 38, 55, 226
- European unity, 55
- Evans, Rowland, Jr., 17, 56, 62, 72, 80, 87, 119, 134, 150
- Exchange students, international, 222
- Executive orders, 47 n., 88 n., 104 n., 198 n.
 - List, Appendix B, p. 868
- Executive Reserve Conference, National Defense, remarks, 235 and n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Export-Import Bank, 90
Export-Import Bank, President of (Samuel C. Waugh), meeting with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
Exports
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 Oil for Europe, 8, 13, 16, 45, 115, 131
 Surplus agricultural commodities, 8, 13, 16, 45, 115, 131
Fair Labor Standards Act, 13
Fairless (Benjamin F.) committee, 45, 50
Fallout, radioactive, 230
 Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208 and n.
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 News conference remarks, 105, 124
 United Nations study of, 208
Far East, 8
 Joint statement with President Diem, 83
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
Faricy, William T., 12
Farm, the President's, 150, 157
Farm Director, National Association of Radio and Television, 114 and n.
Farm program, news conference remarks, 45, 70, 124
 See also Agriculture
Farmer, Guy, 88 n.
Farmers, 72
 Payments for conservation measures, 11, 12
Faubus, Governor Orval E., 178, 188, 189, 193, 205
 News conference remarks, 207, 210
Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, 13
Federal aid, 86, 118
 Drought and other natural disasters, 11, 41
 Education, 19, 116, 223
 News conference remarks, 22, 145
 School construction. *See* School construction
Federal airway facilities, user charges, 75
Federal Bureau of Investigation, 232 and n.
 FBI Badge, presentation to President, 232
 Little Rock investigation, 210
 National Academy, remarks at graduation exercises, 232 and n.
 Records, availability of, 134, 169
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Director of (J. Edgar Hoover), 232
Federal Civil Defense Administration, disaster relief, 145
Federal courts, 8, 133, 134, 178, 197, 198, 200, 205, 207
 U. S. District Court, Little Rock, Ark., 134, 169, 178, 197, 198, 205
 See also Judiciary; Supreme Court
Federal eight-hour law, 13

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Federal employees. *See* Government employees
- Federal highways, 13, 105
Advertising along, 72, 169
- Federal Homestead Act, 108
- Federal Housing Administration,
downpayment provision, 129 n.
- Federal lands, surplus, restoration to
States, 75
- Federal National Mortgage Association, 16, 182
Housing Act of 1957, 129 and n.
Spending authority reduction, 75
- Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, relief of Michael
D. Ovens, 181
- Federal personnel. *See* Government employees
- Federal police force, 232
- Federal police power, 17
- Federal Power Commission, natural
gas regulation, 13
- Federal Reserve System
Consumer instalment credit, 95
Credit controls, 169
News conference remarks, 119, 228
- Federal-State Action Committee, 138
and n.
- Federal-State-local governmental responsibilities, 8, 11, 19, 75, 118,
223
News conference remarks, 70, 145,
207
- Federal Trade Commission, cease
and desist orders, 132
- Federal troops in Little Rock, Ark.
See Little Rock
- Fellowships
Eisenhower, 222
- Fellowships—Continued
Federal, to increase output of
teachers, 234
See also Scholarships
- Fertilizer production costs (TVA),
112 n.
- Fifteenth amendment to Constitution, 134
- Fifth amendment, 56
- Financial system, study by independent
commission, 8, 16
- Finland, 230
- Finney, Nat S., 56
- Fisher, Mary Elizabeth, 123
- Fissionable materials
Cessation of use for weapons purposes, 80, 115, 119, 158, 165,
245
News conference remarks, 115, 134
Uranium 235, distribution of, 13,
124, 125
- Flag, Army, presentation, 127 and n.
- Fleming, Robert V., 15 n.
- Flemming, Arthur S. *See* Defense
Mobilization, Director, Office of
- Floberg, John F., 145
- Floete, Franklin. *See* General Services Administrator
- Flood control, news conference remarks, 105
- Flood insurance, news conference
remarks, 169
- Florida
Governor LeRoy Collins, 205 n.
Mayport, 107 n.
Naval maneuvers, 107 n.
- Fogarty, Representative John E., 62
- Folger, John Clifford, 153

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Folliard, Edward T., 17, 50, 56, 105, 145, 150
Folsom, Marion B. *See* Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of
Forbes, Malcolm S., 87, 228
Forced labor and production, U. S. S. R., 245
Ford, William C., 225 n.
Ford Motor Co., 225 n.
Foreign assistance, 91
 China, Republic of, 90, 91, 136
 Continuance, legislative recommendation on, 16
 Greece, 6, 90, 91, 152, 169
 Guatemala, 90
 Iran, 90
 Korea, 90, 91, 136, 152
 Middle East, 6, 17, 31, 90, 91
 Morocco, 240
 News conference remarks, 45, 50, 56, 80, 157
 Pakistan, 131
 Thailand, 36 and n.
 Turkey, 6, 90, 136, 152
 Viet-Nam, 83, 90, 91, 136, 152
 Voluntary, 250
Foreign languages, teaching, 234 n.
Foreign policy, bipartisan conference on, 2
Foreign students
 American Field Service students, remarks to, 137
 Exchange students, 222
Foreign visitors, news conference remarks, 17, 22
 See also Joint statements with heads of state and governments
Formosa, 6, 152, 157
Formosa Declaration of 1955, 111
4-H Conference, National, remarks, 113
Fourteenth amendment to Constitution, 134
France, 91, 235
 And Algeria, 28, 124
 Coty, Rene, 103 and n., 243 and n.
 Disarmament proposal, 158, 165, 208 and n., 210, 226, 244
 News conference remarks, 22, 124, 210
 Pineau, Christian, 38
 Scientific contributions, 230
 U. N. action on, 34
Francis, Clarence, 26 n.
Franco, General, 249
Franklin, Benjamin, 60, 62, 87
Free-trade area, European
 Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
 Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
Friedman, Milton, 124
Frontiers of Science Foundation, 234 and n.
Fryingpan-Arkansas power project, 13
Fulbright, Senator J. W., 145
 Corporate tax proposal, 132
 Natural gas bill, Harris-Fulbright, 13
Fulbright scholarships, 222
Fund-raising campaigns
 National health agencies, 18
 Red Cross, 30, 39, 62
 United Fund and Community Chest, 154

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Fund-raising campaigns—Continued
 - United Givers Fund, National Capital area, 140
- Furcolo, Foster, 145
- Future Farmers of America, 113
- Garcia, Carlos P., 56, 69 and n.
- Gary, Raymond, 234 and n.
 - Exchange of telegrams re Oklahoma semi-centennial, 229 and n.
- Gas, natural, 13
 - News conference remarks, 56, 72, 105, 115
- Gaza Strip, 34, 35
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 - News conference remarks, 50, 62
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 32, 61
 - Lead and zinc tariffs, 157, 160
- General Aniline and Film Corporation, 72
- General Services Administration
 - RFC functions, 78
 - Surplus property management activities, 112 n.
 - Task force on procurement policies and procedures, 132
- General Services Administrator (Franklin Floete), 175
- Geneticists, on fallout, 105
- Geneva Conference of 1955, 3, 100
 - News conference remarks, 17, 80, 134
- Geophysical Year. *See* International Geophysical Year
- George, Walter F., Senator, death of, statement, 148
- George, Mrs. Walter F., 148
- Georgetown University, 109
- Georgia
 - Augusta, 17, 72, 76, 77, 80, 236, 237
 - Senator Richard B. Russell, 124, 145, 200 and n.
 - Senator Walter F. George, death of, 148
 - Thomasville, 32 n., 34
 - Thomson, 182
- Georgia Institute of Technology, 207
- German scientists in U. S. S. R., 210
- Germantown, Md., dedication of AEC Building, 231 and n.
- Germany, 15
 - Adenauer, Konrad, 98 and n., 100
 - General Aniline and Film Corporation, 72
 - Heuss, Theodor, 98 and n.
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
 - Neutralized zone, 80
 - News conference remarks, 72, 80, 92, 105, 119, 145, 210
 - Reunification, 38, 55, 100, 105, 226
 - Scientific contributions, 230
 - U. S. armed forces in, 100
 - von Brentano, Heinrich, 100
- Germany, East, 118
- Germany, Federal Republic of. *See* Germany
- Gettysburg, Battle of, 87
- Gettysburg, Pa., 62, 157, 235, 250 n.
- Gettysburg Address, anniversary, 237
- Gettysburg farm, the President's, 150, 157
- Ghana
 - Message to people, 42 and n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Ghana—Continued
 - Nkrumah, Kwame, exchange of messages with, 43 and n.
- Gibson, John R., 119, 150, 169
- Gifts, acceptance by officials, 150, 157, 228
- Girard (William S.) case, 92, 105, 115, 134, 150
- Girl Scouts, 203
- Girls Nation, remarks to delegates, 146
- Gluck, Maxwell H., 145
- Golden Insignia of the Pan American Society, remarks on acceptance, 64 and n.
- Goldwater, Senator Barry, 70
- Gomulka, Wladyslaw, 62
- Gonzales, Donald J., 45, 50, 62, 115, 210, 228
- Good Friday Observance Committee, letter to Chairman, 70
- Government Corporations Control Act, proposed amendment, 13
- Government employees
 - Administrative posts, filling of, 145
 - Bill for salary increase, 185
 - News conference remarks, 62, 145
 - Training at public or private facilities, 112
- Government employment, 13, 62
- Governors' Committee, Southern, 207
- Governors' Conference, Southern, 205, 207
- Governors' Conference (1956), Atlantic City, N. J., Committee on Highway Safety, report of, 14 and n.
- Governors' Conference (1957), Williamsburg, Va., 115, 119, 124
 - Address, 118 and n.
 - Joint Federal-State Action Committee, 138
- Graham, John S., 145
- Gray, Gordon. *See* Defense Mobilization, Director, Office of
- Grazing of cattle in drought areas, 50
- Great Britain. *See* United Kingdom
- Great Plains, drought disaster in, 11, 12, 41
- Great Plains Agricultural Council, 12
- Great Plains Council, 11, 12
- Greece
 - Assistance, 6, 90, 91, 152, 169
 - Paul I, message, 48
- Green, Senator Theodore F., 176 and n.
- Gromyko, Andrei A., 92
- Grosvenor, Melville B., 221 n.
- Ground-to-air missiles, 230
- Ground-to-ground missiles, 210
- Gruber, Dr. Karl, 204 n.
- Gruenther, Gen. Alfred M., 89 and n.
- Guatemala, 91
 - Armas, Carlos Castillo, death of, 143, 145
 - Assistance, 90
- Guided missiles. *See* Missiles
- Gulf of Aqaba, 34, 35
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 - News conference remarks, 45, 56, 62, 72, 87
 - U. S. shipping in, 72

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- H-bomb tests, 17, 92, 105
 See also Clean bombs; Health hazards
Haakon VII, message on death of, 192
Hagerty, James C., 17, 22, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 63, 70, 72 n., 80, 87, 105, 115, 119, 124, 134, 145, 150, 152, 157, 169, 207, 210, 228
Hague Peace Conference, second, 111
Haile Selassie, 50
Hall, Leonard W.
 News conference remarks on, 17, 45, 50, 56
 Resignation as chairman of Republican National Committee, 9
Hamil, David A. *See* Rural Electrification Administrator
Hamarskjold, Dag, 50, 62
Harlow, James G., 234 and n.
Harper, James Thomas, 123
Harriman, E. Roland, 89 and n.
Harris, Representative Oren, 72, 115
Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill, 13
Hartmann, Robert T., 17
Hauge, Gabriel, 134
Hawaii
 Aliens from, 25
 Statehood, 13
Hayden, Martin S., 28, 45, 62, 124, 150
Hayes, Albert J., 57 n.
Hays, Representative Brooks, 210
Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of
 Expenditures, 13
 Rural development program, 156
 Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of (Marion B. Folsom), 68, 138
 Chairman, United Community Campaigns, 154
Health agencies, fund-raising campaign, 18
Health hazards from radioactive fallout
 Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 News conference remarks, 105, 124
Health insurance plans, voluntary, 13, 16
Health of President, news conference remarks, 45, 50, 56, 80, 228
Health research and facilities, 13 16, 22
Helicopter, use of by the President, 56
Heller, Robert, and Associates, report on White House office space, 45
Henderson, Loy W. *See* State, Deputy Under Secretary
Henry, Patrick, 22
Hensley, Stewart, 92
Herling, John, 17, 45, 50, 56, 62, 72, 80, 87, 134, 207, 228
Herter, Christian A. *See* State, Under Secretary of
Heuss, Theodor, 98 and n.
High school
 Aptitude testing, 234
 Conference at Defiance, Ohio, on teaching of science and mathematics, 251 n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- High school—Continued
Education beyond, 19
Hightower, John M., 72, 115, 119,
134, 150, 157
Highway Safety, Governors' Confer-
ence Committee on, 14 and n.
Highway System, Interstate, 13
Highways, advertising along Federal,
72, 169
Hines, William M., Jr., 115
Hitler, Adolph, 68
Storm troopers, 200
Hobby, Oveta Culp, 145
Hodges, Governor Luther, 205 n.
Hoffa, James, 150
Holaday, William M. *See* Defense,
Guided Missiles Director for
Secretary of
Holland. *See* Netherlands
Hollister, John B. *See* International
Cooperation Administration,
Director
Home Mortgage Credit Program,
Voluntary, proposed extension,
16
Honest John missile, 230
Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws,
American University, 109 n.
Hoover, Herbert, President, 223
Citation for Distinguished Civil-
ian Service, Item 26 and n.
Hoover, Herbert, Jr.
Letter to, on departure from Fed-
eral Government, 20
Term of service, 20 n.
Hoover, Mrs. Herbert, Jr., 20
Hoover, J. Edgar. *See* Federal Bu-
reau of Investigation, Director
of
Hoover Commission recommenda-
tions, 13, 58, 75, 86, 112
News conference remarks, 150
Hoover Report, Citizens Committee
for the, 26 n.
Horner, Garnett D., 28, 157
Hospital, Sibley Memorial, site for,
approval of bill, 175
Housing, 13, 16, 19
Colleges and universities, 19, 56,
75, 129
Veterans, 16, 129, 172
Housing Act of 1957, approval, 129
and n.
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Bill extending direct loans for vet-
erans housing, veto, 172
Loans for college and university
housing, 19
RFC functions, 78
Hughes, Rowland R., death of, state-
ment, 65
Humphrey, George M. *See* Treas-
ury, Secretary of
Humphrey, Mrs. George M., 102
and n.
Hungarian Refugee Relief, Presi-
dent's Committee for, 250
Hungarian refugees, 8, 25
Admission to United States, 1, 187,
250
International Red Cross aid, 39
News conference remarks, 17, 70,
150
President's Committee for relief of,
report, 85 and n.
Red Cross aid, 39, 89
Termination of emergency pro-
gram, 250

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Hungarian refugees—Continued
Vice President's report on, 2, 25
Hungary, 17
Addresses and messages, 6, 15, 25,
35, 37, 118, 230
Joint statement with Chancellor
Adenauer, 100
Joint statement with Prime Min-
ister Macmillan, 55
Letter to Premier Bulganin, 3
National holiday, statement, 51
U. N. action on, 3, 6
Hurricane Audrey, statement, 121
Hussein, King of Jordan, 72, 91
Hynes, John B., 80
- ICBM. *See* Intercontinental ballis-
tic missile
Idaho, Governor Robert E. Smylie,
138
Idaho Power Co., tax write-off al-
lowances, 80, 124
Illery, Dr. Alma, 4
Illinois
Governor William G. Stratton,
124, 138
Senator Paul H. Douglas, 92
ILO. *See* International Labor or-
ganization
Immigration laws, 8, 25, 250
News conference remarks, 70, 150
Immigration and Nationality Act,
25, 250
Amendment, approval, 187
Quota system, 25
Immigration and Naturalization,
Commissioner of (J. M. Swing),
70
- Immigration and Naturalization
Service, 250
Hungarian refugees, 250
Imports
Joint statement with Prime Min-
ister Kishi, 117
Oil, 28, 145 and ftn. (p. 581)
Trade agreements program, 32,
61, 157, 160
Zinc and lead, 157, 160
Inaugural address, 15
Inauguration, 17
India, 91
Nehru, Jawaharlal, cablegram, 244
and n.
- Indiana
Jackson, School Township, relief
of, 174
Purdue University, 156
Representative Ray J. Madden,
124
Senator William E. Jenner, 50, 72
Industrial safety programs, technical
and financial aid to, 16
Industry, support of higher educa-
tion, 223
Influence of Sea Power, 215
Information
Ban on U. S. newsmen in Commu-
nist China, 17, 45, 80, 134
Disclosure of secret Government
information by private citizen,
119
E. O. 10501, restrictions under, 17
FBI files, 134, 169
International exchange of scien-
tific and technical, 230

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Information—Continued
 News conference remarks, 17, 22, 115, 119, 228
 Outer space development, 228
 Privileged records and information, 22, 115
Information Agency, United States.
 See United States Information Agency
Injunctions
 Civil rights cases, 8, 157, 178 n.
 Merger cases, 132
Inspection and control of nuclear weapons, 2, 8, 80, 245
 Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 226
 News conference remarks, 80, 87, 105, 115, 119, 124, 150, 210
Instalment credit, consumer, 95
Insurance
 Disaster relief, 62
 Unemployment, 13
 U. S. Government life, 73
 Voluntary health, 13, 16
Integration of public schools, 8
 Little Rock situation. *See* Little Rock, Ark.
 News conference remarks, 124, 134
Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, report, 96 and n.
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, activities, 96
Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, proposed establishment, 96
Inter-American Press Association, remarks at meeting of, 217 and n.
Intercontinental ballistic missile, 169, 210, 230
Interest rates on Government loans, 3, 16, 75, 129
 News conference remarks, 80, 169
 Savings bonds, 76
 Veterans' loans, 16, 129
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, 250
Intergovernmental Relations, Commission on, 118
Interior, Secretary of (Fred A. Seaton), 12, 115
 Chairman, United Givers Fund campaign, 140
Interior Department
 Appropriations for civil functions approved, 161
 Rural development program, 156
Intermediate range ballistic missile, 56, 80, 210, 230
Internal Revenue, Bureau of, taxes on U. S. companies abroad, 80
International agreements, U. S., 1957
 Anglo-American Financial Agreement, amendment, 44
 Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 54
International Atomic Energy Agency, 8, 13, 16, 245
 News conference remarks, 150, 169
 Ratification of Statute, 54, 144 and n.
 Vienna Conference, 204

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 50, 90, 157, 195 and n.
- Aswan Dam, 70
- Cuaderno, McGill, 195 n.
- International Congress of Actuaries, remarks to, 222
- International Cooperation Administration, 36, 90
- International Cooperation Administration, Director (John B. Hollister), 145, 150
 - At bipartisan conference, 2
- International Council of Scientific Unions, 122, 211
- International Finance Corporation, 195
- International financial institutions, remarks to Governors of, 195 and n.
- International Geophysical Year
 - News conference remarks, 70, 210
 - Opening of, remarks, 122
 - Satellite development, 70, 211
 - U. S. Committee, 210
- International investments, 80
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
- International Labor Organization, 50, 72
- International Monetary Fund, 13, 195
- International observation of nuclear tests, 55, 124
- International Service, School of, American University, remarks at ground breaking, 109 and n.
- International trade, 8, 13, 32
 - Communist countries, 70, 105
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
- Interstate Highway System, expenditures for, 13
- Iran, 6, 90, 91, 152
- Iraq, 6, 207
 - Crown Prince Abdul Ilah, 28
- IRBM. *See* Intermediate range ballistic missile
- Islamic Center, remarks at opening ceremonies, 120
- Israel, 6
 - Ben-Gurion, David, 34, 40
 - Bombing incident, 228
 - News conference remarks, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 207, 228
 - Shapiro, Moshe, 228
 - Troops in Egyptian territory, 34
 - Withdrawal of forces behind armistice lines, 35 and n., 40
- Italy
 - Rome, 100, 210
 - Scientific contributions, 230
- Jackson, Andrew, 198
- Jackson, C. D., 50
- Jackson School Township, Indiana,
 - bill for relief of, approval, 174 and n.
- Jamestown, Va., 118
- Japan
 - China trade, 70

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

Japan—Continued

Criminal cases involving U. S.
military personnel, 105
Girard (William S.) case, 92, 105,
115, 134, 150
Kishi, Nobusuke, 115
Exchange of messages, 208 and
n.
Joint statement with, 117
News conference remarks, 56, 70,
92, 105, 115, 119, 145, 150
Nuclear tests, exchange of mes-
sages, 208 and n.
Scientific contributions, 230
Trade, 105
War assets, 145
Withdrawal of U. S. forces, 119
Javits, Senator Jacob K., 87
Jefferson, Thomas, 118
Jenner, Senator William E., 50, 72
Jewish High Holy Days, statement,
199
Johnson, Senator Lyndon B., 50, 105
Johnston, Eric, 50
Joint Chiefs of Staff, 87
Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman
(Adm. Arthur W. Radford)
At bipartisan conference, 2
Discussions with Prime Minister
Kishi, 117
Distinguished Service Medal, cita-
tion, 151
North Korea, 62
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy,
72, 231 n.
U. S.—Australia agreement on
atomic information, 130

Joint Federal-State Action Commit-
tee, 118 n.
Appointment, 138
Recommendations, 138 n.
Joint statements with heads of state
and governments
Chancellor Adenauer, Federal Re-
public of Germany, 100
Mohamed V, King of Morocco,
240
Premier Mollet, France, 38
President Diem, Viet-Nam, 83
Prime Minister Kishi, Japan, 117
Prime Minister Macmillan, United
Kingdom
Bermuda, 55
Washington, 226
Prime Minister Suhrawardy, Pak-
istan, 131
Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, 31
Jones, Arnold R., 124
Jones, Robert T. (Bob), 236 n.
Jordan, 91
King Hussein, 72, 91
News conference remarks, 72, 207
Judicial Conference, 13
Judiciary
Civil rights cases, 145
District or circuit court judges, 70
years of age, 13
Federal judges, additional, 13
News conference remarks, 119,
145
Jurors, Federal, qualifications, 147
n.
Jury trial, civil rights cases, 133, 147
News conference remarks, 45, 87,
105, 145, 150, 157

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Justice, Department of, 72, 207
 - Assistant Attorney General, civil rights, 119, 133
 - Civil rights cases, 134
 - Civil rights division, proposed, 8
 - Labor-management investigation, 207
 - Little Rock case, 178 and n.
 - Montgomery, Ala., study of situation in, 17
 - See also* Attorney General
- Juvenile delinquency, 13

- Kansas, 234, 235
 - Abilene, 68, 134
 - Governor George Docking, 138
 - Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel, 108 and n.
 - Wichita, 11 and n., 12 and n., 17, 41 and n.
- Kefauver, Senator Estes, 124
- Kelly, Thomas V., 45, 210
- Kennedy, Senator John F., 124
- Kent, Carleton, 28, 50, 70
- Kentucky
 - Louisville, 87
 - Senator John Sherman Cooper, 87, 124
- Kestnbaum, Meyer, 26, 138
 - Report on Hoover Commission recommendations, 112 and n.
- Khrushchev, Nikita S., 210, 226
 - TV interview, 105
- Killian, James R., Jr., 225 n.
 - Appointment as Special Assistant to President, for Science and Technology, 230
- Kinkaid, Adm. Thomas C., 57 n.

- Kishi, Nobusuke, 115
 - Exchange of messages on nuclear testing, 208 and n.
 - Joint statement with, 117
- Knebel, Fletcher, 50
- Knowland, Senator William F., 28, 87, 92, 157
- Knox Corporation, bill for relief of, 182
- Koerner, Theodor, 5
- Kohler, Walter J., 150
- Korea, 25, 90, 91, 157, 230
 - Assistance, 90, 91, 136, 152
 - Orphans and adopted children, 25
 - Rhee, Syngman, 80
 - Unification, 119
 - Withdrawal of foreign troops, 119
- Korea, North, 62, 92
- Korea, South, 86, 92
- Korean War, effect on peacetime defense, 230
- Korteweg, Peter G., 56
- Kossuth, Louis, 51
- Koterba, Edward V., 105
- Kumpa, Peter J., 72, 80, 87, 92, 105, 115, 119, 124, 145, 150
- Kurile Islands, 150

- Labor, Secretary of (James P. Mitchell), 45, 50, 62, 138, 150
 - Labor-management practices, 207
 - Labor racketeering, 72, 77, 87
 - President's Committee on Employment of Physically Handicapped, 94 and n.
 - Small business, 196
 - Labor Day statement, 168

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Labor Department
 - International Labor Organization, 72
 - Rural development program, 156
- Labor dispute at atomic energy facilities, 88
- Labor-management practices, news conference remarks, 207
- Labor racketeering, 17, 72, 77, 87
- Labor Statistics, Bureau of, 45, 119
- Labor unions
 - AFL-CIO code of ethical conduct, 45, 56, 87
 - Labor-management practices, 207
 - Land, sea and air workers, 150
 - Racketeering, 17, 72, 77, 87
 - Teamsters' Union, 50, 87, 150, 207
 - United Mineworkers, 215
 - Wage control responsibility, 8, 16, 119, 124
 - Welfare and pension plans, 56, 77
- Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, 124
- Lahey, Edwin A., 62
- Lahey Memorial Award to Alfred P. Sloan, 223
- "Lame duck" President, 150
- Land, Federal surplus, restoration to States, 75
- Land Grant Act, 68, 108
- Land in drought-stricken areas, 11, 16
- Laos, joint statement with President Diem, 83
- Larson, Arthur. *See* United States Information Agency, Director
- Latin America, 217
 - Representatives of the American Presidents, meeting of, 64
- Lautier, Louis R., 87, 92, 105, 134
- Law enforcement, cooperation of Federal, State, and local governments, 232
- Lawrence, Ernest O., 119, 124, 210
- Lawrence, William H., 22, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 70, 72, 87, 92, 115, 119, 134, 145, 150, 152, 157, 207, 210, 228
- Lead and zinc tariff, 157
- Letter to Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, 160
- Leader, Governor George M., 138
- League of Women Voters, remarks to National Council, 79 and n.
- Leavenworth Staff College, 235
- Lebanon, 207
 - Malik, Charles, 28
- Lee, General Robert E., 87
 - Quoted, 27, 108
- Legislation, Statements upon Approval
 - Appropriation Act, Treasury-Post Office (1958), 99
 - Appropriations, Atomic Energy Commission, 159
 - Appropriations, civil functions, Army and Interior Departments, 161
 - Authorizing conveyance of property to Panama, 167
 - Authorizing permanent certification, certain air carriers, 162
 - Authorizing sale of long staple cotton, 128
 - Durum wheat, additional acreage allotments, 59
 - Housing Act of 1957, 129 and n.
 - Immigration and Nationality Act, amendment, 187

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

Legislation—Continued

Increase in interest rates, Series E and H savings bonds, 76
Increases in service-connected disability compensation and dependency allowances, 163
Joint resolution on Middle East, 46
Mutual Security Appropriation Bill, 173
Relief of Jackson School Township, Indiana, 174
Relief of Michael D. Ovens, 181
School construction aid, Federally-affected, 170
Sibley Memorial Hospital, 175
Legislation, Vetoes and Memorandums of Disapproval
Extension of direct loan program for veterans housing, 172
Relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad, 123
Relief of Knox Corporation, 182
Relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page, 180
Relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell, 179
Relief of Mrs. John William Brennan, 73
Relief of Pacific Customs Brokerage Company, 183
Relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, 184
Relief of Walter H. Berry, 155
Salary increases for Postal and other Federal employees, 185

Legislative recommendations, 157
Airways Modernization Board, 71
Budget messages, 13, 75
Drought and other natural disasters, 41
Economic report, 16
Federal aid to education, 19
Hoover Commission recommendations, 112 and n.
Immigration matters, 25
Middle East, 6
Mutual security programs, 90
Organization for Trade Cooperation, 61
State of the Union message, 8
Status of Forces overseas, 139
LeMay, Gen. Curtis E., 72, 233 and n.
Leopold, King, 153 and n.
Levy, Harold R., 105
Levy, Lillian, 28, 62, 124, 134, 150, 228
Lewis, Anthony, 169, 210
Library for Eisenhower papers, 134
Lincoln, Abraham, 22, 50, 60, 68, 87, 198
Quoted, 68, 86, 108, 237
Lincoln, Gould, 17
Liquor, excise tax on, 13
Lisagor, Peter, 28, 72, 80, 115, 124, 134, 228
Little Rock, Ark.
Broadcast on situation in, 198
Brown, Bishop Robert B., 207, 228
Executive Order 10730, 198 n.
News conference remarks, 115, 134, 169, 207, 210, 228
Proclamation 3204, 198 n.
School Board, 169, 178, 198

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Little Rock, Ark.—Continued
 Statement following meeting with Governor Faubus, 189
 Statement following meeting with Southern Governors, 205 n.
 Statement of Governor Faubus, 205 n., 207
 Statement on continued Federal surveillance, 205
 Statement on developments, 193
 Statement on occurrences at Central High School, 197
 Telegram to Governor Faubus, 188
 Telegram to Senator Russell on use of Federal troops, 200
 U. S. District Court, 134, 169, 178, 197, 198, 205, 207
 Lloyd, Selwyn, 55, 226 n.
- Loans
 Housing, college and university, 19, 56
 Long-term development assistance, 90, 91, 152 n.
 VA-guaranteed home loans, interest rates, 16
- Lobbying, 87
- London disarmament conference.
 See Disarmament conference, London
- Louisiana, Hurricane Audrey, statement, 121
- Louisville, Ky., 87
- Lowe, Herman A., 70, 150
- Maas, Melvin J., 94 and n.
- Macaulay, Thomas Babington, 105
- MacLeish, Rod, 119, 124, 134, 145, 157, 207, 210, 228
- Macmillan, Harold, 230
 Bermuda conference, 53, 55
 Exchange of letters, 10 and n.
 Joint statements with, 55, 226
 News conference remarks, 17, 28, 50, 119, 228
 Visit to United States, 219
- Madden, Representative Ray J., 124
- Magsaysay, Ramon, 56, 166
 Champion of Liberty Stamp ceremony, remarks, 166
- Death of, 52
- Mahan, Adm. Alfred T., 215
- Mail service, 56, 62, 72
- Malaria eradication programs, 90, 96
- Malenkov, Georgi M., 228
- Malik, Charles, 28
- Malone, Senator George W., 50
- Management improvement in Government, 13
- Maneuvers, naval, 107 n.
- Mansfield, Senator Mike, 145
- Manufacture of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, cessation, 80, 115, 119, 158, 165, 245
 Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208 n.
- Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, New York City, 232 n.
- Marines, 17
- Markel, Hazel, 28, 45, 56, 210
- Marketing quotas for agricultural products, 13
- Marques, Guillermo Martinez, 217 n.
- Marshall, Gen. George C., 106 and n.
- Marshall, Mrs. George C., 106 n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Marshall Plan anniversary, 106
- Martin, Joseph W., Jr., Representative, 45, 139
- Martin, Paul, 50, 87
- Maryland
 - Germantown, 231 n.
 - Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, 138, 205 n.
 - Senator F. Glenn Beall, 231 and n.
 - Senator John M. Butler, 210
- Massachusetts
 - Disaster areas, 145
 - Furcolo, Foster, 145
 - Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., 45, 139
 - Senator John F. Kennedy, 124
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President of, 225 n., 230
- Matador missile, 230
- Mathematics
 - Teachers, 234 n., 251
 - Teaching of, 234
- Matsu, 62
- May, Ronald W., 72, 105, 145
- Mayport, Fla., 107 n.
- McCann, Kevin, letter to, 251
- McCarthy, Senator Joseph R., 50
- McClellan, Senator John L., 150
- McClendon, Sarah, 17, 22, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 70, 80, 87, 92, 105, 115, 124, 134, 145, 150, 157, 169, 207, 228
- McElroy, Neil, 150, 206 and n.
 See also Defense, Secretary of
- McGaffin, William, 22, 28, 45, 56, 62, 72, 80, 87, 105, 169, 207
- McKeldin, Governor Theodore R., 138, 205 n.
- McKinley, William, quoted, 108
- McLeod, Scott, 70, 72
- McOsler, William, 124
- Medals, remarks on presentation or acceptance
 - Distinguished Service Medal, Adm. Radford, 151 and n.
 - Golden Insignia of the Pan American Society, acceptance, 64 and n.
 - Medal of Freedom, Secretary Wilson, 212 and n.
 - National Geographic Society Medal, Prince Philip, 221 and n.
 - National Security Medal, Maj. Gen. Donovan, 66 and n.
- Medical and dental facilities, 13
- Medical education
 - Federal aid, 223
 - National Fund for, address, 223
- Medicine, use of atomic energy, 13, 231
- Memorandums of Disapproval
 - Relief of Knox Corporation, 182
 - Relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page, 180
 - Relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell, 179
 - Relief of Pacific Customs Brokerage Company, 183
 - Relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shiro, and Samuel Stackman, 184
- Salary increases, Federal employees, 185
- Veterans housing, direct loan program, 172
- See also* Veto Messages

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Memorandums to heads of Federal agencies
 - National Health Agencies, fund raising campaign, 18
 - Red Cross drive, 30
 - United Fund and Community Chest, 154
 - United Givers Fund, National Capital area, 140
- Mergers affecting small business, 13, 132
- Messages to the American people
 - Cost of Government, 86
 - Future security, 234
 - Inaugural address, second, 15
 - Little Rock situation, 197
 - Middle East situation, 35
 - Mutual security, 91
 - NATO conference, Paris, 249
 - Science in national security, 230
- Messages to the Congress
 - Anglo-American financial agreement of 1945, 44
 - Aviation facilities planning, report on, 71
 - Budget for 1958, 13
 - Drought and other natural disasters, 41
 - Economic report, 16
 - Federal aid to education, 19
 - Immigration, 25
 - International Atomic Energy Agency, 54
 - Middle East, report, 149
 - Middle East situation, 6
 - Mutual security programs, 90
 - Organization for Trade Cooperation, 61
 - Messages to the Congress—Con.
 - Peace and stability in the Middle East, report, 149
 - Reorganization Plan 1 of 1957, 78
 - Reorganization Plans, period for transmitting, 58
 - State of the Union, 8
 - Trade agreements program, report, 32
 - Veto of bill, relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad, 123
 - Veto of bill, relief of Mrs. John William Brennan, 73
 - Veto of bill, relief of Walter H. Berry, 155
 - See also* Congress, letters to Members of
- Messages to heads of state and governments
 - Argentina, President Aramburu, 233
 - Austria, Chancellor Raab, 5, 186
 - Belgium, Prime Minister Zander Acker, 153
 - France, President Coty, 103
 - Ghana, Prime Minister Nkrumah, 43
 - Greece, King Paul I, 48
 - India, Prime Minister Nehru, 244
 - Israel, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, 40
 - Japan, Prime Minister Kishi, 208
 - Morocco, King Mohamed V, 84
 - Norway, King Olav V, 192
 - Philippines, President Garcia, 69
 - Thailand, Prime Minister Pibulsonggram, 36
 - Tunisia, King Mohamed Lamine, 101

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Messages, etc.—Continued
 - Turkey, President Bayar, 49
 - United Kingdom, Prime Minister Macmillan, 10
 - U. S. S. R., Chairman, Council of Ministers, Bulganin, 3
 - Viet-Nam, President Diem, 97
- Methodist Church, 109
- Metropolitan development, 118
- Mexico, 157
 - Wetbacks, 70
- Meyer, Mrs. Eugene, letter to, 21 and n.
- Meyner, Governor Robert B., 87
- Michigan
 - Detroit, 183
 - Governor G. Mennen Williams, 80
 - Unemployment compensation, 80
- Middle East
 - Assistance to, 6, 17, 31, 90, 91, 152
 - Bipartisan conference on, 2
 - Joint statement with King Saud, 31
 - Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 - Messages, 6, 8, 13, 37, 90, 149
 - Military assistance by U. S. armed forces, 17
 - Mission to, 6, 17, 46, 72
 - Mutual security assistance, 157 n.
 - News conference remarks, 17, 45, 56, 80, 134, 157 and n., 207
 - Petroleum resources, 6
 - Report on, 149
 - U. N. forces in, 13
 - U. S. companies in, 80
 - See also specific countries*
- Middle East Doctrine, 6, 46, 111
 - News conference remarks, 17, 28, 45, 72, 157, 228
- Middle East Joint Resolution
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 - News conference remarks, 45, 169
 - Report to Congress on, 149
 - Statement on signing, 146 and n.
 - White House statement, 157 n.
- Middle West (U. S.), 157
- Migrants, contribution to U. N. for, 90
- Military Air Transport Service, 250
- Military assistance and defense support
 - Joint statement with King Saud, 31
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 - Messages, 6, 8, 90, 91
 - White House statements, 152 n., 157 n.
- Military Sea Transport Service, 250
- Military strength, U. S., 8, 28, 230
- Military strength, U. S. S. R., 28
- Minimum wage, extension of, 16
- Minnesota
 - Representative Joseph P. O'Hara, 72
- Missiles, 8, 86, 230, 234
 - Aerodynamic, 210
 - Earth satellites. *See* Satellites
 - Intercontinental ballistic (ICBM), 169, 210, 230
 - Intermediate range ballistic (IRBM), 56, 80, 210, 230
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Missiles—Continued
 Joint study with United Kingdom, 226 n.
 News conference remarks, 17, 28, 56, 72, 80, 87, 169, 210
 NIKE, cost of, 234
 Nose cone, recovery, 230
 Outerspace missiles, control and development of, 8, 210, 228, 230, 234
 Types in operation or development, 230
 United Kingdom, 56, 72, 226 n.
 U. S. S. R., 86, 169, 210
Mississippi, Governor James P. Coleman, 138
Mitchell, James P. *See* Labor, Secretary of.
Modern Republicanism, news conference remarks, 17, 22, 50, 87
Mohamed V, King of Morocco
 Exchange of greetings, 239 and n.
 Joint statement, 240
 Letter, 84 and n.
Mohamed Lamine, King of Tunisia, exchange of messages, 101 and n.
Mollet, Guy, 62
 Joint statement with President, 38 and n.
Molotov, V. M., 228
 Quoted, 6
Monetary and Financial Commission, National, proposed, 8, 16
Monetary policies, 13
 News conference remarks, 80
Montana, 12
 Senator Mike Mansfield, 145
Montgomery, Ala., 17, 28
Montgomery, Ruth S., 28, 157, 207
Moore, Dayton, 115, 119, 124
Morgan, Edward P., 17, 22, 28, 56, 70, 72, 80, 87, 92, 105, 115, 119, 124, 134, 150, 228
Morocco
 Balafrej, Ahmed, 84
 Economic and technical assistance, 240
 Mohamed V, 84, 239 and n., 240
 U. S. Ambassador, 84
Morrill, Justin Smith, 108
Morse, True D., 12 n.
Morse, Wayne, Senator, 150
Moscow, Russia, 62
 U. S. Embassy, 105
Mudd, Roger, 50
Munroe, Pat, 22, 145
Murray, Thomas, 72
Mutual Security Agreement, U. S.-Pakistan, statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
Mutual security appropriation bill, 152
 Approval, 173
Mutual Security Authorization Act, 152, 157, 164
Mutual Security Bill, statement re House action on, 136
Mutual Security Program, President's Citizen Advisers Committee on the, 45
Mutual security programs, 6, 8, 13, 86, 90, 91, 234
 Bipartisan conference on, 2
 Expenditures, 13
 Joint statement with King of Morocco, 240

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Mutual security programs—Con.
 - Joint statement with King Saud, 31
 - Joint statement with President Diem, 83
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 - News conference remarks, 45, 62, 87, 145, 152 and n., 157 and n., 169
 - Spending authority, 75
- Mynatt, E. F., 22
- Napoleon, 124
- Nasser, Gamal Abdel, 62
- National Academy of Sciences, 122, 225 n.
 - Report on radiation, 105
 - Satellite development, statement, 211
- National American Woman Suffrage Association, 215
- National Association of Manufacturers, 45
- National Association of Radio and Television Farm Directors, remarks to, 114 and n.
- National Christmas Tree and Pageant of Peace, 248 and n.
- National civic auditorium, report on, 21 and n.
- National Civil Defense Week, remarks, 190
- National Council of the League of Women Voters, remarks to, 79 and n.
- National defense bipartisan conference, 2
- National Defense Executive Reserve Conference, remarks, 235 and n.
- National Education Association, address, 68
- National Education Week, 234
- National 4-H Conference, remarks, 113
- National Fund for Medical Education, address, 223
- National Geographic Society Medal, presentation to Prince Philip, 221 and n.
- National groups, addresses or remarks to. *See* Addresses or remarks to national groups
- National Guard, 22, 28
 - In Little Rock, Ark., 198, 200, 207, 210
- National Industrial Reserve Committee, abolishment recommended, 112 n.
- National Monetary and Financial Commission, establishment proposed, 8, 16
- National Newspaper Week, statement, 202
- National product, 16, 17, 62
- National Science Foundation, satellite development, 210, 211
- National Security Act, statement on anniversary, 194
- National Security Council, 17, 92, 157, 194, 206
- National Security Medal, presentation to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, 66 and n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- National Security Training Commission
 - Expiration, 57 and n.
 - Report, 57 n.
- NATO. *See* North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Natural gas, 13
 - News conference remarks, 56, 72, 105, 115
- Natural resources, messages, 8, 13, 16, 75
- Naval Academy, Oyster Bowl Game, 207
- Naval carriers, 230
- Naval chaplains, NATO, remarks to, 213
- Naval Research Laboratory, satellite development, 210, 211, 234
- Naval Vessels, Commission on, 112 n.
- Navy Department, 92, 230
 - Naval Research Laboratory, satellite development, 210, 211, 234
 - Vanguard project, 210, 211, 234
- Nebraska, Governor Victor E. Anderson, 138
- Nehru, Jawaharlal, cablegram on nuclear disarmament, 244 and n.
- Netherlands, Prime Minister Willem Drees, 56
- Nevada, 92
 - Senator George W. Malone, 50
- New Hampshire, Governor Lane Dwinell, 138
- New Jersey
 - Atlantic City, 14
 - Candidates for public office, 228
 - Governor Robert B. Meyner, 87
 - Senator Clifford P. Case, 87
- New Mexico, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, 134
- New obligatory authority, 13, 75
 - Housing Act of 1957, 129
 - News conference remarks, 92 ftn. (p. 403), 169
- New Year, Jewish, statement, 199
- New York
 - Candidates for public office, 56
 - Representative Adam C. Powell, Jr., 191, 228
 - Senator Jacob K. Javits, 87
- New York, N. Y., 223
- Newport, R. I., 176, 177, 178 n., 186 n., 187 n., 188 n., 189 n., 191 n., 193 n., 197, 200 n., 201 n., 228
 - News conference remarks, 134, 207
- News conferences, the President's, 17
 - January 23 (No. 100), 17
 - January 30 (No. 101), 22
 - February 6 (No. 102), 28
 - March 7 (No. 103), 45
 - March 13 (No. 104), 50
 - March 27 (No. 105), 56
 - April 3 (No. 106), 62
 - April 10 (No. 107), 70
 - April 17 (No. 108), 72
 - May 8 (No. 109), 80
 - May 15 (No. 110), 87
 - May 22 (No. 111), 92
 - June 5 (No. 112), 105
 - June 19 (No. 113), 115
 - June 26 (No. 114), 119
 - July 3 (No. 115), 124
 - July 17 (No. 116), 134
 - July 31 (No. 117), 145
 - August 7 (No. 118), 150
 - August 14 (No. 119), 152
 - August 21 (No. 120), 157

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- News conferences—Continued
 - September 3 (No. 121), 169
 - October 3 (No. 122), 207
 - October 9 (No. 123), 210
 - October 30 (No. 124), 228
- Newsmen in Communist China, 17, 45, 80, 134
- Newspaper Week, National, statement, 202
- Newspaperboys of America, message to, 209
- Niagara power project, 13
- Nickerson, Col. John, 80
- Nixon, Richard M. *See* Vice President
- Nixon, Mrs. Richard M., 116, 248
- Nkrumah, Kwame, 43
- Norfolk, Virginia, 50
- Norman, E. H., 70, 72
- Normandy beaches, 91
- Norstad, Gen. Lauris. *See* Supreme Allied Commander Europe
- North America, inspection of, 150
- North Atlantic Council, 100, 226, 228, 243 n.
- North Atlantic Treaty, 22, 91
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 226
 - Statement on anniversary, 67
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 3, 148, 213, 248
 - Advisory Group, Aeronautical Research and Development, letter to Chairman, 238
 - Chaplains, Naval, remarks to, 213
 - Forces, 22, 28, 34, 72, 119, 226
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
- NATO—Continued
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - News conference remarks, 22, 28, 34, 70, 72, 119, 124, 134, 228
 - Paris meetings, 243, 245, 246, 247, 249
 - Scientific committee on research proposed, 230
 - Status of Forces agreement, 139
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General Secretary (Paul-Henri Spaak), 228
 - Discussions with the President and Prime Minister Macmillan, 226
 - Paris meetings, 243 and n.
- North Carolina
 - Governor Luther Hodges, 205 n.
 - Representative Carl T. Durham, 231 and n.
 - Representative Harold D. Cooley, 45
- North Korea, news conference remarks, 119
- North Viet-Nam
 - Joint statement with President Diem, 83
 - Vietnamese Communist military forces, 83
- Northwest Airlines, 162
- Norway, 56
 - Haakon VII, message on death of, 192
 - Olav V, message to, 192
- Nose cone of missile, recovery, 230
- Nuclear Energy Commission, Inter-American, proposed establishment, 96

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Nuclear power reactors
 - Expenditures for, 13
 - U-235 for, 125
- Nuclear relationship and cooperation
 - with United Kingdom, study of, 226 n.
- Nuclear tests
 - Ban on, 105, 115, 119, 145, 158, 165
 - Cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru, 244 and n.
 - Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208 and n.
 - International observation, 55, 124
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - News conference remarks, 17, 87, 92, 105, 115, 119, 124, 145
 - Suspension, disarmament proposal, 158
- Nuclear warheads, 56, 230
 - U. S. S. R., 245
- Nuclear weapons, 8, 165, 230, 234, 245
 - Cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru, 244 and n.
 - Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208 and n.
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - News conference remarks, 17, 28, 56, 80, 105, 119, 134 145
 - Small, 70, 80, 192
 - See also* Missiles
- Oath of office, second term, 15 n.
- Office space, Presidential
 - Advisory Commission on, 45, 105
 - Heller report, 45
 - Letter, 135 and n.
- Official entertaining, proposed commission on, 105
- O'Hara, Representative Joseph P., 72
- Ohio
 - Defiance College, 251 n.
 - Representative William H. Ayres, 145
 - Senator John W. Bricker, 50
 - Waverly, 88
- Ohio Wesleyan University, 29 n.
- Oil
 - Middle East, messages, 6, 8
 - Public utility controls over wells and producers, 105
 - U. S. deliveries to Europe, 28
- Oil companies, U. S., overseas, 13, 72, 80
 - Aramco, 72, 80
- Oil depletion allowances, 92, 145
- Oil imports, 145
 - Special committee to investigate, 145 ftn. (p. 581)
- Oklahoma, 62
 - Governor Raymond Gary, exchange of telegrams, 229 and n.
 - Semi-centennial celebration, 229 and n.
- Oklahoma City, Okla., 234
 - Deffner, Hugo, 94 and n.
 - New Frontiers Exposition, 229 n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Olav V, message, 192
O'Mahoney, Senator Joseph C., 72, 124
"Open skies," 8, 80, 245
 See also Inspection and control of nuclear weapons
Operations Coordinating Board, 194
Oregon, Senator Wayne Morse, 150
Organization of American States, 64, 91, 96, 177, 226
Organization for Trade Cooperation
 Messages and remarks, 8, 13, 16, 32, 61, 110 and n.
 White House statement, 2
Orphans, adopted, admission to U. S., 25
O. T. C. *See* Organization for Trade Cooperation
Outer space, 8, 230, 234
 News conference remarks, 210, 228
Ovens, Michael D., bill for relief of, 181
Ovens, Verne E., 181
Ovens, Mrs. Verne E., 181
Oyster Bowl Game, 207

Pacific, H-bomb tests, 92, 105
Pacific Customs Brokerage Company, bill for relief of, 183
Pacific Northern Airlines, permanent certification, 162
Page, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H., bill for relief of, 180
Page, Charles H., Jr., 180
Pageant of Peace, remarks, 248 and n.

Pakistan, 6
 Mutual defense assistance, 91, 131, 136, 157
 Suhrawardy, Huseyn Shaheed, joint statement, 131
Palestine, 6
Pan-American games, 45
Pan American Society of the United States, award to the President, 64 and n.
Pan American Union, 96 n.
Pan American World Airways, 162
Panama
 Meeting of Presidents of American Republics, 96 n., 228
 Transfer of property to, 167
Parent Teachers Associations, 234
Paris, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247
Parity prices, 45
Party system, news conference remarks, 105
Passports, letters included with, 141
Patton, Gen. George, 246
Paul I, message, 48
Pay
 Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation (Defense Department), 13
 Bill for relief of Walter H. Berry, 155
 Bills providing increases for Federal employees, 185
 Equal pay for equal work, legislation proposed, 13
 See also Wages
Peaceful coexistence with Soviet Union, 100

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Peaceful uses of atomic energy
 Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208
 Messages, statements, etc., 8, 13, 90, 96, 125, 153 and n., 231
 News conference remarks, 80, 119, 124
 Uranium 235 available for, 13, 124, 125
 See also Atoms-for-Peace program
Peale, Norman Vincent, 232 and n.
Peenemünde, Germany, 210
Peiping, China, 28
Pennsylvania
 Candidates for public office, 56
 Gettysburg, 62, 87, 150, 157, 235, 250 n.
 Governor George M. Leader, 138
 Representative R. M. Simpson, 108, 169
Pennsylvania State University, 196 n.
Pension and welfare funds, private, 17, 56, 207
 Registration, 13, 16, 77
Pentagon reprogramming, 169
Pericles, 235
Personnel Management, President's Adviser on (Philip Young), resignation, 33 and n.
Peru, 157
Petty, Milburn, 105
Philip, Prince, 218, 220 n.
 National Geographic Society Medal presentation, 221
Philippines, Republic of the
 Bataan Day, 69 and n.
 Garcia, Carlos P., 56, 69 and n.
 Magsaysay, Ramon, 52, 56, 166
 Romulo, Carlos, 166
Physically handicapped persons, employment
 President's Committee on, 93 n., 94 and n.
 Statement on, 93
Pibulsonggram, Field Marshal P., exchange of letters, 36 and n.
Pilots, downed off Florida coast, 107
Pineau, Christian, 38
Pipelines
 Natural gas, 13, 56
 Oil, 28
Pittsburgh, Pa., 4
Plowden, Sir Edwin, 226 n.
Poland, 17, 50, 62, 118, 230
Police force, Federal, 232
Police power of Federal Government, 17
Polls of public opinion, 92
Population growth, 223
Post Office Department, 13, 75, 112
 News conference remarks, 56, 62, 72, 115, 169
 President Magsaysay Champion of Liberty stamp, 166
 Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1958, 99
Postal deficit, 13, 50, 56, 62
Postal employees, disapproval of salary increase, 185
Postal mail service, 56, 62, 72
Postal rates, 13, 62, 75, 169
Postal Savings System, proposed discontinuance, 112
Postmaster General (Arthur E. Summerfield), 56, 62, 72, 166
Postmasters, appointment, 150
Potter, Philip, 157

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Powell, Adam C., Jr., Representative, 228
Telegram to, 191 and n.
- Powell, Mrs. Hannah Mae, bill for relief of, 179
- Power projects
Fryingpan-Arkansas, 13
Niagara, 13
Reactor projects, 13, 125, 159
- Power resources, 16
- Presentation ceremonies, addresses or remarks. *See* Addresses or remarks at presentation ceremonies
- Presidential candidates, news conference remarks, 124
- Presidential disability, news conference remarks, 56, 62, 115
- Presidential office space, 45, 105, 135 and n.
- Presidential papers
Disposition, 134
Privileged communications, 22, 115
- Presidential power to use Armed Forces in peacetime, 17
- President's Adviser on Personnel Management (Philip Young), resignation, 33 and n.
- President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, 45, 105, 135 and n.
- Presidents of American Republics, representatives, 64, 96
- President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Fitness of American Youth, 45, 104 and n.
- President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, 93 n.
- Remarks to, 94
- President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, 25, 250
- Report, 85
- President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, report, 241 and n.
- President's Committee on Traffic Safety, report, 14 and n.
- President's conference for benefit of small business, remarks, 196, 227
- President's Council on Youth Fitness, 104 and n.
- President's emergency fund, 2, 152 n.
- President's Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports, 145 fn. (p. 581)
- Press releases, partial list, Appendix A, p. 855
- Price controls
By Government, 119
News conference remarks, 28, 169
Responsibility of business and labor, 8, 16, 119, 124
- Price of Peace, inaugural address, 15 and n.
- Price support program, 8
Corn, 13, 16, 17, 169
- Prices, rise in, 8, 134, 195
Oil, 28
Responsibility of business, 8, 16, 119, 124
Steel, 124, 134
- Privileged records and information, 22, 115

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Proclamations, list, Appendix B, p. 868
- Procter and Gamble, 150
- Procurement, Task Force, 132
- Property, Hoover Commission recommendations, 112 and n.
- Proxmire, Governor William, 150
- Public debt, 13, 86
- Public funds, accounting for, 22
- Public opinion polls, 92
- Public Papers of the Presidents*, rules governing publication, Appendix D, p. 876
- Public utility controls over gas and oil producers, 13, 56, 105
- Public works, military, spending authority reduction, 75
- Public works projects, expenditures for, 13
- Purdue University, 156
- Pusan, 91
- Pyle, Howard, 138
- Quarles, Donald. *See* Defense, Deputy Secretary of
- Queens Syndicate, Inc., 184
- Quemoy, 62
- Raab, Julius, message to, 5, 186
- Rabat, Morocco, 84
- Racketeering, 17, 72, 77
- Radar warning system, 17, 230, 234
- Radford, Adm. Arthur W. *See* Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman
- Radiation from natural sources, 105
- Radio and Television Farm Directors, National Association of, remarks to, 114 and n.
- Radioactive fallout, 230
- Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208 and n.
- Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
- News conference remarks, 105, 124
- United Nations Committee, 208
- Randall, Clarence B., 110 and n.
- Ravdin, Dr. Isidor S., 216
- Rayburn, Sam. *See* Speaker of the House of Representatives
- Reactors, atomic power, 13, 125
- Atomic Energy Commission appropriation, 159
- Reciprocal trade agreements, 32, 61
- Lead and zinc tariffs, 157, 160
- Reclamation, Bureau of, 105
- Reconstruction era, 134
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation, abolition, 78
- Records
- FBI, 134, 169
- Presidential papers, disposition, 134
- Privileged, 22, 115
- See also* Information
- Red Cross, 62, 118, 121, 140, 154, 203
- Campaign, 1957, 30, 39, 62
- International, 39
- National convention, remarks, 89
- Red Cross Societies, League of, 39
- Red Feather agencies, funds for, 140
- Reed, Harry J., appointment as coordinator of rural development program, 156
- Reed, Stanley F.
- Resignation as Supreme Court Justice, 24 and n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Reed, Stanley F.—Continued
 Withdrawal from Civil Rights Commission, 242 and n.
Reed, Mrs. Stanley F., 24
Referendum on civil rights program, 124
Refugee Relief Act, 25
Refugees, 150
 Arab, 6, 35
 North Vietnamese, 83
 U. S. contributions to U. N. for, 90
 See also Hungarian refugees
Regulatory agencies, Federal, 13, 132
 News conference remarks, 72
Regulatory agencies, State, 72
Releases, White House, partial list, Appendix A, p. 855
Religious leaders
 Civil rights views, 228
 Consultation on civil rights, 207
Renegotiation Board, 132
Reorganization Plans
 Extension of period for transmitting, 58
 No. 1 of 1957 (RFC), 78 and n.
 No. 2 of 1954 (RFC), 78
Reports to the Congress, list, Appendix C, p. 874
Reports to the Congress, messages transmitting
 Aviation facilities planning, 71 and n.
 Middle East, 149
 Presidential office space, 135
 Trade Agreements Program, operation, 32
Reports to the President, letters and statements in response to
 Conference for the benefit of small business, 227
 District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, 21
 Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, 96
 President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, 85
 President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, 241
 President's Committee for Traffic Safety, 14
Representation allowances for embassies, 50
Republican Congressional Committee, 108 n.
Republican National Committee, 108
 Chairman (Leonard W. Hall), resignation, 9
 Chairman (Meade Alcorn), 28, 50, 63, 105, 108 n., 214 n., 248
Republican National Conference, address, 108
Republican Party, 28
 Platform, 92, 108, 215
Republican Senatorial Committee, 108 n.
Republican State finance chairmen, 105
Republican Women's National Conference, Fifth Annual, remarks, 63
Republicanism, modern, news conference remarks, 17, 22, 50, 87

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Research
 - Basic, 230, 234
 - Weather, 11, 92
- Research and development, 8, 17, 210, 230, 234
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 226
 - U-235 for, statement, 125
- Resignation of the President, rumors of, 62
- Resignations or retirements, letters re
 - Brownell, Herbert, Jr., Attorney General, 224
 - Flemming, Arthur S., Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, 29
 - Humphrey, George M., Secretary of the Treasury, 102
- Reed, Stanley
 - Justice of the Supreme Court, 24 and n.
 - Withdrawal as Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights, 242 and n.
- Wilson, Charles E., Secretary of Defense, 206 and n.
- Young, Philip, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, and President's Adviser on Personnel Management, 33
- Reston, James B., 22, 28, 45, 50, 56, 70, 72, 80, 87, 105, 124, 134, 150
 - Interview of Nikita S. Khrushchev, 210
- Reuther, Walter, 157
- Rhee, Syngman, 80
- Rhode Island
 - Governor Dennis J. Roberts, 138
- Rhode Island—Continued
 - Newport, 176, 177, 178 n., 186 n., 187 n., 188 n., 189 n., 191 n., 193 n., 197, 200 n., 201 n., 228
 - Representative John E. Fogarty, 62
 - Senator Theodore Francis Green, 176 and n.
- Richards, James P., Middle East mission, 17, 46, 72
- Richards, Robert W., 50, 124
- Ridder, Walter T., 50
- Riess, Walter, 207
- Riggs, Robert L., 56, 105
- Right-to-work legislation, 72
- Rio Grande River, 150
- River drainage areas, 8
- Roberts, Chalmers M., 17, 45, 56, 62, 70, 72, 80, 87, 92, 105, 119, 134, 145, 169, 207, 210
- Roberts, Charles W., 28, 50, 62, 72, 92, 157, 169
- Roberts, Clifford, 236 and n.
- Roberts, Governor Dennis J., 138
- Rocketry, 210, 245
 - Joint study with United Kingdom, 226 n.
 - Satellite, statement, 211
- Rockets, 210, 230
 - U. S. S. R., 86, 245
- Rogers, William P., 224 n.
- Role of President
 - As leader of party, 105
 - Congressional leadership, 92
- Rome, Italy
 - IGY conference, 210
 - Treaties signed at, 100
- Romulo, Carlos, 166
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., 105, 239 n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Roosevelt, Theodore, 105, 150
- Root, Elihu, 28
- Rountree, William M., meeting on Syria, 157 n.
- Royal Danish Academy of Science, 225 n.
- Rubber plants, synthetic, disposal of, 13
- Rural development program, appointment of coordinator, 156
- Rural Electrification Administration, 157
- Rural Electrification Administrator (David A. Hamil), 157
- Rush, Dr. Benjamin, 216
- Russell, Senator Richard B.
 News conference remarks on, 124, 145
 Telegram, 200 and n.
- Russia. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Ryukyu Islands, joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117

- SAC. *See* Strategic Air Command
- SACEUR. *See* Supreme Allied Commander Europe
- Safety, occupational, 13
- St. Elizabeths Hospital, 232
- St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., refugee reception center, 250
- Salary increases for Federal employees, disapproval, 185
- Salk vaccine, 231
- San Francisco, Calif., birthday celebration, 215 and n.
- Sandys, Duncan, 28
- Sarnoff, David, letter to, 57

- Satellite countries, U. S. S. R., 17, 150
- Satellites, earth, 8, 211, 234
 Launching proposed during International Geophysical Year, 122
- News conference remarks, 70, 210
- Soviet, 210, 211, 230
- Vanguard project, 210, 211, 234
- Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, 6
 Exchange of greetings with President, 23 and n.
 Joint statement with President, 31
 News conference remarks on, 17, 22, 28, 45, 207
- Saudi Arabia, 91
 Al-Khayyal, Sheikh Abdullah, 120 and n.
 Joint statement with King Saud, 31
 King Saud, 17, 22, 23, 28, 31, 45, 207
 News conference remarks, 56, 207
- Savings bonds, series E and H, interest rates, 76
- Scali, John, 17, 22, 62, 72, 87, 92, 105, 115, 124, 134, 145, 207, 210
- Scheibel, Kenneth M., 45, 56, 115, 134, 210, 228
- Scherer, Ray L., 17, 28, 50, 62, 92, 115, 145, 210, 228
- Schoeppel, Senator Andrew F., 108 and n.
- Scholarships
 American countries, 96
 Federal, 234 n.
 Fulbright, 222
 See also Fellowships

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- School construction
 - Addresses, messages, etc., 8, 13, 16, 19, 68, 86, 118
 - Areas affected by Federal activities, 170
 - Basic principles for, proposed legislation, 19
 - News conference remarks, 17, 56, 62, 92, 145, 228
- School integration, 8, 198
 - News conference remarks, 124, 134
 - See also* Little Rock, Ark.
- Schroth, Thomas N., 17
- Schwartz, Lloyd M., 17, 45, 50, 70, 115, 119, 157
- Schweitzer, Dr. Albert, 28
- Science Advisory Committee (ODM), transfer to White House, 230 n.
- Science and mathematics teachers, 230, 234 n.
 - Conference at Defiance College, 251
- Science and security, broadcasts, 230, 234
- Science and Technology, Special Assistant to President, James R. Killian, Jr., 230
 - Advisory Committee, 230
- Scientific Advisory Committee for Office of Defense Mobilization, 228
- Scientific committee on research within NATO, proposed, 230
- Scientific education, 234
 - U. S. S. R., 234
- Scientists, 105, 134, 228
 - British and American collaboration, 226
- Scientists and Engineers, report of President's Committee on, 241 and n.
- SEATO. *See* Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
- Seaton, Fred A. *See* Interior, Secretary of
- Seattle, Wash., 118
- Securities and Exchange Commission, exemption of certain corporate securities from registration, 132
- Security, collective. *See* Collective security
- Security, Commission on Government, 119
- Security, future, broadcasts, 230, 234
- Security system, U. S., 119
- Security Treaty of 1951, joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
- Sentner, David P., 50, 72, 80, 92, 124, 150
- Shanahan, Eileen, 17
- Shannon, William V., 22
- SHAPE. *See* Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe)
- Shapiro, Moshe, 228
- Shaw, Martha, 68 and n.
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 215
- Shivers, Allan, 228
- Shriro, Aron, bill for relief of, 184
- Shutt, Charles E., 17, 28, 45, 70, 207
- Siberia, 87
- Sibley Memorial Hospital and Nurses Home site, approval of bill, 175

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Silvercruys, Baron, 231 and n.
Simpson, Representative Richard M.,
 108 and n.
Sitting Bull, 215
Slevin, Joseph R., 45, 56, 70
Sloan, Alfred P., Lahey Memorial
 Award, 223
Sloan (Alfred P.) Foundation, Inc.,
 223 n.
Slum clearance and urban renewal,
 13, 118
 News conference remarks, 70, 80,
 115
Small business, 13, 16, 132, 169
 President's conference on, 132,
 196, 227
 Recommendations of Cabinet
 Committee, 132
Small Business, Cabinet Committee
 on, 13, 132
Small Business Act, extension, 13,
 132, 145
Small Business Administration
 Conference for benefit of small
 business, 132, 196, 227
 Continuance, 13, 132, 145 and ftn.
 (p. 574)
 Disaster loan program, 41
 RFC functions, 78
 Rural development program, 156
Small Business Administrator (Wen-
 dell B. Barnes), 227
Smaller War Plants Corporation, 78
Smith, Merriman, 17, 22, 28, 45, 50,
 56, 62, 70, 72, 80, 87, 105, 134,
 145, 150, 152, 157, 169, 207,
 210, 228
Smith, Gen. Walter Bedell, 57 n., 124
Smoking, 145
Smylie, Governor Robert E., 138
Snark missile, 230
Snyder, Maj. Gen. Howard McC.,
 80
Snyder, Murray. *See* Defense, As-
 sistant Secretary of
Social security, 22
 Extension of coverage, 13
Socialism, news conference remarks,
 105
Soil bank, 8, 75
 News conference remarks, 50, 92
South America, 92, 157
 Argentina's Aviation Week, 233
 Representatives of Presidents, re-
 port, 96
Student scholarships, 96
U. S. private investments, 62
Southeast Asia, 90, 91
 See also specific countries
Southeast Asia Collective Defense
 Treaty
 Joint statement with President
 Diem, 83
 Joint statement with Prime Min-
 ister Macmillan, 226
Southeast Asia Security Treaty, 91
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization,
 111, 213, 230
 Joint statement with Prime Min-
 ister Suhrawardy, 131
Southwest, drought disaster, 11, 12,
 41
Soviet attack on Western Powers,
 disarmament proposals, state-
 ment on, 165
Soviet-China trade, 70
Soviet de-Stalinization, 228
Soviet disarmament proposal, 115

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Soviet nuclear tests, 105, 115
- Spaak, Paul-Henri, 228, 243 and n.
Discussions with the President and
Prime Minister Macmillan,
226
- Space platforms, news conference re-
marks, 210
- Spain, visit of John Foster Dulles,
249
- Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives (Sam Rayburn)
Budget, letter, 75
Hoover Commission recommenda-
tions, letter, 112 and n.
News conference remarks on, 15,
45, 80
Presidential office space, letter, 135
and n.
- Speeding, news conference remarks,
62
- Spellman, Cardinal, 223 and n.
- Spivack, Robert G., 17, 28, 45, 50,
70, 80, 92, 124, 134
- Sputniks, 234
- Stackman, Samuel, bill for relief of,
184
- Stadium, District of Columbia, 45
- Stalin, Joseph, 6, 228
- Stamp, President Magsaysay Cham-
pion of Liberty, 166
- Stanley, Governor Thomas B., 118
and n.
- Stans, Maurice, 18
- Stassen, Harold E., 22, 56, 80
London disarmament conference,
72 and ftn. (p. 286), 115, 169
- State, Assistant Secretary of (Wil-
liam M. Rountree), 157 n.
- State, Deputy Under Secretary (Loy
W. Henderson), 157 n.
- State, Secretary of (John Foster
Dulles), 35
Address on Palestine cited, 6
Ambassadorial appointments, 70
Science attachés, 230
Australian trip, 45
Bipartisan conference, 2
Disarmament, 72 ftn. (p. 286)
Nuclear test suspension pro-
posal, 158
Fiftieth anniversary of first serv-
ice in foreign affairs, 111
Hungarian refugees, 25
International Atomic Energy
Agency, 54
Israeli-Egyptian dispute, 35
Meeting with Chancellor Ade-
nauer, 100
Meeting with King of Morocco,
240
Meeting with King Saud, 31
Meeting with Premier Mollet, 38
Meeting with President Diem, 83,
97 n.
Meeting with Prime Minister
Kishi, 117
Meeting with Prime Minister Mac-
millan, 55, 226 and n.
Meeting with Prime Minister Suh-
rawardy, 131
Meeting on Syria, 157 n.
NATO conference, Paris, 249
News conference remarks on, 22,
28, 45, 62, 70, 80, 87, 115,
124, 134, 145, 210
Newsmen in China, 45, 80
Pageant of Peace ceremonies, 248

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- State, Secretary of—Continued
 - President Magsaysay Champion of Liberty Stamp ceremonies, 166
 - Science Adviser and Science Attaches, proposed appointment of, 230
- State, Under Secretary of (Christian A. Herter), 22, 50, 62
 - Ratification of Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency, 144 and n.
- State, Under Secretary of (Herbert Hoover, Jr.)
 - Letter to, on departure from Federal Government, 20
 - Term of service, 20 n.
- State, War, and Navy Building, proposed demolition, 105
- State Department, 157
 - Gifts, 228
 - International Labor Organization, 72
 - Israel, memorandum on, 34 and n.
 - Status of Forces agreements, 92
 - U-235 for peaceful uses, 125
- State of the Union, annual message to Congress, 8
- Statehood, recommendations
 - Alaska, 13
 - Hawaii, 13
- States
 - Candidates for public office, 87
 - Education beyond high school, funds, 19
 - Federal-State-local governmental responsibilities, 8, 11, 19, 75, 118, 223
 - Grants and loans, 86
- States—Continued
 - Restoration of lands, 75
 - See also* Federal aid; School construction
- States rights, 119
- Status of Forces agreements, 105, 134
 - News conference remarks, 92, 105, 124, 134, 150
 - President's work on, 105
- Status of U. S. forces abroad, 139
- Steel price increase, 124, 134
- Steele, John L., 17, 22, 72, 80, 87, 115, 124, 152, 157, 169, 207, 228
- Stephenson, Francis M., 45, 56, 119
- Stevenson, Adlai, 17, 22, 80, 150, 228
- Stock market, 228
- Stockpile, atomic, for NATO countries, 134
- Stockpiles of nuclear weapons, reduction, NATO meeting remarks, 245
- Stockpiling of critical and strategic material, broadcast on cost of Government, 86
- Strategic Air Command, 230, 234
 - Effect of missile development, 210
 - News conference remarks, 72, 210
 - LeMay, Gen. Curtis E., 72
- Strategic materials, joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi re, 117
- Stratton, Governor William G., 124, 138
- Strauss, Lewis L. *See* Atomic Energy Commission, Chairman
- Street, Allen M., 234 and n.
- Stringer, William H., 50, 72

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Students
 American countries, scholarships, 96
 American Field Service students, remarks to, 137
 Eisenhower Fellowships, 222
 Exchange, 222
 Fulbright scholarships, 222
 Incentives for scientific and professional studies, 234
 U. S. students in Communist China, 157
- Submarines, 234
 Atomic, 230
 Furnished Egypt by U. S. S. R., 124
 Guided nuclear missile, 230
- Sudan, Richards mission, 72
- Suez Canal, 6, 28, 35, 37
 Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55
 NATO forces in, 34
 News conference remarks, 62, 70, 72, 87, 228
 U. S. shipping, 72
 White House statement on, 34
- Suffrage. *See* Voting rights
- Suhrawardy, Huseyn Shaheed, joint statement with, 131
- Sullivan, John J., 176 and n.
- Summerfield, Arthur E. *See* Postmaster General
- Summit meeting, news conference remarks, 80
- Supersonic bomber (B-58), 230
- Supreme Allied Command, Europe, 70
- Supreme Allied Commander Europe (Gen. Lauris Norstad), 28, 72, 246 and n.
- Supreme Court
 Chief Justice, proposed annual address to the Congress, 13
 Decision on school integration, 124, 178, 198, 207
 Justice Stanley Reed, resignation, 24 and n.
 News conference remarks, 28, 115, 119, 124, 134, 169, 207
- Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe), 134, 246 and n.
- Surface-to-air missiles, 230
- Surgeons, American College of, message, 216
- Surplus agricultural commodities disposal, 8, 13, 16, 72
 Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
 News conference remarks, 45, 115
- Surplus aluminum, expenditures for, 169
- Surplus copper, expenditures for, 169
- Surplus Federal land, restoration to States, 75
- Surplus real property disposal, 13
- Swing, J. M. *See* Immigration and Naturalization, Commissioner of
- Synthetic rubber plants, disposal, 13
- Syria, 157 n.
 News conference remarks, 56, 134, 157, 207
- Taft-Hartley Act, 17, 50
- Taft, William Howard, on jury trials, 105
- Taiwan, Formosa, 6

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- TAPline oil deliveries, 28
Tariff on lead and zinc, 157
 Letter re, 160
Tax laws, 41
 Letter on small business, 132
Tax write-off allowances
 Depreciation of facilities, 80, 92,
 115, 124
 Oil depletion, 92, 145
Taxes, 13, 16
 Federal-State revenue adjustment,
 118, 138
 Idaho Power Co., 80
 News conference remarks, 56, 62,
 80, 87, 92, 169
 Oil depletion allowances, 92, 145
 Reduction, 13, 16, 22, 56, 62, 87,
 92, 118, 132
 U. S. companies abroad, 13, 72,
 80
Taylor, Henry J., 70
Taylor, Henry N., 45
Taylor, Gen. Maxwell D., 127 and n.
Teachers, 68
 Addresses, messages, etc., 19, 68,
 230, 234
 Science and mathematics, 234, 251
 Secretary Folsom's memorandum,
 234 n.
Teamsters' Union, 50, 87, 150, 207
Technical assistance to less developed
 countries, 56, 86, 90, 91
 Joint statement with King of Mo-
 rocco, 240
 Thailand, arrival in U. S. of
 100th participant, 36
 White House statement, 152 n.
Technological improvements, bene-
 fits of, 8
Telephones, REA loans, 157
Television, educational, 28
Teller, Edward, 119, 124
Tennessee
 Governor Frank Clement, 205, n.,
 207
 Representative Howard H. Baker,
 124
 Representative Jere Cooper, 132,
 160
 Senator Estes Kefauver, 124
Tennessee Valley Authority
 Fertilizer production costs, 112 n.
 Jones, Arnold R., 124
 News conference remarks, 22, 56,
 62, 80, 105, 124
Texas, 28, 62, 234
 Candidates for office, 22, 56
 Governor Price Daniel, 138
 Lackland Air Force Base, 124
 Representative Sam Rayburn, 45,
 75, 80, 112, 135
 San Antonio, 22, 124
 Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, 50,
 105
 Shivers, Allan, 228
 Texas Control Board, oil, 22
Thailand, Field Marshall Pibulsong-
 gram, 36 and n.
Thomasville, Ga., 32 n., 34
Thomson, Ga., 182
Timmons, Jack, 114 and n.
Tito, Marshal, 17, 22, 157
Tobacco, excise tax on, 13
Trade, international, 8, 13, 32
 Communist countries, 70, 105
 Joint statement with Prime Min-
 ister Kishi, 117

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Trade, international—Continued
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Suhrawardy, 131
- Trade Agreements Extension Act, lead and zinc tariffs, 157, 160
- Trade agreements program, 32, 61
- Trade Cooperation, Organization for, 2, 8, 13, 61, 110 and n.
- Trade Policy, Committee for a National, 110
- Traffic safety, 118
 - President's Committee on, report, 14 and n.
- Transportation system, expenditures for, 13
- Treasury, Secretary of the (George M. Humphrey), 17, 60
 - Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945, amendment, 44
 - Budget, 45
 - Discussions with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - News conference remarks on, 17, 72, 80
 - Resignation, 102 and n.
 - Tax write-offs, 92
- Treasury, Secretary of the (Robert B. Anderson), 138 and n., 236
- Treasury Department
 - Claim of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell, veto, 179
 - Credit controls, 169
 - Development Loan Fund, financing of, 90
 - Interest rate on series E and H bonds, 76
 - RFC functions, 78
- Treasury Department—Continued
 - Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1958, 99
 - War Damage Corporation, 78
- Trucking industry, 207
- Truman, Harry S., President, 105
 - Grandson, 105
- Trust funds, net accumulations in, 13
- Tuck, Chester H., 123
- Tucson, Ariz., 10 n.
- Tully, Andrew F., 28, 72, 80, 150, 157
- Tunisia, King Mohamed Lamine, message, 101 and n.
- Turkey
 - Assistance, 6, 90, 91, 136, 152, 157, 169
 - Bayar, Célal, message, 49
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Macmillan, 226
- Twenty-second amendment to Constitution, 22
- Two-term limitation on term of office, news conference remarks, 150, 157
- Unemployment compensation, 80
- Unemployment in economically depressed areas, 13, 16
- Unemployment insurance, extension of, 13, 16, 22
- Unions, labor. *See* Labor unions
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 - Bulganin, Nikolai, 3, 226
 - Earth satellites, 210, 211, 230, 234
 - Gromyko, Andrei A., 92
 - Joint statement with Chancellor Adenauer, 100

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

U. S. S. R.—Continued

- Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - Khrushchev, Nikita S., 105, 210, 226
 - TV interview, 105
 - Malenkov, Georgi M., 228
 - Messages, broadcasts, etc., 8, 15, 35, 86, 90, 230, 234, 245, 249
 - Molotov, V. M., 6, 228
 - NATO conference remarks, 245, 249
 - News conference remarks, 17, 28, 50, 56, 70, 72, 80, 87, 105, 115, 124, 134, 150, 210, 228
 - Scientific education, 234
 - Stalin, Joseph, 6, 228
 - Statement re attack on Western disarmament proposal, 165
 - Weapons, 169, 230
 - Zhukov, Marshal Georgi, 134, 150, 210, 228
- United Auto Workers, 157
- United Community Campaigns, statement, 203
- United funds campaigns, 154
- United Givers Fund Campaign, 140
- United Kingdom
- Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945, 44
 - Bermuda Conference, 53, 55, 70
 - Defense paper, 72
 - Disarmament proposal, 158, 165, 208 and n., 210, 226, 244
 - Eden, Sir Anthony, 7
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - Lloyd, Selwyn, 55, 226 n.

United Kingdom—Continued

- Macmillan, Harold, 10, 17, 28, 50, 53, 55, 119, 219, 226, 228, 230
 - Missiles and rocketry, joint study, 226 n.
 - News conference remarks, 28, 56, 70, 72, 119, 124, 157, 228
 - Nuclear relationship, joint study, 226 n.
 - Plowden, Sir Edwin, 226 n.
 - Sandys, Duncan, 28
 - Scientific contributions, 230
 - U. N. action, 34
- United Mineworkers, 215
- United Nations, 2
- Contributions to programs by U. S., 90
 - Egypt, action on, 6, 34
 - Exchange of messages with Prime Minister Kishi, 208
 - Forces in Middle East, 13, 35
 - Hungary, action on, 3, 6
 - International Atomic Energy Agency, 8, 13, 16, 54, 144 and n., 150, 169, 204, 245
 - Israeli-Egyptian dispute, 35
 - Joint statement with King Saud, 31
 - Joint statement with Premier Mollet, 38
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Diem, 83
 - Joint statement with Prime Minister Kishi, 117
 - Joint statements with Prime Minister Macmillan, 55, 226
 - Messages, addresses, etc., 3, 6, 8, 15, 35, 37, 54, 79, 90, 198, 213

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- United Nations—Continued
 - News conference remarks, 28, 45, 50, 62, 72, 87, 150, 169, 207
 - Scientific committee on hazards of nuclear testing, 208
 - Suez Canal, action on, 38
 - Viet-Nam, action on, 83
 - See also* Disarmament conference, London
- United Nations Disarmament Commission, 55, 158, 165
- United Nations Sub-Committee on Disarmament, 80, 158, 165, 226
 - See also* Disarmament conference, London
- United Service Organizations, 140, 154, 203
- United States District Court, Little Rock, Ark., 169, 178, 197, 205, 207
- United States Government life insurance, 73
- United States Information Agency, 86
 - Broadcasts, 37 and n., 42 n.
 - Career service for overseas foreign service officers, 8
 - Increased appropriation for, 8
 - News conference remarks, 72, 87
- United States Information Agency, Director (Arthur Larson), 18
 - At bipartisan conference, 2
- United States Mint, 216
- Universities. *See* Colleges and universities
- Unna, Warren W., 72, 150
- Uranium 235, available for peaceful uses, 13, 124, 125
- Urban renewal and slum clearance, 13, 118
 - News conference remarks, 70, 80, 115
- USIA. *See* United States Information Agency.
- U. S. S. Canberra*, 52 n.
- U. S. S. Saratoga*, 107, 108
 - Remarks to officers and men, 107
- van der Linden, Frank, 17, 22, 28, 45, 56, 62, 70, 72, 80, 87, 92, 119, 124, 134, 150, 157, 207
- Vanguard project, 210, 211, 234
- Venezuelan oil, news conference remarks, 28, 145
- Vermont, 108
 - Senator George D. Aiken, 134
- Vessels
 - Barbara Anne*, 201
 - Combat, 230
 - U. S. S. Canberra*, 52 n.
 - U. S. S. Saratoga*, 107, 108
- Veterans Administration, 13
 - Interest rates on loans, 16, 169
 - U. S. Government life insurance, 73
- Veterans benefits, 86
 - Increase in service-connected disability compensation and dependency allowances, 163
- Veterans housing, 16
 - Bill to extend direct loan program, 172
 - Housing Act of 1957, statement, 129
- Veto Messages, 45
 - Relief of Colonel Benjamin Axelroad, 123

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Veto Messages—Continued
 - Relief of Mrs. John William Brennan, 73
 - Relief of Walter H. Berry, 155
 - See also* Memorandums of Disapproval
- Vice President, 62
 - Official residence, 13, 105
 - Role, 28
- Vice President (Richard M. Nixon)
 - African visit, 28, 43 n., 50, 84 and n., 101 and n., 124
 - Hungarian refugees, report, 2, 25
 - Inauguration, 15
 - Letters to, 112 and n., 135 and n.
 - News conference remarks on, 17, 28, 45, 50, 56, 62, 105
 - Pageant of Peace ceremony, 248
 - President Magsaysay Champion of Liberty Stamp ceremony, 166 n.
 - President's birthday celebration, 214
- Vienna, Austria, 25
 - International Atomic Energy Agency conference, 204
- Viet-Nam
 - Assistance, 83, 90, 91, 136, 152
 - Diem, Ngo Dinh, 81 and n., 82 and n., 83, 97 and n.
 - Joint statement with President Diem, 83
- Viet-Nam, North
 - Communist military forces, 83
 - Joint statement with President Diem, 83
- Virginia
 - Governor Thomas B. Stanley, 118 and n.
- Virginia—Continued
 - Jamestown, 118
 - Norfolk, 50
 - Senator Harry F. Byrd, 56, 80, 92
 - Williamsburg, 115, 118, 119, 124, 138
- Visas, 25
 - Hungarian refugees, 250
- Visit to United Kingdom, news conference remarks, 228
- Vistula River, 124
- Vocational training, 207
- Vogel, Herbert Davis, 62
- Voice of America, anniversary broadcast, 37
- Voluntary foreign aid for Hungarian refugees, 250
- von Fremd, Charles S., 17, 22, 28, 45, 62, 72, 80, 92, 105, 115, 124, 134, 150, 157, 169, 210, 228
- von Karman, Theodore, letter, 238
- Voorhees, Tracy, 250
- Voting rights, 8, 13
 - District of Columbia, 13
 - Lowering of age for Federal elections, 13
 - News conference remarks, 134, 150, 157
 - Statements on civil rights bill, 133, 147
- Wage controls, 28, 119, 124
- Wage reporting, 13, 132
- Wages
 - Increase in, 8, 28, 119, 124
 - Minimum, 45
 - See also* Pay
- Walker, Eric A., 196 and n.

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Walter Reed Hospital, 50
War assets, 145
 General Aniline and Film Corporation, 72
War Damage Corporation, 78
Warning system, 17, 230, 234
Warren, Earl. *See* Chief Justice of the United States
Warren, Matthew, 62
Warsaw Treaty of 1955, 6
Washington
 Claim by State of, disapproval, 171
 Seattle, 118
Washington, George, 87, 115, 150
Water, saline, 11
Water conservation and storage, 11
Water fluoridation, 45
Water pollution, 70, 207
Water resources, 8, 11, 13, 16, 75
Water shortages, 16
Water use, 8, 11
 Cabinet Committee report, 8
Waterman, Alan T., 134, 210
Waugh, Samuel C., 117
Waverly, Ohio, 88
Weapons, 8, 13, 28, 72, 86, 87, 117, 119, 137, 169, 210, 230, 234
 See also Disarmament; Missiles; Nuclear weapons
Weather Bureau, 92
Weather research, 11, 92
Weeks, Sinclair. *See* Commerce, Secretary of
Welfare and pension plans, registration, 13, 16, 77
West Point Military Academy, 27
West Virginia, Representative Cleveland M. Bailey, 150, 228
Western Powers disarmament proposal, 158, 165, 208 and n., 210, 226, 244
Wetbacks, 70
Wheat, durum, additional acreage allotments, 59
Wheaton, Anne, 63
White, William S., 56, 72, 115, 134, 157
White House, significance, 105
White House Conference on Education, 68
White House office space, 45, 105, 135
White House releases, partial list, Appendix A, p. 855
White Paper on Egypt, 157
Whitehead, Don, 45
Wichita conference on drought, etc., 11, 12, 17, 41 n.
Wicker, Tom, 157
Wiggins, Pat, 145
Wiley, Senator Alexander, 105, 145, 169
Wilkinson, Charles B. (Bud), 234
Williams, Governor G. Mennen, 80
Williams, Senator John J., 92
Williamsburg, Va., 118, 138
Wilson, Charles E. *See* Defense, Secretary of
Wilson, Mrs. Charles E., 28
Wilson, Richard L., 17, 22, 72, 80, 105, 134
Wilson, Woodrow, 198
Wind-erosion, conservation measures, 11, 12
Wisconsin
 Candidates for public office, 150, 169

Index

[References are to items except as otherwise indicated]

- Wisconsin—Continued
Governor William Proxmire, 150
Kohler, Walter J., 150
Senator Alexander Wiley, 105,
145, 169
Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, 50
- Women
Equal rights for, 13, 150
In politics, 63
- Woodall, Lt. Gen. Sir John, 53 n.
- Wooten, Paul, 62
- World Bank. *See* International
Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
- World Court, 45, 72, 87
- Wortsman, Gene, 157
- Write-off allowances. *See* Tax
write-off allowances
- Wyoming, Senator Joseph O'Ma-
honey, 124
- Young, Philip, 33 and n.
- Young Republican National Federa-
tion, remarks to, 116 and n.
- Youth fitness, letter, 104 and n.
- Yugoslavia, 118, 152, 250
- Zan Acker, Achille, 153 and n.
- Zhukov, Marshal Georgi, 134, 150,
210, 228
- Zinc tariff, 157, 160

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